"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain early, then fair today; Friday fair; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,929. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

TUSCANIA, CARRYING 2,179 U. S. TROOPS, SUNK; 1,912 SURVIVORS LANDED AT IRISH PORTS; WASHINGTON FEARS 260 MEN ARE LOST

PRESIDENT SEEKS BLANKET POWERS FOR WAR PERIOD

Bill to Give Him Authority to Coordinate and Consolidate All Governmental Activities.

POWER OVER PUBLIC FUNDS

"We Might as Well Abdicate," Say Senators on Hearing Provisions of Bill.

CALLED ANSWER TO CRITICS

Simmons and Martin, Democrats, Would Not Introduce It—Overman Finally Did So.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Unrestricted power to the President to "co-ordinate and consolidate" all the governmental activities as a war emergency is contemplated in a bill offered in the Senate late today by Senator Overman of North Carolina, an Administration supporter.

The measure, which came from the President, caused the most profound sensation of the entire legislative session, in which sensations have been frequent. It was criticised tonight as intended to provide assumption of the entire power of Government by the Executive.

Leaders in the Senate, Democrats and Republicans alike, showed anger tonight over the proposal of the President to take over complete authority in the conduct of America's part in the world struggle.

"We might as well abdicate," said several Senators.

The bill was handed to Senator Overman by Postmaster General Burleson, the recognized intermediary between the White House and Congress, at the Capitol early in the afternoon. It re[illegible]d the wishes of the President, Mr. Burleson said, in his effort to achieve the utmost efficiency in governmental war activity.

Far-Reaching in Scope.

In its scope the bill goes much beyond any other legislation attempted during the war. It outstrips in its delegation of power the authority contemplated in the War Cabinet bill and the measure for a Director of Munitions together.

In fact, Senate leaders said tonight, if the bill were enacted into law the President would be entirely independent of any further legislation in Congress except to ask—or insist—on measures carrying appropriations to conduct the war.

Frank amazement was expressed at the Capitol at the sweeping nature of the measure. Not only would it mean the abdication by Congress of its law-making power, Senators said, but it would carry in effect a wholesale repeal of laws by which Governmental departments or agencies have been established.

Under the measure the President might abolish all the war-making machinery of the Government, including the agencies created since the country entered the war. The bill would empower him to create any new bureaus, agencies or offices he wanted in the place of those discarded.

Exactly the same bill, it was learned tonight, was given to Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader, by Postmaster General Burleson or by the President himself a few days ago, with the request that the Virginia Senator offer it in the Senate. Although a staunch supporter of the President in his war policies, Senator Martin expressed the opinion that the bill went too far, and he declined to offer it.

Disapproved by Simmons.

Before making up his mind not to stand sponsor for the measure Senator Martin conferred with Senator Simmons, another firm Administration Democrat from North Carolina. Senator Simmons agreed with Senator Martin that the bill sought to delegate too much power to the President.

Postmaster General Burleson took the measure to Senator Overman during a lull in the war debate and urged him to put the bill in. The North Carolina Senator agreed to do so when told that the President wanted it.

Only a few Senators were in the Chamber when the bill was offered by Senator Overman. Without a word the measure was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which will decide whether it is to be reported out.

The measure gives the President power to "make any such re-distribution of functions among executive agencies as he may deem necessary, including any functions, duties and powers hitherto conferred upon any executive department, commission, bureau,

Continued on Page Five.

LAKEWOOD. Spend Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Lincoln's Birthday at Laurel House. Skating, Trapshooting. Special indoor festivities. Warm and attractive. Open fires. Tel. 430 Lakewood.—Advt.

Teutons Bar Captives Released by Russians

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4, (delayed.)—The Germans and Austrians have established quasi quarantine conditions along the Russian front, and enemy prisoners are now finding it difficult to cross the trenches unless there is a reasonable certainty that they are not infected with revolutionary tenets. Incidentally, the escaping and released prisoners turned back by their compatriots naturally drift to the Petrograd district, where they are now said to number 40,000.

The enemy's measures to isolate himself an not allow news of internal disturbances to leak out have included the breaking off of direct telegraph and telephone communication between Brest-Litovsk and Petrograd, with the result that nothing has been heard of the Trotzky delegation for the last three days, which is ample time to allow the invention of the rumor now actively circulating that separate peace has already been signed.

TEUTONS TO TREAT WITH UKRAINIANS

Peace Negotiations with Bolsheviki Suspended After Argument Over Poland.

TROTZKY AGAINST ENVOYS

Petrograd, Isolated from Brest-Litovsk, Is Without News of Any Kind.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—Dr. von Kühlmann and Count Czernin, the German and Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministers, left Berlin last night for Brest-Litovsk to continue the peace negotiations, a dispatch from the German capital says.

The Cologne Volkszeitung understands that the negotiations will be resumed Thursday in the direction of concluding peace with Ukraine.

General Hoffman, who took a prominent part in the negotiations during the early sessions, participated in the recent ministerial councils at Berlin, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger, and also had several interviews with Mathias Erzberger, one of the leaders of the Clerical Centre in the Reichstag. This paper understands that important decisions are impending regarding the eastern and Rumanian questions.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have been broken off, the correspondent at Petrograd of the Exchange Telegraph Company say he is informed.

German wireless dispatches bring the negotiations up to Feb. 3, when long discussions on the question of representatives of the Russian western border States and Poland joining in the negotiations failed to bring any result.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, while declaring his readiness to recognize the independence and right of self-government of the Polish State, contended that the fact of foreign occupation prevented him from recognizing representatives of that State under existing conditions, and he argued that a State without either boundaries or King could be neither a State nor a kingdom.

Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, observed that the negotiations would be facilitated if Trotzky would recognize the independence of the other border States.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, noted with satisfaction that by Trotzky's recognition of the existence and independence of the Polish State the standpoints of each side appeared to have been brought into greater unison. But he was unable to admit that the question whether the existing Polish Government was authorized to represent the Polish State could be submitted for arbitration to a third Government.

Both Count Czernin and Dr. von Kühlmann protested that they had not come to engage in an intellectual wrestling match, and, at the close, the German Secretary explained that he was obliged by unavoidable duties to depart for a short time, but said that during his absence the political and economic commissions could continue their negotiations.

An official Russian wireless dispatch contains a declaration by Lettish representatives from the Lettish Councils of Socialists and Soldiers protesting against the assertion of the Austro-German delegation at Brest-Litovsk that the Letts had expressed a desire for separation from Russia. The demand is expressed that the German and Russian forces be withdrawn from the Lettish territory so that the inhabitants can freely express their will for unconditional unity and undivided existence.

A declaration similar to that made by

Continued on Page Three.

You will be warm and well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest Resort Hotel in the World. No Invalids. No children under ten years.—Advt.

BAKER HOPEFUL OF GETTING SHIPS FOR 1,500,000 MEN

Again Defends His Statement That Forces for France Depend on Transport.

BUT FIGURES ARE LACKING

Tells Senators He Is Unwilling to Disclose Plans Except in Secret Session.

ON STAND THREE HOURS

Inquiry Discloses That Some Officers Have Been Sent Home for Pro-German Leanings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—For three hours today Secretary Baker underwent interrogation before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, based upon his defense of last week that the Government's war machinery had not, as alleged, fallen down. The Secretary was led over a wide field of cross-questioning by Senators who wanted information about his handling of the War Department.

During the cross-examination a wrangle occurred among several of the Senators as to the propriety of asking the Secretary questions in public touching upon the number of men now in France and the means of sending more and keeping them supplied. Senator Reed thought some of these matters ought to be kept secret. The tilt between the Senators threatened, for a moment, to disrupt the hearing.

One controversial point in Secretary Baker's cross-examination arose over his statement, last week, that 1,500,000 men could be sent to France by the end of this year if adequate transportation facilities were available. Senators Weeks and Hitchcock wanted to know upon what the Secretary based this estimate. The Secretary, after the question had been put to him half a dozen times in different ways, exclaimed:

"If you want to know, just come with me to a committee room and I will tell you in three sentences."

Says Allies Aid Transport.

The Secretary later on told the committee that the War Department had not depended entirely upon American ships to transport its troops, but expected assistance from the Allies. But America, he said, would be able to supply a large proportion of the transport facilities.

The Secretary put himself on record as favoring legislation to give the President power to co-ordinate and reconstruct any department of Governmental activity so as to make for greater efficiency. This came when Senator Wadsworth asked him if he had in mind any measure that Congress might enact to "remove restrictions and do away with formalities that impede progress." This, Senator Wadsworth said, had been suggested by the President as advisable.

"I have a feeling that legislation which would simply free the President's hands and allow him to transfer functions and to consolidate and co-ordinate, as the developing needs of the several departments demonstrate, would be wise," said Secretary Baker.

The Secretary explained that all the departments were growing with the war pressure and that changes had to be made frequently. The President, he thought, ought to have unrestricted rein to create and distribute functions as occasion seemed to demand.

Senator Wadsworth wanted to know if the Secretary did not think that a Directorate of Munitions would serve a real purpose of co-ordination, but the Secretary thought it would only be cumbersome.

Defines Stettinius's Post.

Asked if he did not think legal authority was lacking in the War Industries Board and other agencies that have supervision over purchases, the Secretary of War replied that the President had general power over all of them. He defined the function of Edward R. Stettinius, Surveyor of Purchases, as doing "everything to help in the speedy procurement of supplies and co-ordination of industries."

Mr. Stettinius, he said, would develop the work over which he is placed according to the requirements.

Questions were asked regarding two army officers alleged to have been sent back from France for having expressed pro-German sympathies. The Secretary said they would be court-martialed if the facts warranted it. Senator Reed opposed evidence that tended to show, as he said, that the army "reeked with treason." He

Continued on Page Four.

IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH INN. Perfect Golf in a perfect climate. The Manor, Asheville, North Carolina.—Advt.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff Now Established in Belgium

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—Hindenburg and Ludendorff have moved their headquarters to Belgium. An interview with German army chiefs recently published in an Austrian journal indicated vaguely that their headquarters were somewhere in the Rhine region. The new locality where they are established is within easy reach of Brussels.

THREE BILLIONS ASKED OF BANKS

McAdoo Launches Sale of Treasury Certificates—Prelude to Third Liberty Loan.

HIS APPEAL NATION-WIDE

Wants 10 Per Cent. of Banking Resources—Bond Offer Probably in April.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In announcing today an offer of $500,000,000 Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Secretary McAdoo indicated somewhat the gigantic program of war financing that must be put through by July 1. There will be offers of Treasury certificates at intervals of two weeks, so that if the 25,000 banks of every character throughout the country respond to the appeal made that 1 per cent. of their gross resources be set aside each week at the disposal of the Government there may be raised $3,000,000,000 before the next bond issue.

Up to today there had been no intimation as to the time when the offer of the next bond issue would be made. It is now indicated, from the interval of time remaining to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, and the experience with the previous two issues of bonds, that the third will be announced in April.

The $500,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness offered today will mature May 9, and are offered at par at 4 per cent. interest, of date Feb. 8. With this announcement Secretary McAdoo sent to the 25,000 banks and trust companies of the country a telegram, appealing to them "as a matter of patriotic duty" to set aside each week about 1 per cent. of their gross resources and place that amount at the disposal of the Government by investing it in certificates of indebtedness as the Secretary shall offer them from time to time.

Ten Per Cent. of Gross Resources.

It is contemplated, if each bank will do its share, that as a maximum 10 per cent. of the gross resources of the banks, or approximately $3,000,000,000, will be raised between now and the next Liberty Loan, provided it is necessary to call upon the banks to that extent.

The Secretary's plan calls virtually for the loan by banks, big and little, of the $3,000,000,000 aggregate of certificate issues before the real Liberty Loan campaign starts. By this means, that sum would be guaranteed in the Liberty Loan drive, and the difference between that sum and the total of the Liberty Loan would have to come largely from individual private subscribers. Treasury officials also believe that the financial condition of the nation can be judged closely by the success met by the advance sale of certificates. About half of the first Liberty Loan was raised in advance by certificate sales, and about two-thirds of the second loan.

Already $400,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness have been sold in anticipation of the third loan, and about $1,145,000,000 certificates are outstanding to be received in payment of income and excess profits taxes by next June.

Certificate issues in the past have been absorbed largely by the bigger banks. Secretary McAdoo now hopes to distribute this burden more equally over the whole financial fabric of the country.

Secretary McAdoo's Appeal.

The telegram of Secretary McAdoo follows:

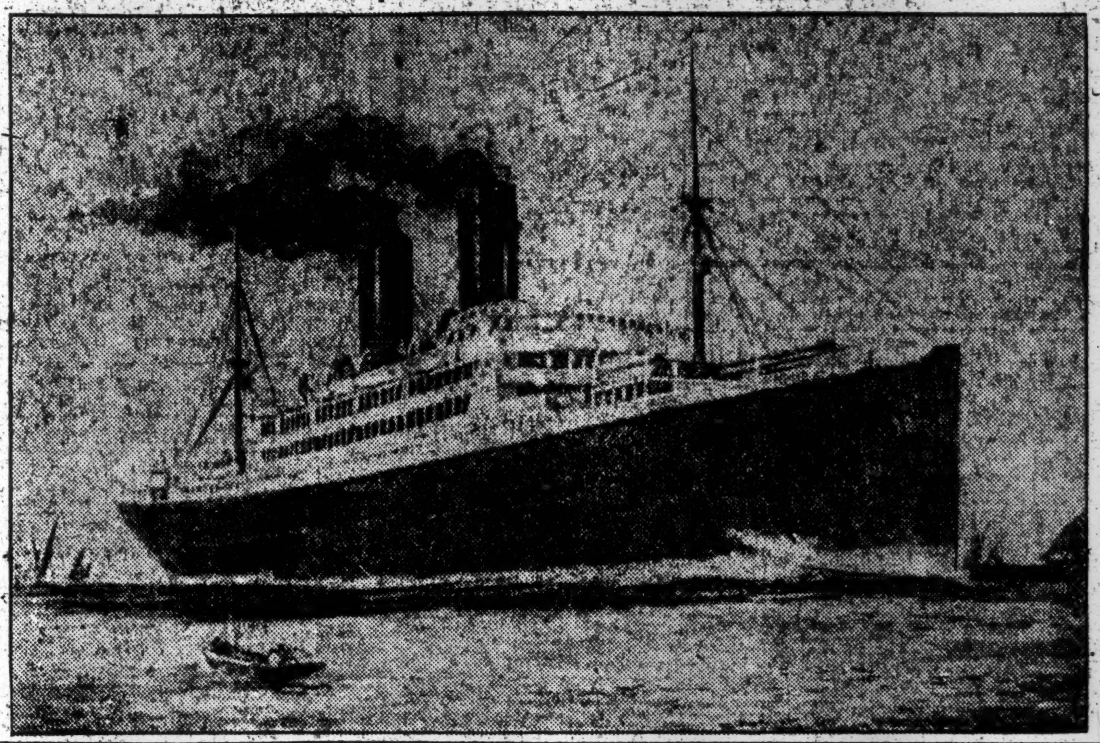
Feb. 6, 1918.

Between now and the time for making the next Liberty Loan I shall offer for subscription Treasury certificates for indebtedness in amounts of $500,000,000 or more every two weeks. I desire to postpone the next Liberty Loan issue until conditions will insure a wide distribution of the bonds throughout the country. In order successfully to carry through this program and to provide for the expenditures for the military operations of the United States and the Allies I must have the whole-hearted co-operation of the bankers of the United States, and to that end I request the Board of Directors or Trustees of each bank and trust company to reserve each week out of its loanable funds, for the use of the Government of the United States, about

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE. Mats. Sat. & Mon. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

The Torpedoed Transport Tuscania



Units That Were Aboard the Tuscania

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7, 12:30 A. M.—The War Department now announces that the following units were on board the Tuscania:

Headquarters detachment and Companies D, E, and F of the 20th Engineers. (First Forestry Engineers, about 750 men, recruited from different parts of the country).

107th Engineer Train (one battalion of Michigan Engineers and one battalion of Wisconsin Engineers).

107th Military Police (parts of what were the Fourth and Sixth Regiments Wisconsin Infantry).

107th Supply Train (parts of what were the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wisconsin Infantry).

Number 100 Aero Squadron.

158th Aero Squadron.

213th Aero Squadron.

Replacement detachments Nos. 1 and 2 of the 32d Division, composed of National Guard troops from Michigan and Wisconsin. This division trained at Camp MacArthur, Texas.

Fifty-one casual officers.

The War Department will not say that the above-named units composed all the troops on the Tuscania, but it knows that these units were on board.

CHARGE APATHY IN SHIPYARD DRIVE

Chairman of New York's Four-Minute Men Declares Recruits Were Turned Away.

OFFICIALS DENY REPORT

Head of Labor Reserve Says New York Has Sent 1,500 Men to Plants Near Here.

The campaign which has been carried on for more than a week by 300 volunteer speakers in moving picture theatres and elsewhere under the direction of the Four Minute Men for the purpose of enrolling skilled laborers for employment in shipyards has almost failed, so far, through lack of co-ordination, according to Joseph B. Thomas, the New York City chairman of the Four Minute Men.

Athough the Committee on Public Information sent out prepared speeches for the guidance of the Four Minute Men in every part of the country and Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board wrote a confidential letter for circulation among the Four Minute Men to impress them with the importance of the campaign, no arrangements were made by any Government agency, Chairman Thomas said, to enroll or take care of the skilled workmen, whose patriotism had been excited by the speeches.

A report from Chairman Thomas to the Director of the Division of Four Minute Men in Washington quoted correspondence to show that Chairman Thomas had sought, beginning on Jan. 16, to learn where the workmen, who were begged to offer their services to the Government, should appear for enrollment.

According to the report, Mr. Thomas was referred from one organization to another through a long series of unsuccessful applications for information, which ended finally in the assurance that workmen should be sent to 22 East Twenty-second street, which is occupied by an office of the United States Employment Service.

Volunteers Turned Away.

After speakers at the moving picture theatres had been sending men to that address for several days Mr. Thomas said he began to get a flood of complaints from workmen seeking to enroll who had been turned away. He found upon investigation that this office had not been notified by the Shipping Board.

Continued on Page Five.

"EVERY HOUR brings you nearer to the Day of Regret" — [illegible]—Advt.

British Loss of Ships Held to 15 for the Week

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Admiralty reports fifteen British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine in the last week. Of these ten were 1,600 tons or over and five were under 1,600 tons. Four fishing vessels were also sunk.

A dispatch from Rome states that the Italian ship losses by mine or submarine in the week ending Feb. 2 were very light, only one steamer under 1,600 tons being sunk.

The French shipping losses, according to a dispatch from Paris, were two steamers of more than 1,600 tons, and one under that tonnage in the week ending Feb. 2.

The British losses by mine or submarine the last week are approximately the same as the previous week, when nine British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons and six of lesser tonnage were destroyed.

OFFICER ARRESTED FOR SAILING TALK

Violated Rules by Telling Relative on What Ship He Was Going and When.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A young army officer who confided to a relative the name of the ship on which he was going overseas and the date of sailing is under arrest, pending an investigation of whether his superiors properly instructed him concerning the requirement of secrecy.

In announcing the arrest tonight the War Department said:

"The War Department authorizes the announcement that a young officer is held in arrest because he divulged to a relative the name of the vessel upon which he was about to start overseas and the schedule date of departure. As a result of this prohibited information, the relative of the young officer, a First Lieutenant, sent a telegram to him at the port of embarkation. This telegram, which was not in cipher, furnished information which, in the hands of the enemy, might have endangered the vessel and all aboard.

"The disclosure of such information by officers and men about to sail is strictly forbidden in General Orders No. 94, War Department, 1917, and warning is again issued that officers and men must not acquaint relatives or friends with details of arrangement for departure. Disciplinary action faces offenders.

"The case of the young officer in arrest in this instance is before the War Department for action, following an investigation at the port of embarkation.

"There is also to be further inquiry to ascertain whether the immediate superior of the officer held in arrest properly instructed this officer as to the requirement of secrecy concerning the names of vessels and sailing dates."

CAPITAL EXPECTED TRANSPORT ATTACK

Secretary Baker Had Information of German Plans on Jan. 27.

NOT LOOKED FOR SO SOON

Decoration of Commander Who Made Voyage to Cape Verde Island Recalled with Interest.

It was announced at Washington on Jan. 27 by Secretary of War Baker that the War Department had information of German plans for carrying on a more intense submarine warfare against American transports. In his official resume for last week Secretary Baker said:

"During the last fortnight enemy submarines have been recalled to home ports to be refitted, and the most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken may be expected to be launched against our lines of communication with France, to interrupt the steady flow of men and munitions for our own armies and food supplies for the Allies.

"During the period under review renewed activity along the entire western front is noted. The region bordering the North Sea nas once again become the scene of severe fighting."

The belief that Germany was going to undertake a more vigorous submarine war against American transports was widely held in Washington on information which had been received from Europe. A dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Washington on Jan. 27 said:

"There are naval officers in Washington who would not be surprised to find Germany this Spring ready to launch new and more powerful attacks against transatlantic routes."

Honor for U-Boat Commander.

Unofficial information came from Amsterdam on Jan. 7 that the German Emperor has conferred the order Pour le Merite on Commander Kophamel on his return from a cruise in a large German submarine to the Cape Verde Islands.

On Jan. 8 a German wireless statement was received in London, saying that Germany had established a new and broader submarine barred zone. It was then announced that the original submarine barred zone had been extended to include the Cape Verde Islands, the Island of Madeira, and part of French Senegal around Dakar. It was an-

Continued on Page Two.

SHIP WAS UNDER CONVOY

Anchor Liner Was in Use as an American Transport.

GOES DOWN IN WAR ZONE

War Department Announces Disaster, but Has No Names of the Saved.

NO BIG UNIT WAS ABOARD

Troops Included Scattering Detachments from All Parts of the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.—The British steamship Tuscania of the Anchor Line, under charter to the Cunard Line, serving as a transport for American troops, mostly National Guardsmen from Michigan and Wisconsin, has been torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland with loss of life. How many American soldiers went to their deaths through this disaster, the first involving the sinking of a ship carrying American troops to France, is not known. At 1 o'clock this morning the official reports to the War Department and the State Department placed the number of missing at more than 200 out of a total of American troops on board of nearly 2,200. A list of the organizations on the ship appears in another column.

The survivors were landed on the north coast of Ireland at Buncranna, a point about ten miles north of Londonderry, and at Larne, about fifteen miles north of Belfast.

The War Department bulletin issued by the Committee on Public Information at 10:40 last night, was as follows:

> The War Department has official advices of the sinking of the steamship Tuscania. The vessel was torpedoed and sunk, and survivors to the number of 1,100, so far as can be ascertained, have landed at Buncrana and Larne, Ireland. There was a total of 2,179 United States troops on this vessel. No names have been reported to the War Department, and no names of persons surviving have been reported. Additional particulars are promised as soon as received.

At 12:05 this morning the State Department issued the following more reassuring statement:

> The latest advice received by the State Department from the Embassy at London in regard to the transport Tuscania is that at 11 P. M. Feb. 6, the latest information was that 1,912 officers and men on the Tuscania had been accounted for out of 2,173.

Taking the War Department figures of 2,179 soldiers on board, those lost number 267. Taking the State Department figures of 2,173 on board, the lost number 261.

It was 10:40 o'clock last night when the Committee on Public Information, in behalf of the War Department, made the announcement that the Tuscania, with 2,179 American soldiers on board, had been torpedoed and sunk. While the dispatch to the War Department did not say so, it was taken for granted that the sinking was done by a German submarine.

President Was at the Theatre.

President Wilson was at Keith's Theatre, enjoying the vaudeville performance at the time of the announcement. With him were Mrs. Wilson and her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bolling. The President did not reach the White House from the theatre, a block away, until 11:40 o'clock, and it was said that he received his first intimation of the disaster when he arrived there. Extra newspapers announcing the loss of the transport had just been issued, but the President did not hear the cry of the newsboys in his short journey in a motor car to the White House. Even the Secret Service men who were with the President at the theatre did not learn of the disaster until after they had seen the President safely within the White House doors.

Gives Names of Units.

After hours of consultation the War Department early this morning decided to make known to the press the identity of the military units on board the Tuscania. Prior to that time Secretary Baker had declined to give this information, being advised to withhold it by Major Gen.

Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs and Chief Censor of the War Department, who took the ground that great distress would be caused to many people by an announcement of the list of organizations supposed to be on the transport. What circumstance induced the War Department officials to change their first decision is not known.

Shock to the Capital.

The news of the disaster came to Washington as a great shock. There had been an American transport sunk on her return voyage to this country with comparatively small loss of life among the American soldiers on board, but this was the first occasion when a vessel filled with American troops on their way to the theatre of war had gone to the bottom. Major Frederick Palmer, Chief Censor on the staff of General Pershing, had just concluded a lecture at the National Press Club on his experiences at the front when the news contained in the bulletin of the Committee on Public Information was circulated in the large assembly room where Major Palmer's lecture was delivered. Major Palmer made the announcement to the audience. Immediately newspaper men began hurrying from the room to the War Department and the Committee on Public Information.

Very few officers were on duty at the War Department, and there was nothing in or about the big granite building to indicate that anything unusual had occurred. The centre of interest was the Committee on Public Information, which occupies two red brick dwellings on Jackson Place, a street bounding Lafayette Square on the west and only a stone's throw from the White House. Here many newspaper men gathered, seeking details of the disaster.

George Creel, Chairman of the committee, went to the War Department and afterward rode in a motor car to the residences of officials, seeking to obtain permission to give out the identity of the units on board the transport. In this effort Mr. Creel was not successful. Just before midnight he explained to the waiting newspapermen who crowded around him that it had been decided that nothing should be given out to indicate what units were on board, but the names of those lost or survivors would be made public as fast as they were received at the War Department.

Secrecy Is Abandoned.

An hour after Mr. Creel had made known the decision of the War Department officials not to publish a list of the units on board of the Tuscania the change of policy was announced and the Committee on Public Information then gave out the names of the organizations which had taken passage on the transport. In his first statement Mr. Creel had said that the decision of the War Department, as it stood shortly before midnight, was that every effort would be made to obtain the names of lost and survivors, and that these would be announced as soon as they were received in Washington.

Mr. Creel was permitted by the War Department to say that the troops on board the Tuscania came from almost every State in the Union, and there was no large contingent from any one State. When the identity of the military units on board the vessel was made known it was seen that most of the contingents were from Michigan and Wisconsin National Guard organizations.

Giving to the press information furnished to him by the War Department in his earlier announcement, Mr. Creel said that most of the men belonged to small units, among them aeronautic and forestry contingents, as well as some National Guardsmen.

Officials of the War Department, he explained, took the position that if it were disclosed that these troops came from particular States, especially States which had a considerable number of troops in transit, the impression might be created that a great many more troops from two States in particular were involved than was the fact. It is supposed, in the light of the later information given to the press, that the War Department was fearful that should it be disclosed that contingents from Michigan and Wisconsin were on the Tuscania people in those States who had relatives and friends in larger Michigan and Wisconsin organizations would suppose that those in whom they were interested had taken passage on the Tuscania. Representatives of the press were urged not to send to their newspapers until authorized to do so the names of the States which were represented by National Guardsmen on board the torpedoed vessel.

Recruiting of the Foresters.

The War Department did not give out last night the districts from which the three companies of the 20th Engineers, a regiment of foresters, were recruited. These companies were formed in various parts of the country. Only last month the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture furnished the following bulletin to the press:

> Six thousand additional men are wanted at once to bring the Twentieth Engineers (Forest) Regiment up to full strength, according to officials of the Forest Service who have been requested by the War Department to aid in securing the necessary recruits. This is the second Forest regiment formed by the War Department and will be the biggest regiment in the world.
>
> The First Forest Regiment has been in France for several months busy in cutting and getting out of the French forests timber, lumber, and other material for our army. Some battalions of the Twentieth have also gone across, and others will follow as their equipment and preliminary training are completed. Men who enter this unit are, therefore, assured, the officials say, of early service abroad.

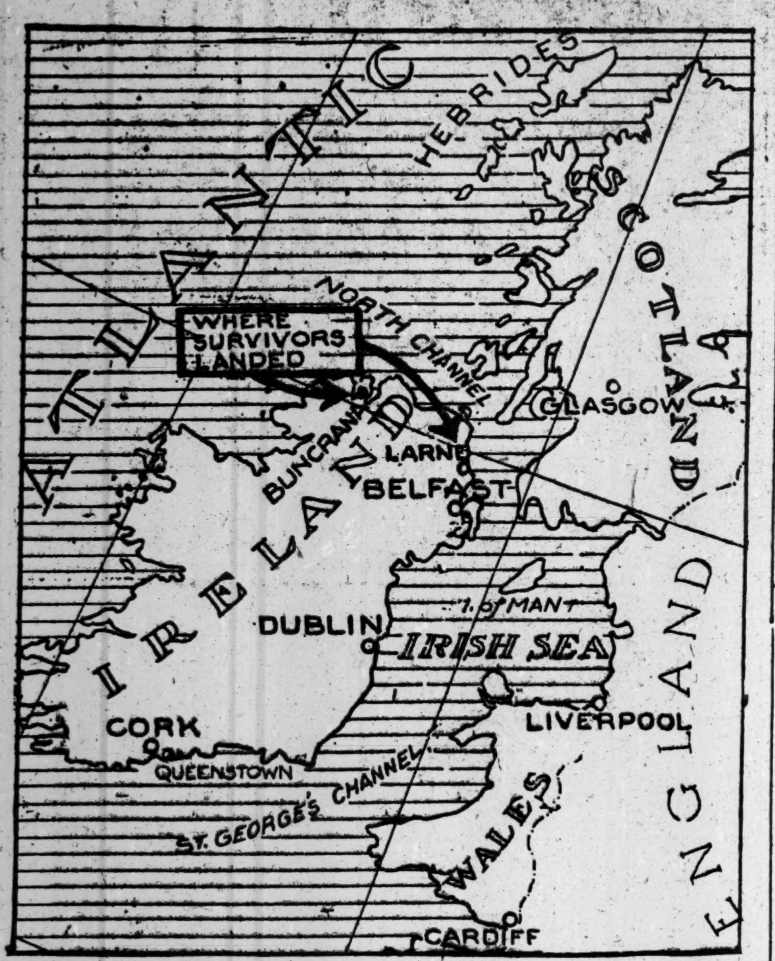
Where Survivors Landed.

Buncrana, at which survivors from the Tuscania were landed, is situated on Lough Swilly, on the northern coast of Ireland, twelve miles from Londonderry. Lough Swilly is a long, narrow bay running in from the Atlantic Ocean.

Larne, at which other survivors were landed from the vessel, is on the northeast coast of Ireland, twenty-three miles from Belfast. It is a North Channel port. The approximate distance by water between the two ports is 100 miles.

Major Gen. Shanks, in charge of the Embarkation Service at New York, did not know of the sinking of the Tuscania until he was told of it by a reported last night. He said he could give no details of the sailing of the Tuscania or who was on her until he had access to records at his office. He referred all inquiries at the War Department in Washington.

Region in Which the Tuscania Was Sunk; Where Survivors Landed.



TUSCANIA CARRIED NO CIVIL PASSENGERS

Recently Lent to America by British Government as Troopship—Not Held Up by Coal Shortage.

The Tuscania was not delayed in New York for lack of coal, according to statements made last night at the offices of the Anchor Line and by J. W. Searles, Deputy Commissioner of the Tidewater Coal Exchange. Mr. Searles said that while supply ships had been forced to wait for coal there had been no holding up of transports and that other demands had been forced to wait upon the bunkering of such ships.

The Tuscania sailed from Pier 56, a Cunard pier. It was more convenient for the troops to be loaded there than at the Anchor Line pier, which is on the East River.

The Tuscania carried no passengers this trip. She had been in regular service until recently, when the British Government lent her to this country for troop transport. She was manned by British officers and crew.

The Tuscania had carried a four-inch gun since October, 1916. She arrived in this port on Oct. 28, 1916, carrying a rapid-fire gun in her stern for the first time.

The liner was chased by a submarine in March, 1917, on a trip from Glasgow to this port. The U-boat appeared on March 12, when the Tuscania was 300 miles west of Fastnet Light, off the Irish coast. The ship took a zig-zag course at sixteen knots and escaped.

TUSCANIA WAS PRIDE OF THE ANCHOR LINE

Great Modern Vessel Formerly Plied Between New York and British Ports.

The Tuscania was the largest and finest ship of the Anchor Line. She was built in 1914, and on her maiden voyage arrived at New York on Feb. 16, 1915. She sailed from New York, returning to Glasgow on Feb. 20, and left this port again on March 20. Thereafter she continued sailings between New York and British ports as a passenger and supply ship. Her sinking with American troops on board showed that she had been supplied to the American War Department by Great Britain to aid in the moving of our soldiers to Europe.

The Tuscania was a ship of striking and imposing appearance. Her length was 567 feet, her breadth 66 feet 6 inches, and depth 45 feet. She had a gross tonnage of 14,000 tons and a displacement of 20,000 tons. She had accommodations for 2,500 passengers—350 first class, 150 second class, and 2,000 third class. She was built by Alexander Stephens & Sons, Ltd., at Linthouse, Govan.

The liner was modern in every particular. The first-class public rooms were on the promenade "A" deck, and consisted of a writing room, lounge room, smoking room, gymnasium, and veranda café. The special accommodations for second-class passengers were on the shelter deck at the after end of the bridge. The third-class passengers' dining saloon and the galley, pantry, and scullery were in the main deck amidships.

The Tuscania's life-saving apparatus was ample. It complied with all the requirements of the International Conference for the Safety of Life at Sea, the number of lifeboats being fifty. These were of the most approved pattern. For the carrying of heavy cargoes she was especially fitted with steam winches.

Fitted with Turbines.

With her sister ship, the Transylvania, the Tuscania had the first installations of geared turbines to be fitted into transatlantic ships. She was propelled by twin screws, each driven by turbines of the Parsons type, working through reduction gearing. The gear wheels were ten feet in diameter and five feet broad, and were driven by two turbines working in series and running at 1,500 revolutions a minute. A special turbine astern was arranged so that even if both the main turbines became disabled the vessel could proceed with her twin screws running.

The auxiliary machinery of the ship included three independent electric generators, evaporators of a combined capacity of 100 tons of fresh water a day, and a large installation of refrigerating machinery.

Steam for the Tuscania was supplied by six large double-ended Scotch boilers, working under natural draught at a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. They were separated into two groups of three each in separate boiler rooms and uptakes leading into two funnels. The whole of the machinery was constructed according to the requirements of the Board of Trade and British Corporation.

13 TRANSPORTS SUNK.

England Lost 8, France and Italy 2 Each, and America 1.

Since the beginning of the war, up to yesterday, twelve transports had been sunk by the Germans. The Tuscania made the thirteenth. Eight transports were British, two French, and two Italian. The largest recorded loss of life on any transport sunk was 970 men, who went down with the Royal Edward of the British transport service on Aug. 14, 1915. The American transport Antilles was sunk by a German submarine on Oct. 17 of last year on her return trip from France, with a loss of 67 men. The following tabulation shows the record of transports lost:

Name, Locality, and Date.	Tons.	Loss.
BRITISH.		
Royal Edward, Aegean Sea, Aug. 14, 1915	11,117	970
Marquette, Aegean Sea, Oct. 26, 1915	7,057	99
Ramazan, Aegean Sea, Sept. 17, 1915	3,477	Large
Wordfield, off Morocco, Nov. 30, 1915	...	7
Russian, Mediterranean Sea, Dec. 14, 1916	...	28
Ibernia, Mediterranean Sea, Jan. 1, 1917	...	153
Cameronian, Mediterranean Sea, June 2, 1917	...	63
Tuscania, Atlantic, Feb. 6, 1918	...	...
FRENCH.		
Provence, Mediterranean, Feb. 27, 1916	...	3,100
Chateaurenault, Mediterranean, Dec. 14, 1917	7,898	...
ITALIAN.		
Principe Umberto, Adriatic, June 9, 1916	...	Large
Citta di Messina, June 25, '16	3,495	...
UNITED STATES.		
Antilles, Atlantic, Oct. 17, '17	...	67

BEATING U-BOATS, DANIELS ASSERTS

Allies Are Winning, but There Is No 'Patent Cure' for Them, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Commenting on a London dispatch cabled to American newspapers today stating that "new devices" as well as guns and torpedoes were being used by America in a unique campaign against submarines, Secretary Daniels said it was absolutely impossible to disclose any of the methods or devices.

"The war against the submarine," Mr. Daniels said, "has its ups and downs. It is a campaign that must keep everybody identified with it on his guard every minute of the time. We have been on the lookout for devices and methods of combating the menace since long before the war began. Devices have been found that are very valuable. The destroyer is the greatest enemy of the submarine, and we must build new destroyers and commission them as rapidly as possible.

"Headway has gained in the war on the submarine. We believe that we—and by we I mean the United States and its allies—are winning and will win the war against the submarine. But this does not mean that we must not at all times be on our guard, and that we must not always be going the limit in the effort to rid the seas of the submarine.

"There is no patent cure for the submarine. It requires a constant increasing stream of destroyers and continual work of the hardest sort on the part of the men engaged in the campaign."

The results of the anti-submarine campaign might be described as pendulum-like, Mr. Daniels said, with the return swing becoming shorter and shorter as the Allies gradually perfected their operations.

The Secretary expressed optimism regarding the conditions at the ports of debarkation in France. The congestion there at first had been "awful," he said, but the conditions had been wonderfully improved and continued improvement was to be expected.

AMERICAN FREIGHTER SUNK.

3,000-Ton Alamance Torpedoed—Six Killed, None Americans.

The 3,000-ton American freighter Alamance was sunk by a submarine near the English coast, with a loss of six lives, according to a report received in shipping circles yesterday. It was reported that none of those lost were Americans.

The Alamance had a crew of fifty-five and a naval gun complement of twenty-three men. She was under command of Captain E. E. Johnson. The steamer, which was owned by the Garland Corporation, was on her way from an American port to England when she was torpedoed. Her sister ship, the Rockingham, was torpedoed, with a loss of two lives, off the Irish coast on May 1, 1917.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM ARRIVES

Liner Brings 1,506 Passengers to an American Port.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 6.—The Holland-America Line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, which sailed from Rotterdam on Jan. 25, after a long period of delay, arrived in the harbor this evening. The liner had on board 1,506 passengers, the greatest number to arrive on one ship since the beginning of the war.

During the time the steamer was held up at Rotterdam it was announced in dispatches from Holland that Germany had declined to give a guarantee for her safe crossing of the Atlantic, and that passengers on board had received warnings, similar to those issued before the Lusitania sailed from New York on her last trip. The Nieuw Amsterdam will remain in the harbor tonight and dock at 8 or 9 o'clock.

75 NATIONALITIES GIVE PLEDGE TO PRESIDENT

Chicago Mass Meeting Receives 'Warmest Greetings' in Message from White House.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—More than 1,500 men and women, representing seventy-five nationalities, pledged their loyalty to the United States and their whole-hearted support to President Wilson in the prosecution of the war, in resolutions adopted at a mass meeting tonight.

Bainbridge Colby of New York, one of the speakers, read the following message from President Wilson:

"May I not send to this unusual meeting my warmest greetings and express the deep satisfaction it gives me that men of all nationalities and representing so many of the great peoples of the world should come together to give expression to their loyalty to America and the ideals which she represents and to their resolve to support the present Administration in the use of the influence and power of the nation?"

GUN BURSTS, KILLS THREE.

Captain and Two Privates Die and Another Hurt at Fort Sill, Okla.

LAWTON, Okla., Feb. 6.—Captain Phineas P. Christie, whose home is in Philadelphia, and Privates Glenn S. Vandeveer and Jacques Bareilles, both of the 90th Field Artillery, were instantly killed when a French 75 gun exploded on the artillery range at Fort Sill today. Another private was seriously injured.

The gun was being used in target practice.

Captain Christie's body will be sent to Philadelphia for burial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Captain Phineas P. Chrystie was a well-known Philadelphian. He was a member of Princeton's champion football team of 1911, and received his military training at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and Camp Meade, Md.

THREE BILLIONS ASKED OF BANKS

Continued from Page One.

1 per cent. of the gross resources of their institution, not to exceed in the aggregate 10 per cent., and to invest that amount in Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

The exact amount, interest rate, date and maturity (not exceeding ninety days) of each issue of certificates will be announced from time to time by me through the Federal Reserve Banks.

There is a steady growth in the movement for economy. Banks should be able by participating in the campaign for economy, which means economy of credit as well as of expenditure, to teach their customers to save and accumulate the means to buy the Government's certificates and bonds. By this method, a distribution of Treasury certificates of indebtedness should become possible which will relieve the subscribing banks of at least a part of their purchases and furnish the means of making payments for the next issue of Liberty bonds without undue strain.

The needs of the Government for the war are great and imperative. The resources of the country are ample to meet these needs, if every bank will do its share. I know that, once it is realized that by complete co-operation all around and by every one doing his part this vital and patriotic service can be performed, every bank will do its share.

We are approaching a critical test on the battlefronts in Europe. America's sons are now actualy shedding their blood in the trenches. If the banks, which are the first line of financial defense, fail to support the Government fully in its necessary operations, we shall imperil America's army and America's safety.

I know that I have only to state the case to command the support of every patriotic bank and banker. This is a supreme duty of patriotism. May I count upon you to do your part and to telegraph me immediately at my expense that you will? I am sending this telegram to every bank and trust company in the United States.

WILLIAM G. McADOO.

The Secretary's statement of the offer of Treasury certificates follows:

"Subscription books for the $500,000,000 worth of Treasury certificates offered today will close at the close of business Friday, Feb. 15, 1918.

"Allotments in full will be made in the order the subscriptions are received in the several districts. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates alloted must be made on and after Feb. 8, 1918, and on or before Feb. 15, 1918, to the Federal Reserve Bank through which subscription may have been made. The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for, and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice.

"The certificates will be in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. Certificates will be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate and inheritance taxes and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized in said act the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

"Upon ten days' public notice, given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, this series of $500,000,000 may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or after any date occurring before maturity of the certificates set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States hereafter and before the maturity of the certificate.

"Certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such installment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for, by and allotted to holders of such certificates. The certificates of this series will not be accepted in payment of taxes.

"Interim receipts may be issued pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have been qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal Reserve Banks."

PERSHING'S ARMY TO CONSERVE FOOD

Commander Asked by Secretary Baker to Prevent Waste at Mess Tables.

AND RESTRICT FOOD BUYING

Exorbitant Prices Charged to Our Soldiers Raises Cost of Living to French Civilians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Food conservation by the American forces in France was suggested to General Pershing today by Secretary Baker. The American commander was asked to consider regulations governing the purchase of foods by soldiers from post exchanges and from the French people and to take up the subject of avoiding food wastes at the table.

The Secretary's cablegram, given out by the Food Administration, reads:

"The importance of the conservation of food and the desirability of avoiding waste among our military forces and the ever increasing difficulty of supplying food products to our allies as well as to our military forces and civilian population, suggests the advisability of propaganda among your forces in the matter of the necessity of food conservation. Action looking to similar result has been taken up in division camps, cantonments and war prison camps in the United States.

"The idea suggests itself of issuing instructions to your command looking not only to the avoidance of waste in messes, but also to a possible regulation of the sale of foodstuffs in post exchanges, Y. M. C. A's, Knights of Columbus, etc. Also the advisability of attempting to regulate the purchase by American soldiers of foodstuffs from the French people.

"Complaints have been made that the French people in selling food products to American soldiers are charging exorbitant prices and thereby increasing the cost of living for the French people. This causes the unnecessary consumption by American soldiers of considerable quantities of food. This, it is believed, adds unnecessarily to the burden of the French food problem. Your recommendations in this matter are requested."

France to Supply Canned Goods.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—An agreement has been concluded between the French and American Governments by which the canned fruit and vegetables required by the American expeditionary forces will be supplied by France. This action was taken after a joint investigation by experts of the United States Army Purchasing Board, and French authorities showed that the normal fruit and vegetable crop in France was sufficient to supply both armies as well as all domestic needs.

The Americans will be required only to import sugar for preserving the fruit, and tinplate for the manufacture of cans. These materials will be sold to the French Government, which will apportion them among private manufacturers.

The American Army Purchasing Board expects that by purchasing canned goods in France there will be a saving of 70 per cent. on the tonnage required for canned goods. The monthly canned food requirement for 25,000 men is estimated at 350 tons. Fifty tons of this represents sugar and tinplate, which will be imported, thus saving 300 tons of shipping space.

For an army of 500,000 men the saving would amount to 6,000 tons monthly. Products for canning will be purchased at reasonable prices to be fixed by the French Government.

The quantity of canned tomatoes consumed by the American soldiers greatly exceeds the proportionate amount used by the other allied armies and the French civilian population. It may be necessary, therefore, to import some tomatoes from Italy. The fruits and vegetables for the American army will be picked and canned by female labor.

STOP GERMAN AIRMEN RAIDING OUR LINES

Anti-Aircraft Fire Effective—Artillerymen Busy Along Our Whole Sector.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 6, (Associated Press.)—Twenty enemy airplanes which endeavored to cross the American lines today were violently shelled by the anti-aircraft batteries and driven off.

Rain began falling heavily this afternoon, and the pumps are being kept busy in the trenches and dugouts.

Artillery firing continues lively day and night, and the American heavy guns registered well on important enemy positions. The 75s and some heavies are now engaged in shelling a town within the enemy lines, but there are no civilians there. The 75s are continuously shelling the enemy trenches with shrapnel and high explosives.

Among today's casualties was a Second Lieutenant, who was hit in the arm by a sniper's bullet.

American artillery kept up a continuous fire on the enemy batteries throughout Tuesday also.

At the same time the anti-aircraft guns were busy repelling attempts of airmen to cross the American lines.

A member of the military police yesterday found three little French children, a girl and two boys, wandering along a road immediately behind the front which is shelled very frequently by the enemy, and is considered very dangerous. He turned the children over to an ambulance driver, who returned them to their homes in a neighboring village.

Two American aviators accompanied a Two American aviators accompanied a French squadron on a bombing expedition last night. The Frenchmen dropped their bombs and the squadron started on its return trip.

At daylight an enemy squadron of eight planes was encountered well above the clouds and a general engagement ensued. The Americans each picked out an enemy machine and within a few minutes one of them, a second lieutenant, got a stream of machine-gun bullets into the enemy. The German plane toppled over and fell crashing toward the earth.

The other American failed to get his man. The French fliers warmly congratulated the young Americans, who had only recently been graduated from the flying school, for their courage, coolness, and efficiency.

GEN. PERSHING REPORTS ONE KILLED IN ACTION

Eleven Infantrymen Slightly Wounded—Five Deaths from Natural Causes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—General Pershing today reported that Private Rufus S. Atkins, Infantry, of Winston-Salem, N. C., was killed in action on Feb. 3. Details of fighting were not given.

Ten infantry men were slightly wounded in action Feb. 2 and 3. The names follow:

ALLEN, ERNEST E., private, 610 East Saginaw Street, Lansing, Mich.
BEACH, WALTER L., private, East Wood, Ohio.
BURNETT, LUTHER L., Corporal, Springville, Tenn.
CESAK, RAYMOND, private, 2,310 West Forty-seventh Place, Chicago.
LEE, JAMES V., private, Garysburg, N. C.
RICHARDS, HENRY J., private, Elm Grove, W. Va.
ROMANOFF, MAX GANTMAN, private, Volinski Gubernia, Russia.
SNYDER, DAVID, private, 517 Seventh Avenue, Carnegie, Penn.
TAYLOR, ROSCOE, private, Woodbine, Ky.
YARBOROUGH, GEORGE H., private, Dickey, Ga.

Corporal George R. Mitchell, Infantry, was slightly wounded Feb. 4. He enlisted from Holdrege, Neb.

These deaths from natural causes were also reported:

BETZ, VERN T., private, atrophy of liver; Main Street, Charlotte, Mich.
BROWNING, WILLIE, private, fractured skull; Dewalt, Texas.
ROBERTSON, RALPH E., Sergeant, septicaemia; Ashville, Me.
RODRIQUES, MANUEL, civilian, fractured skull; Abellaneda, Argentina.
WILLIAMS, LAWSON G., Corporal, railroad accident; San Antonio, Texas.

SEA COMMAND FOR GAUNT.

Rear Admiral Stanley to be New British Naval Attache Here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Rear Admiral the Hon. Victor Stanley, who commanded a squadron of British warships at the battle of Jutland, has been assigned to duty at the British Embassy in this city, relieving Commodore Guy Gaunt, who is to return home to take sea command.

Commodore Gaunt, in the ordinary course of British naval practice, should have been relieved as Naval Attaché here June 1, 1916, but was retained because of the importance of the special duties he was performing.

Rear Admiral Stanley is a brother of Lord Derby, and has served as Naval Attaché at Petrograd. His wife is a native of Canada.

Commodore Gaunt has maintained headquarters in New York for some time, and his activities have brought him into contact not only with officials in every department of the Government, but with men prominent in the business life of the nation.

GERMAN OFFICIAL YARN.

Graphically Describes Nonexistent Strike Riots in England.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A German Government wireless message thus describes nonexistent strike riots in England:

"Hardly a day has passed in the whole of January without strikes, riots, and conflicts with the police in English towns.

"A conflict occurred in Oxford Street, London, on Jan. 17, in which the police were worsted. Troops were summoned, but refused to fire. Eighty troopers were arrested. All the windows in a big store were smashed."

CAPITAL EXPECTED TRANSPORT ATTACK

Continued from Page One.

nounced that the new regulations would become effective Jan. 11. Previously, in November, the barred zone had been extended to take in the Azores.

The real significance of these extensions was not developed at the time, but the announcement of Kophamel's decoration is looked upon as having revealed something of the inner meaning of the establishment of a zone so far from the German submarine bases. All these extensions of the submarine zone are on the principal steamship routes between America and Italy, America and some French ports, Europe and South America, Europe and Africa, and the United States and Africa.

During his voyage Kophamel asserted that he sank an American destroyer and fourteen merchantmen, most of them bound from the United States for Italy and France. It is about 5,000 miles from the Belgian coast to the Cape Verde Islands and back. This is believed to have been the submarine which sank the American destroyer Jacob Jones.

May Be Work of Cruiser Submarine.

Simultaneously with the announcement that Commander Kophamel had been decorated word reached this country from London that German submarine warfare had gradually taken on a new phase since the beginning of Winter weather, and that submarines of the so-called cruiser type were doing most of the sinkings, while the smaller submarines were confining their activity principally to mine laying. These cruiser submarines are described as carrying two 5.9 guns and sixteen torpedoes, and as being able to keep the seas for six weeks.

On Jan. 15 Secretary McAdoo announced that because of the extension of the war zone by the German Government he had issued an order making mandatory the insurance of masters, officers, and crews of American merchant vessels against loss of life and personal injury by the risks of war and for compensation during detention by an enemy of the United States following capture in the case of vessels engaged in trade on these routes: From all ports to the Cape Verde Islands and ports on the west coast of Africa, north of Sierra Leone, and vice versa."

Secretary McAdoo's order became effective as to vessels leaving American ports on and after Feb. 1 and as to vessels sailing from a foreign port on and after Feb. 15. At the same time he announced that sailing vessels going to and from the same area, their cargoes, freights, and passage moneys would not be insured by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. This ruling followed one previously made that such insurance on account of sailing vessels through the so-called "war zone" would not be granted by the Bureau.

Little Notice Given Announcement.

The announcement of the extension of the German war zone to the Azores, of the decoration of Commander Kophamel, and of the McAdoo rulings attracted virtually no attention at the time they were made. In the opinion of some close students of the submarine situation, however, it was said that the announcement issued by Secretary Baker must be interpreted as meaning that the American Government had information of a reliable character not yet officially disclosed on which the Baker and McAdoo announcements were based.

Both are members of the President's Cabinet. Secretary McAdoo, without disclosing any reasons other than that the war zone had been extended for submarine operations, refused to vessels entering the new war zone the benefits of war risk insurance. In taking this action it was held that he must have had some good reason for believing that Germany intended to operate submarines on a more extensive scale than before across a wider stretch of sea. There was no qualification, either, about Secretary Baker's announcement that "the most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken may be expected to be launched against our lines of communication with France."

Unofficial reports were received recently in Washington from Brazilian, Mexican, and Porto Rican ports that German submarines had been sighted off the coast of Brazil and in the Gulf of Mexico. When these reports were brought to the attention of Secretary Daniels he said that there was no official confirmation of them, and that, so far as the navy knew, there had been no German submarine in American waters since the departure of the U-53.

ADVERTISEMENT.

INDOORS From 8 to 5 often weakens even a strong constitution as shown in nervous symptoms, languor and repeated colds.

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267

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

TIME tests all things—including the securities listed in a Bank's Assets Column.

DOUBT GUN POWER FOR GERMAN DRIVE

Allies Believe that Their Lead in Artillery Is Difficult to Overtake.

BIG TEUTON LOSSES CITED

One Army's Equipment Reduced by 1,455 Pieces in a Month, Ludendorff Reported.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Feb. 6.—The number of men available to form a striking force or engage in a mass manoeuvre is by no means the only element to be considered when it is asked whether the Germans can now lanuch an offensive in the west with a prospect of success. The element of material, and particularly of artillery, is at least as important.

During the last year many partial allied victories have proved that the German armies in France and Belgium were as much inferior in material as in numbers of men. Nevertheless as they managed to hold their front we may assume that to break through the allied lines a superiority at least as large as that hitherto enjoyed by the Allies would be necessary.

Is there any sign that such a great change in the balance of material power in the west has been recently effected owing to the collapse of Russia or the efforts of the German arsenals?

During the Autumn, when the transfers from the East began, the German command was considerably alarmed about its inferiority in artillery in the west. This was shown by numerous ukases demanding the utmost economy in the use of munitions.

The losses of pieces by the allied fire and by wear and tear have indeed been prodigious. Ludendorff himself issued at the beginning of October a report from the office of the German General Staff in which this was frankly admitted and was illustrated by some remarkable figures. During the grand operations, he said, a single German army lost in a single month an average of 870 field guns and 585 heavy pieces, a total of 1,455 pieces, which was probably about one-fifteenth of the whole artillery establishment of the empire.

If this was the loss of a single army in a month of hard fighting, it seems certain that the arsenals and workshops of Germany must have been hard put to it to make or repair guns enough merely to keep up the old number. Doubtless a considerable reinforcement has been or is being obtained from the Russian front, and, if peace is concluded there, some batteries may be borrowed from Austria. It is questionable whether these quantities would suffice to give the Germans artillery equality with the Allies, to say nothing of superiority, but the fact that they will be relatively still less when American production has reached its full strength may favor their use in a supreme adventure—while there is some sort of chance.

It must be remembered that guns are limited by supplies of munitions. Of these, never more than a quarter of the enemy supplies have been sent to the Russian front, and during the last half of last year the proportion was probably much less. Will the saving of this quantity suffice to raise an armament just sufficient for a defensive campaign to the extent needed for a large offensive?

One of the German reports urging economy to which I have referred, dated May 1, last, gives instances of batteries in which every field gun fired 850 shells per day and even eight-inch mortars got through 400 apiece. The consumption has greatly increased since and an up-to-date offensive on a wide front will devour more than a million shells a day. Nor must this be thought of as a debauch of promiscuous firing. Every shot is calculated for a specific purpose as exactly as present instructions permit.

An authoritative French writer recently stated that to destroy an enemy battery five or six miles away was usually reckoned to require 800 shots for long six-inch guns and that it would cost over 6,000 three-inch shells to make a breach of twenty-five yards in enemy wire entanglements. Whatever the cost, enemy guns and wire must be disposed of. The continuance of the Allies' offensives shows that their munition resources have expanded with the demand.

DROP LIES TO ITALIANS.

Teuton Airmen Seek to Rouse Disaffection by Leaflets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 7.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Italian Headquarters telegraphs:

"German and Austrian airplanes have been very busy lately, dropping leaflets on and behind the lines. These are signed 'The Austro-Hungarian soldiers,' and incite the Italian Army to conclude peace with them, giving the designedly false impression that Bolshevist formations are arising in the Austrian Army.

"Others declare that Italy is the 'latest British colony' with a British censorship in Naples and a commander adn military governorship in Rome and that British troops have fired on rioters in Milan. All, of course, are preposterous nonsense."

DRAFT MEN FOR WEST POINT

War Department Extends the Opportunity to National Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Eligibility for appointment to West Point now given by law to a limited number of enlisted men in the Regular Army and the National Guard has been extended to include privates in the national army, the War Department announced today. The number of appointees remains the same as before, 108 men annually from the three military sources.

Commanders of divisional camps have been instructed to designate the men whose records indicate special aptitude for army careers.

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Members of Allied Council Full of Confidence as to Western Front.

AMERICAN HELP AWAITED

Belief That Our Army, When Massed in Force, Will Decide the War.

MOBILE TROOPS WANTED

American Navy Cited as an Example—Hope in Airplanes is Renewed.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—A more optimistic tone everywhere is observable since the meeting of the Supreme War Council owing to the defiant note struck in its public statement and the inference by the public that such confidence must have something solid behind it.

I have talked with several members and have found them even more aggressive personally than the tone of the announcement. It is impossible to give details of the action taken by the council, but it is evident that the allied cause has been freed from the peril of disunity and that definite plans have been made which experts regard as adequate to hold Germany on sea and land until America can reach Europe in such force as to decide the war.

While it is legitimate that peace hopes should be harbored in other quarters, such considerations have no place in the War Council, and the Versailles body talked fight only. One member said to me:

"We court a German offensive on our western front. The more they attack the better for us. There will be no breaking through."

One gratifying result of the meeting was putting an end to all those misunderstandings which naturally arise from occupying different standpoints. The members dispersed with good accord established officially and personally.

Mobile American Army Sought.

Much discussion is heard, especially in American circles here, concerning methods of employing America's man power in the most efficient way on the western front. The opinion is expressed that not only should a separate army be organized to operate with its own lines of communication and supply, but also that American troops should be used elsewhere as units attached to the British, French, and perhaps the Italian Armies. This plan would give fluidity to our military resources, enabling their use where and when needed.

This kind of mobility has enabled the American navy to pounce upon the submarine in European waters and give assistance, without which Germany might have made good her boasts. If the navy had waited to create a separate organization the result would have been far different.

Our naval effort has been made under British auspices, and with a commander ranking only as a Vice Admiral, but America gets full credit just the same. An exact parallel does not exist between the army and the navy, owing to the readiness of the latter organization, but national and State pride and ambition for personal distinction would apply to the navy as well as to the army.

Under no circumstances should such considerations weigh against considerations of effectiveness. Allied Europe is depending upon American man power, and we must hit right out from the shoulder.

Within a few days more bullish talk has prevailed about the American airplane effort. Previously the pessimists had the floor. It would be useful if Europe could be kept reliably informed upon vital points as to how matters are progressing in America. Periodically waves of depression are set in motion by bad reports from across the Atlantic.

Reliable news from time to time would be far better than exaggeration first on one side and then on another. The effect of this method would be most beneficial in stimulating our own energies and preventing oversights. The English speaking countries have been handicapped in this war by an exotic system of news suppression, the practical results of which have been hurtful.

TELLS HOW BOLO WON KHEDIVE'S CONFIDENCE

Witness Says He Paraded His Intimacy with Malvy and Monier.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—At the resumption today of the trial of Bolo Pacha before the court-martial on a charge of treason, M. Casella, a newspaper writer, testified as to how Bolo obtained the confidence of Sadik Pacha, chief of the Egyptian Cabinet under Abbas Hilmi, the former Khedive. Sadik Pacha, the witness said, was invited to dinner with many other notables, and at this function Bolo displayed intimate friendship with Fernand Monier, ex-President of the Paris Court of Appeals, and Louis J. Malvy, former French Minister of the Interior.

Through Sadik Pacha, M. Casella declared, Bolo became a trusted agent of the ex-Khedive, who gave him a secret cipher of the Egyptian court, which enabled Bolo to inform the Khedive of the acquittal of Mme. Joseph Caillaux at her trial in the Summer of 1914 for the killing of Calmette.

One of Bolo's projects, the witness testified, was to bring about the formation of a Catholic bank with the late Marquis Jules della Chiesa, a brother of Pope Benedict, and the ex-Khedive of Egypt at its head, which was to have for its purpose, he asserted, the drawing together of France and Germany.

M. Casella, who is the Matin's correspondent in Switzerland, caused a scene in court when M. Porchère's counsel angrily accused him of promising to aid the State in every way. This the State's attorney strongly denied, and all the persons in the audience arose and shouted their approval until the Judge threatened to clear the court.

M. Porchère's counsel interchanged words with the witness which were inaudible to all but the newspaper men who were near, the attorney saying:

"I will allow nobody to say that to me. I am a patriot and have the War Cross, I have shed blood for the country."

M. Casella retorted: "I also am a patriot, but it is easier to defend the country than to defend Bolo Pasha."

The audience loudly cheered this re-

FIERCE ARTILLERY DUEL ON THE VERDUN FRONT

Guns Are Also Active at Several Points in the British Line.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—An artillery engagement of a violent character is reported from Verdnn in this afternoon's official statement, the text of which follows:

There was violent artillery fighting late in the night in the region of Fosses Wood, (Verdun front, east of the Meuse.) In the Woevre French patrols brought back prisoners. On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

The War Office announcement tonight says:

The day was calm along the whole front, save in the region of Auberive, where both artilleries displayed a certain amount of activity. Two surprise attacks this morning by the Germans in the region of the Bois des Fosses were repulsed.

On Feb. 5 one of our bombing squadrons flew over Saarbück, [Rhenish Prussia,] dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy airplanes, our crews accepted battle, and brought down three German machines, and then returned intact to their own lines.

It is confirmed that two enemy machines, reported as having been seriously damaged on Feb. 3 and 4, were really brought down, thus bringing up, respectively, to five and nine for those two days the victories of our pilots.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight says:

The enemy raided one of our posts early last night west of Zandvoorde. Six of our men are missing. This morning another party which attempted to enter our lines near Neuve Chapelle was repulsed with loss. A number of prisoners were brought in during the day by our patrols on different parts of the front.

The hostile artillery showed considerable activity in the latter part of the night in the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood, and during the day it has been active south and north of Lens and in the neighborhood of Menin road.

The War Office communication on the fighting on the west front issued this afternoon says:

Raids attempted by the enemy during the night in the neighborhood of Méricourt and Avion in each case were successfully repulsed. We captured a few prisoners.

Except for some artillery activity on both sides in the neighborhood of Hargicourt and south of Lens there is nothing further to report.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 6.—Increased artillery activity at several points on the British front, including the region west of Cambrai, is reported in this afternoon's communication from Army Headquarters, which also records the destruction yesterday of seven enemy airplanes.

The text of the statement follows:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In the afternoon the artillery activity increased in isolated sectors on the Flanders front, and in the neighborhood of Armentiéres and the La Basée Canal. There was lively mine firing near Lens. Along the Scarpe and west of Cambrai the artillery activity increased considerably toward evening.

Front of the German Crown Prince—Reconnaissances in the Argonne and east of Avocourt were repulsed.

Seven enemy airplanes and one captive balloon were shot down yesterday. There is nothing new elsewhere.

MAURICE SAYS ALLIES OUTNUMBER GERMANS

The Latter, However, Are Stronger on the West Front Than Ever Before.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Major Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, today resumed his weekly interviews with The Associated Press after a month abroad.

"The chief event of military importance in the last month," he said, "has been the continued movement of German troops to the west front. We long ago calculated the rate at which this movement could be carried on, and it is not going on any faster than expected. The Germans are now stronger on the west front than at any time during the war, but they are not yet numerically equal to the Franco-British forces. That being so, I do not know that the situation need at present cause us any great anxiety."

General Maurice, who was in Paris at the time of the recent air raid, said that the air defenses of London were far more effective than those of Paris.

HEAVIER FIRE ON HAIG'S LINE.

Clear Weather Affords the German Gunners Better Opportunities.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 6.—For the last twenty-four hours the hostile artillery has been firing slightly more heavily than usual. This is probably due to the fine weather, with good visibility, rather than to any definite plan of attack, and the zones of the enemy's shell fire are scattered over a long line of the front from Passchendaele to the Cambrai area. He has used a good many gas shells against the British battery positions in answer to their shooting. He is still making raids in an endeavor to get prisoners for identification, but most of these have failed utterly, and in nearly every case he leaves a few dead and wounded behind.

The weather is strangely Springlike, after all the wildness of Winter.

The strength of the British lines and the power of the British guns will make any enemy attack on a Verdun scale monstrous in cost of blood to the enemy's storm troops. It is upon the German boys of the 1919 class, now in the reserve depôts, that the fury of the British fire will fall when the first phase of battle has passed, and gaps have to be filled up in the shattered ranks.

BRITISH SHELL OSTEND.

Naval Bombardment Inflicts Severe Damage Upon Shipyards.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—British naval forces have bombarded Ostend, according to a dispatch from the frontier. The shipyards were severely damaged.

To Tax French $72,200,000 More.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Louis Klotz, the Minister of Finance, announced today that additional taxes amounting to 361,000,000 francs ($72,200,000) must be levied in order to meet the war expenses in 1918.

KING PROROGUES HIS PARLIAMENT

George V. Expresses Hope of a Settlement of the Irish Question.

SEES VICTORY IN OUR AID

With 'Practically the Whole Civilized World United' Against Unscrupulous Aggression.

INDORSES FRANCHISE BILL

As Fitting the Nation for Work of Reconstruction in Time of Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In his speech proroguing Parliament today, King George, referring to the entry of the United States into the war, said America's action had "united practically the whole civilized world in a league of nations against unscrupulous aggression" and inspired fresh confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Allies, despite the defection of Russia.

The King declared that the successful prosecution of the war was Great Britain's first aim and endeavor. He also expressed his hope for a solution of the Irish problem.

In the course of his speech the King said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: Since I last addressed you great events have happened. Within a few weeks of that occasion the United States of America decided to take their stand by the side of this country and our allies in defense of the principles of liberty and justice. Their entry into the war, followed by that of other neutral States, has united practically the whole civilized world in a league of nations against unscrupulous aggression, has lent additional strength to our arms, and inspires fresh confidence in the ultimate triumph of our cause.

"On the other hand, Russia, distracted by internal dissensions, has not been able to persevere in the struggle until the fruits of her great sacrifices could be reaped, and for the present has ceased to bear her part in the allied task.

"The negotiations opened by her with the enemy have, however, served but to prove that the ambition which provoked this unhappy war is as yet unabated. These tragic events have added to the burdens of the other Allies, but have not impaired the vigor and loyalty with which one and all continue to pursue the common aim.

"Amid the confusion of changing events, the determination of the democracies of the world to secure a just and enduring peace stands out ever more clearly.

Recalls Victories of the Year.

"In all the theatres of the war my naval and military forces have displayed throughout the year noble courage, high constancy and fixed determination, which has won for them the admiration of my people.

"In France the enemy has been repeatedly and successfully thrown back, and I await with assurance the further progress of the conflict.

"In Palestine and Mesopotamia the most revered and famous cities of the Orient have been wrested from the Turks, while in Africa the enemy has lost the last remnant of his colonial possessions. In all these fields the forces of my Dominions and of the Indian Empire have borne their full share in the toil and in the glory of the day.

"During the year representatives of my Dominions and of the Indian Empire were summoned for the first time to sessions of an Imperial War Cabinet. Their deliberations have been of the utmost value both in the prosecution of the war and in the promotion of imperial unity."

Indorses Franchise Reform.

After thanking the House of Commons for the liberality of its provisions for the heavy expenditures of the war and announcing his sanction of the Representation of the People bill, the King expressed the hope that this bill would insure to a much larger number of his subjects an effective voice in the Government of the country.

"It will," he continued, "enable the nation, the unity of which has been so marked a characteristic of the war, to continue in the not less arduous work of reconstruction in the times of peace. The settlement of this difficult question by agreement leads me still to hope that, in spite of all the complexities of the problem, a solution may be possible in regard to the government of Ireland, upon which a convention of the representatives of my Irish people are now deliberating.

"The successful prosecution of the war is still our first aim and endeavor. I have watched with proud and grateful heart the unvarying enthusiasm with which all sections of my people have responded to every demand made upon them for this purpose, and as they face the final tests which may yet be required to carry our efforts to fruition, I pray that Almighty God may vouchsafe to us his blessing."

Parliament will reassemble on Feb. 12.

GEN. MARCH TO RETURN, BLISS STAYS IN FRANCE

Former's Appointment as Acting Chief of Staff Formally Announced by Baker.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Baker announced today that Major General Peyton C. March, now Chief of Artillery with Pershing, would return to the United States to become Acting Chief of Staff. General Bliss, Chief of Staff, in France as the American representative on the supreme war council, will continue on furlough for the present.

Major General John Biddle, Assistant Chief of Staff and now Acting Chief, will remain as assistant temporarily, but later probably will be assigned to duty in France. General Pershing will select a new artillery chief to succeed March.

Secretary Baker reiterated that the return of General March to head the staff had been under consideration for some time. Only the question of whether he could be well spared from the expeditionary forces has delayed official announcement of his appointment.

Although actual head of the staff corps, General March will not receive additional rank at this time. Congress has authorized only two appointments in the General grade, one to be the Chief of Staff and the other Commander in Chief of American forces in France, and the continuation of General Bliss in the former office while he is serving on the Allied War Council will prevent the promotion of General March. When General Bliss will return has not been determined, it was stated officially.

Derby Denies He Will Resign.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Yorkshire Post said today that the resignation of the Earl of Derby as Secretary of State for War in the Cabinet was imminent, but when asked about the report the Earl said: "Anything may happen, but it is absolutely news to me."

SEVEN BERLIN PAPERS SHUT OFF BY CENSOR

They Reported Dittmann Trial—Deputy Said Strike Was Against Conquest Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 6.—Vorwärts reports that the Post, the Deutsche Zeitung, and five other conservative papers in Berlin have been suppressed owing to the fact that they published details of Wilhelm Dittmann's trial. The Socialist organ regrets that it was unable to publish a report of the trial.

Philipp Scheidemann says in a letter to Vorwärts that the Deutsche Tageszeitung reported that he took part in the Moabit riots. Scheidemann adds:

"I know nothing more of the riots than any newspaper reader knows. Unfortunately I can only reply to this accusation in the Reichstag."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—At his trial before a court-martial Deputy Wilhelm Dittmann, Independent Socialist, according to the Cologne Gazette, ascribed the strike movement to reaction against the maintenance of a state of siege and the machinations of the Fatherland Party. He denied that he promoted the strike, and asserted that it was only a demonstration strike against a peace of annexations, and in favor of peace by understanding.

"If the Government had entered into negotiations as requested," Deputy Dittmann said, according to the newspaper, "the strike would have lasted only three days. The intellectual organizer of the strike was Admiral von Tirpitz."

The strike movement could not be connected with the Russian revolution, Dittmann testified.

Philipp Scheidemann, the majority Socialist leader, corroborated Dittmann's testimony that the strike was in favor of a peace by agreement and that it had no connection with affairs in Russia.

Deputy Dittmann was sentenced a few days ago to five years' imprisonment for inciting to high treason and was given two months additional for resisting public authority.

CARRANZA REJOICES WITH THE KAISER

Sends Fulsome Message of Congratulation to Emperor on Latter's Birthday.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, sent a fulsome birthday message to Emperor William of Germany recently, according to Reuter's, Limited. The news agency learns that, according to a telegram from Copenhagen, the telegram from Carranza to the Kaiser, sent on the latter's birthday, read:

"To Your Majesty, who celebrates his anniversary today with just cause for rejoicing: I have the honor to send your Majesty my most cordial congratulations and am pleased to express to you my best wishes for your personal happiness and that of your august family, as well as for the prosperity of this great, friendly nation."

KAISER AVOWS WORLD AIMS.

Also Talks of the "Intimate Union of Crown and People."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—Replying to the birthday greetings sent him by the President of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, Emperor William sent the following by telegraph:

"The intimate union of the Crown and the people, which I received as a sacred heritage from my fathers, dates from the hard times by which Prussia was trained for its world-historic mission. May these hard years of strenuousness, which I feel more deeply in consequence of the responsibility placed upon me by God, strengthen and deepen this intimate relationship so that it may stand the test in the battles which still lie before us and in the great tasks which, after a victorious peace, we shall have to fulfill in an altered world."

LOYAL FINN TROOPS CAPTURE ULEABORG

Former Chief Military Depot of Russians in North Falls After Two-Day Battle.

TAMMERFORS ALSO TAKEN

Victory Nets Big Stores of Artillery and Ammunition for General Mannerheim's Army.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6.—(Associaed Press.)—General Mannerheim, commanding the Government forces in Finland that were organized to enforce the authority of the Finnish Diet, has defeated the Finnish Red Guard and the Russians at Uleaborg and taken possession of the city. This is the most important victory as yet won by the White Guard, as Uleaborg was the chief military depot of the Russians in North Finland and contained considerable stores of ammunition and artillery. Military observers now confidently predict that the whole of northern Finland soon will be in the hands of the Government forces. The battle of Uleaborg lasted two days and there were several hundred dead on both sides.

General Mannerheim also has taken Tammerfors, about 100 miles northwest of Helsingfors, according to a report reaching here from Helsingfors today.

Tornea, situated on the Gulf of Bothnia, seventy-five miles from Uleaborg, is still quiet, but the arrival of the White Guard there is momentarily expected. The Red Guard is reported as weakening at various points, and numbers have fled from the Kemi River territory into Sweden. The principal rebel stronghold now is the town of Kemi, where a reign of terror is reported with the usual murdering and plundering.

The Swedish Red Cross next week expects to send two ambulances, with physicians and nurses, across the border into the fighting zone, unless Tornea meanwhile regains communication with the south.

The Swedish press has started a campaign against the Government for its refusal to permit the export of supplies or the transit of arms to General Mannerheim, the entire conservative press and many liberal newspapers criticising the authorities for their action. Prominent Swedish churchmen also are outspoken in their criticism of the Government in this respect.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A great number of persons were killed or injured in consequence of a collision between a train loaded with Red Guards and a Government train sent to intercept the Red Guard train near Kemi, Northern Finland, according to an Exchange Telegrapr dispatch from Copenhagen. The trains came together at full speed, all the coaches being smashed.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF RUSSIA GRAVE

Bolshevist Commissary of Labor Says Munition Factories Are Being Discontinued.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.—"The economic condition of Russia is grave, very grave," M. Shliapnikoff, the Commissary of Labor, declared to The Associated Press correspondent today. "The causes are universal. You probably know them as well as I do, and there is no need to enlarge upon them.

"We are now going through the transition period from war to peace," continued the Commissioner. "This is a most difficult period in better organized countries, and is particularly difficult in Russia. The difficulty is aggravated by the fact that neither the Emperor's nor Kerensky's Government regulated the industries.

"There was unevenness of production even in the branch of industry making munitions of war, there being too much produced of some articles and too little of others. The first measure we are taking is to cut down the manufacture of other than necessary things, and to produce useful articles, those we need most, such as locomotives, cars, and automobiles. Thousands of locomotives are badly in need of repair, but there are no shops for that work, as they have all been turned into munition factories. These are now being turned back to their original purpose."

Asked to what extent unemployment prevailed in Russia, the Commissioner replied:

"Of course, unemployment is considerable, but it is difficult to give the number of the unemployed. The army demobilization is increasing their number, but only temporarily, as most of the soldiers are returning to the villages, where they will take up the lands.

"In a worse plight are the unemployed among the educated, tens of thousands of them, mostly officials, bank clerks, and others who considered themselves above the working class, and do not like physical labor. The Ministry of Industry, for instance, employed 1,200 officials, while at present it has only 300 employed, and the work is better done.

"To solve the unemployment problem we are organizing public works, such as sanitation work, building construction, woodcutting, peat digging, &c."

As to the hours of work and the pay of laborers the Commissioner bave these figures:

"The working period is eight hours for physical laborers and six hours for those engaged in office work. The laborers are paid by the hour, and the office workers receive their pay monthly. The average wage at the Putiloff factory, (the big munition works in Petrograd,) is one ruble, 80 kopecs per hour. It employs 18,000 persons, the force having been reduced from 32,000, because of lack of fuel as well as from the partial stoppage of the production of munitions. Most of the factories which closed in December because of the fuel shortage are now resuming work."

With regard to the effect of the nationalization of the factories upon production, the Commissioner said:

"The effect is most beneficial. It increases production. For instance, we nationalize all the Ural factories and the conference of representatives now meeting in Petrograd reports that the productivity of labor there has already increased up to 300 per cent. There is a psychological reason for this. The workmen realize that they are working for themselves and for their country and that they are not being exploited for private gain. That is a great stimulus. We do not, however, mean to nationalize all the industries right now. We only wish to regulate them and make impossible such things as the capitalists did in seizing millions of yards of cloth while the people went naked. We shall not confiscate factories, and we shall even let owners use their own initiative so long as they do not oppose our control and operate in harmony with our general industrial policies."

The search for food conducted by the Bolshevist authorities in Petrograd disclosed nearly 100,000 pounds of butter which had been hoarded by speculators. The authorities also found 150 carloads of matches, 150,000 gallons of kerosene, and large quantities of meat, potatoes, peas, fats, and soap. One speculator had 8,000 pairs of children's shoes.

M. Nevski, the new Minister of Communications, addressing the Food Congress, gave a black picture of the situation and threatened to resign unless machine guns and armed guards were given to trains to protect them against soldiers, who, he declared, were running unrestrained, attacking, robbing, and killing. The Minister said passenger traffic must be eliminated indefinitely.

STOP STATE PAY TO CLERGY.

But Bolsheviki Will Allow Congregations to Furnish Salaries.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The separation of State and Church by the Bolshevist Government is explained in a long statement sent abroad by the Bolshevist official news agency. From this it is apparent that all ecclesiastical property has been declared to belong to the people and is to be used for the common weal.

The Bolshevist Commissioners of Public Charity, who are in control of the Church possessions, announce that it is their opinion that this property should be "used solely for the alleviation of the lot of the classes suffering most from exploitation by capitalist society." Accordingly the expenditures for the support of the churches and ecclesiastical ceremonies will be suppressed.

After March 1 the clergy will receive no salaries from the Government. However, they will receive four weeks' salary in advance. Clergymen who remain in their positions and who wish to continue their functions will be employed by the Commissioners of Public Charity on the collective demand of the congregations they serve. Ecclesiastical functions and ceremonies may be continued on condition that the clergy accept as private persons remuneration from the pocality where they officiate.

Referring to the action of the Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, Patriarch of All Russia, in issuing an anathema, the Petrograd correspondent of The Times says the Church has long lost much of its control over the people, owing to the younger generation tending toward irreligion. For this reason he does not expect that the Patriarch's action will have much effect.

Dr. Tikhon, however, it is added, still has a powerful weapon at his disposal. If he should lay the country under an interdict closing the churches and not permitting the priests to baptize, marry, and bury the dead, the effect on the population might be immediate and far-reaching, as it probably would arouse in the peasants every superstitious fear.

TOLD HARBIN IS CHINESE.

Trotzky Gets Reply from Peking to Protest.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.—Replying to the protest of the Bolshevist Government against the action taken by the Chinese at Harbin, Manchuria, the Chinese Legation here has advised the Smolny Institute that China did not seize Harbin, as had been reported, because Harbin has always been a Chinese city and China was now merely carrying out her treaty obligations by policing the Russian railway zone, keeping order and protecting the railway employes, railway property, and passengers of all nationalities against injury.

The Bolshevist authorities have instructed Maxim Litvinoff, their representative in Londno, to protest to the British Foreign Office against the drafting of Russian citizens into the British Army.

RUMANIANS DEFEAT RUSSIANS.

Twice Prevent Them from Crossing the Frontier.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.—Three Russian army corps on the Russo-Rumanian front, the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says, twice atempted to cross the Rumanian frontier, but only small detachments succeeded in getting through.

It is added that 3,000 Russians, with 200 horses, crossed into the lines of the armies of the Central Powers.

AIR RAIDS ON VENETIAN CITIES ARE REPEATED

Venice, Mestre, and Treviso Bombed Without Damage—Teutons Lose 5 Airplanes.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Hostile airplanes continue to carry out raids against Venice, Mestre, and Treviso. These cities were again bombed last night, according to the official statement from Italian Headquarters, but there were no casualties. The text of the official statement reads:

Our patrols showed remarkable activity in capturing prisoners. There has been increased artillery action around the Brenta Narrows and along the Piave.

Lively aerial activity has been displayed along the whole front. Yesterday our own and British bombing squadrons attacked with good effect enemy troops in the vicinity of Primolano and the aviation ground at San Giacomo di Vegelia. A large fire was caused by our airships in the ammunition stores at San Stino di Livenza. Five hostile machines were brought down, two by our aviators and three by British aviators.

Venice, Mestre, and Treviso were bombarded again yesterday after sunset, neither casualties nor damage resulting.

TEUTONS TO TREAT WITH UKRAINIANS

Continued from Page One.

the Letts has been issued by the Esthonians. It demands full and unfettered self-determination for the whole of Esthonia, including Oesel, Dago, and the neighboring islands inhabited by Esthonians.

The declaration says that the separation of the islands from the rest of Esthonia would be a gross violation of the sovereign rights of Esthonia, and protests against the annexation of the island by Germany under any circumstances or any pretext. The demand is made that German and Russian troops evacuate Esthonia and permit the taking of an unhampered vote rgearding the political future of the Esthonians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6.—Messages from Petrograd state that in an interview Lenine declares that for two days the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevist headquarters, has had no communication with Brest-Litovsk. No messages at all have reached the Institute. Trotsky is as isolated as if in a Petrograd fortress.

"This shows," said Lenine, "that the Germans have something to hide. Surely the internal situation in Germany is critical. Perhaps the Germans seek by these methods to exercise pressure on the Russians, but these attempts will fail. We will take steps to bring about a change in the situation."

LENINE RETALIATES FOR 'DAMAGED' WIRE

Cut Off from Brest, He Damages Teuton Direct Wire from Petrograd to Berlin.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.—For four days there has been no news by direct wire from Brest-Litovsk. The Germans alleged the wire was damaged. The Russians accordingly similarly "damaged" the direct wire used by the Austro-German delegation between Petrograd and Berlin.

Today a long message from Radek several days old was brought by courier and appears in the Isvestia. It is a detailed discussion of the question whether the Russian revolution should capitulate to the German imperialists or not. Radek says agreement to a peace which surrendered Poland, Lithuania, and Courland to the will of German imperialism "would not only be an act of treachery to our class comrades, but would also strengthen the weakening position of German imperialism in its own country, besides rallying the popular masses of the Entente once more around their Governments, and so would give new life to the world war."

Such a peace, he adds, would not even give a short reprieve to Russian population, which must perish if it does not spread to other countries. "The peace policy of the Russian revolution must be directed to the awakening of a European revolution. Any other peace policy would be a policy of suicide."

The Russian revolution cannot capitulate, he goes on. On the other hand, separate peace does not necessarily weaken the revolution "if the revolution succeeds in forcing German imperialism to refrain from disguised annexation in the east. In that case separate peace with Germany would serve not to strengthen but to weaken imperialism, both within and without Germany. Giving up annexation in the east would set one section of the imperialists in opposition to the German Government and would spur the other section to strengthen its annexationist tendencies in the west.

"The popular masses in Germany and even a great part of the bourgeoisie are far more decidedly opposed to attempts at annexation in the west. Such attempts would bring the internal situation in Germany to boiling point. If the popular masses inside Germany begin to oppose the plan of seizing Belgium that very fact would destroy steadily the weakening alliance between the peoples and Governments of the Entente, which continues only owing to lack of faith among the working classes of the Entente in the proletariat of the Central Powers."

Radek goes on to urge that if the Germans do not withdraw their annexationist demands Russia must stick to her position. "We have to reckon with the possibility," he says, "not merely of an interval in the peace negotiations, but of their complete cessation."

Germany, he thinks, will not attempt to march into Russia, both because of the political uselessness of such a march and because the peoples of the Central Empires would not be willing to see it.

The Germans might seize this or that strategical point, but such small victories would in no way compensate them for the political effect at home of the cessation of the negotiations and failure to conclude peace.

Finally, both from the internal and external point of view, nothing is more dangerous for the Russian revolution than abdication from itself. "Just as in internal policy we have burnt all our bridges behind us," he adds, "so in foreign policy the revolution must risk and risk again. None can bend on our side. It would weaken the attractive power of the revolution and give new strength to German Imperialism. Therefore we are willing to conclude a separate peace if we can conclude no other, but only peace without annexation, without indemnities, and on the basis of self-definition of peoples. Either such a peace or no peace at all."

The main line of agitation used by the anti-Bolsheviki is that a struggle of any kind is hopeless. They taunt the Bolsheviki continually with the fact that "they have failed to get peace." They also make great use of non-recognition by the Allies.

If finally the Bolsheviki are driven to yield to Germany and to conclude separate peace on unsatisfactory terms a large part of the responsibility will belong to those interested parties, Russian and foreign, here and abroad, who by misrepresenting the honesty of the Bolshevist purpose and the actuality of their authority have succeeded in postponing until almost too late—possibly it is already too late—if not recognition by the Allies, at least some satisfactory working arrangement.

Absolute isolation from the Allies not only weakens the Bolsheviki against those Russian parties who are willing to sacrifice their ideals in order to secure peace and with it political power, but also in the event of peace being concluded insures that Russia shall be handed over to unchecked exploitation by Germany. Recognition is perhaps a little thing, but a working arrangement is a thing of vital, urgent importance, as it has been for the last two months. Its importance and desirability are not lessened in the least by the continual small rudenesses which every capitalist country in Europe, including the Central Empires, expects from men whose strength depends only on their open, indeed flourishing, allegiance to their own principles.

Trotzky, under sentence of imprisonment in Germany, is sent to sit at a table with Kühlmann and Hoffman at Brest-Litovsk. Radek, an Austrian Social Democrat, is sent to make things pleasant for Czernin. In order not to seem to be slaves of one capitalist group against another they must take a similar line with regard to us or sensibly weaken their position in the minds of the working classes of the Central Empires. It is surely worth while to make an effort to understand them instead of helping the imperialism of the Central Empires by conniving at their ultimate collapse, which will weaken not only democracy in Germany but also throughout the world.

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Secretary Baker Counts on the Allies for Help to Transport Troops

Continued from Page One.

brought such evidence, if it had to be heard, should be brought out in executive session and not spread to the public. The Missouri Senator's criticism aroused Senator Frelinghuysen, who, in putting a question later to the Secretary, turned to Mr. Reed, remarking: "I'd like to ask that if it will pass the censor."

"I'm not a censor, but I feel that we are overstepping the proprieties in asking such questions as these," snapped Mr. Reed.

Secretary Baker told the committee that the War Department had shipped more men to France than it had expected to up to Jan. 1 last. That, he said, indicated that the war policy was being vigorously pushed.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BAKER.

Three Hours of Questioning of Secretary by Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—At the outset of the committee's session Chairman Chamberlain had read into the record a letter from H. J. Whigham, President of the Metropolitan Magazine Company, taking exception to Secretary Baker's statement in previous testimony concerning an editorial in the Metropolitan of August, 1917, which dealt with a plan for training troops and sending them to France.

The letter follows:

New York, Jan. 29, 1918.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you a copy of the August issue of the Metropolitan Magazine from which Mr. Baker quoted in his testimony before your committee yesterday. I must protest against Mr. Baker using the figures he quoted, taking them entirely away from their context as showing what the expectations were with regard to sending troops to France last August. These figures had nothing to do with expectations. As a matter of fact, the article was written in June and was published on the 8th of July, although the magazine is dated a month ahead, as is usual with monthly magazines.

At that time I had no expectations, definite or otherwise, as to the number of troops Mr. Baker would send abroad. Our object was to point out that the plan of immediately erecting a number of cantonments all over the country and drafting a great number of men was probably not the best one. What should have been done then was to start with a plan for the war and to figure out as nearly as possible how many troops could be shipped to France in 1917 and 1918. Whether the number was 100,000 or 500,000 had nothing to do with the case. The main thing was to have a plan and not to try and raise at once a much bigger army than could possibly be sent to France, thereby taking men from industrial work and using up enormous amounts of material before it was actually needed. I also pointed out that cantonments were being built in places like Camp Devens and Upton and Custer, places where training would be practically impossible during the Winter. Everything I said in that article I still hold to. I still believe a plan should have been made on the basis of shipping. I still believe that the cantonments were too many and too scattered and often in the wrong places. This opinion is borne out by soldiers who have been sent over to instruct the American troops. Practically no work can be done in the Northern camps in Winter, and there is a great d[illegible]ntage in having the army [illegible] on a basis of divisions [illegible] army corps. Mr. Baker [illegible] the force of my argu[illegible] he now realizes that the [illegible] troops he can now send [illegible] depends on the number of [illegible]s disposal.

[illegible] that the figures quoted in th[illegible]le had nothing to do with expectations of any sort, and it is entirely wrong for Mr. Baker to try to prove now that he has far exceeded expectations by quoting figures of a last year's magazine which were simply given for the sake of argument and with no knowledge whatsoever as to what Mr. Baker then had in mind. I rather think that public expectations at that time put the figures very much higher.

As a matter of fact, although the figures were not intended to have any bearing on expectations or actualities, they are not far from being correct. I believe Mr. Baker, if he is willing to face the facts, will tell your committee that 500,000 men are about as many as he can possibly send abroad in 1918. In discussing these matters I have always used figures as meaning fighting men and not as including all the service corps and attendants upon an army. When Mr. Baker tells you that he expects to have half a million men in France early this year it depends a great deal upon what you mean by early and what you mean by trips. Mr. Baker, if his figures are anywhere near being correct, must include all the service troops in his armies.

I apologize for writing to you at such a length on so small a matter as a misquotation of Mr. Baker, but I do think it is necessary that the committee should understand that this magazine at all events never gave any figures to show what its expectations were last year of the number of troops to be sent to France, and, therefore, this magazine should not be quoted as intending to show now that Mr. Baker is vastly exceeding expectations. Very truly yours,

H. J. WHIGHAM.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of Military Affairs.

Question Baker About It.

Answering a question about his previous reference to the Metropolitan article, Secretary Baker said:

"I cited it only because of the figures given, and it seemed to me that, the Metropolitan Magazine having been very active in discussing military preparation, both before and after that article, the views expressed might be taken as expressive of the general opinion of those who were most anxious for rapid progress."

Senator Weeks—They did not express your views at that time, did they, about what could be done? What I mean to say, you neglected to do more than Mr. Whigham indicated in his article?

Mr. Baker—Yes; Mr. Whigham's editorial at that time was criticising the War Department for attempting to do more in the matter of raising and training an army than he thought was possible under the circumstances.

Senator Weeks—Well, at that time you anticipated doing more than the article indicated, did you not?

Mr. Baker—On the first day of January we had actually transported to Europe more than the schedule of troops to be transported to Europe by the first of January.

Senator Weeks—The number of non-combatants is about 40 per cent. of the combatants, is it not?

Secretary Baker—Roughly, I should say.

Mr. Baker said he would be glad to tell Senator Weeks privately the number of our troops in Europe.

Senator Weeks—How much tonnage has the War Department available at this time for transporting troops and supplies? I will say it has been reported to me that the first of February there was 791,000 tons. Do you think that is correct?

Secretary Baker—I should say that was an underestimate. I would like to say this about it, if you will permit me. At the outset, the transportation by cargo ship was estimated as sufficient for a given number of men. Then when we found the necessity of undertaking very much larger engineering undertakings on the other side, the use of the cargo ships which had been expected to carry supplies, for carrying engineering supplies across, cut down the available tonnage for other supplies temporarily, until those dock materials and railroad materials could be transported.

Senator Weeks—Let us assume that you have 800,000 tons of shipping at your disposal at this time. I think probably that is not far from correct. It makes a radical difference, of course, whether that tonnage is estimated in net tons or gross tons or net weight tons.

Secretary Baker—Undoubtedly.

Senator Weeks—Quite likely that accounts for the differences in the estimates in the amounts of tonnage sunk on the other side, coming from German and English sources. I think the German estimate of the sinkings is at dead weight tonnage, and the English is net tons, and, if they do, then their figures are relatively the same. You do not know about that?

Tonnage Verified Abroad.

Secretary Baker—I do not. Let me state to you, for your information, just the kind of information I have about that. The Shipping Board and the War Department are in constant contact and are constantly studying exactly the question you are now suggesting. Before General Bliss went abroad the first time and before he went abroad the second time, under his immediate direction most active and careful studies of the tonnage on hand and prospective tonnage from all sources were made. Those studies were reduced to writing and were taken abroad with him by General Bliss and were the basis of all the calculations and plans of the War Department.

Senator Weeks—Well, are you making those studies personally with the Shipping Board or are they being made by some one in your department?

Secretary Baker—The results are brought to my office, Senator, but I am not making them personally.

Senator Weeks—Is there any possibility of getting any more tons in the near future for the use of the War Department?

Secretary Baker—Oh, yes; 130,000 tons, if I remember the figures correctly. It just happens to be a casual figure in my mind, but 130,000 tons have been made available within the last week or ten days.

Senator Weeks—From what source did that come?

Secretary Baker—My recollection is that it is from ships which have been withdrawn from other lines of trade and replaced by neutral tonnage, made available by contract.

After Senator Weeks had asked Secretary Baker a number of questions to determine the estimate of the General Staff as to the amount of tonnage required per man sent to France, and Mr. Weeks had said he had been told that the estimate was fifty pounds a day, Senator Reed interposed with a suggestion that as Mr. Baker and Mr. Weeks could not deal in absolute figures in public it would be well to have an executive session. With the aid of specialists and data, Mr. Reed suggested, Secretary Baker in executive session could furnish figures of ships to be required, the number of fighting men and non-combatants in France, the number to be sent there, and the amount of munitions and the supplies. The committee was entitled to this information, Mr. Reed said.

This led to an argument in the course of which Senator Hitchcock said:

"Now the Secretary has stated that he proposes, or anticipates, or hopes to have 1,000,000 men in Europe during the present year, and possibly another 500,000. Now, I think the committee is entitled to know and the public is entitled to know where he expects to procure the tonnage to supply these men when there. It is not only the tonnage that is shown by the reports of the Shipping Board, but it is well known exactly what the tonnage of the Allied nations is that can be used. It is known how much tonnage can be diverted of that not now in the transatlantic service, and how much of the tonnage we can secure from neutral nations, and I think the Secretary ought to be in a position to put those figures definitely before us as a justification for the statement that he was going to have 1,000,000 men over there this year. Of course, he must have figured accurately the number of tons of cargo space necessary to supply the 1,000,000 men."

Reed Favors Secrecy.

Senator Reed—Now, I beg to suggest, if that is the correct view, then there is absolutely no use of any further delicacy about telling the whole story, because if the things just referred to by the Senator from Nebraska are now already public, it is the whole story of our preparation, and the Secretary might just as well now tell us how many men he has there; how many men he is going to send; when he is going to send them; how many guns he is going to send with them, because, if we are to know the number of ships and then apply the number of ships to something, it must be to the number of men, and we have got to know both factors before either fact amounts to anything. I am not trying to close this investigation; not at all. It did seem to me we could get it better and more directly in the other way, and I made the suggestion, but if the members of the committee want to go on, I have nothing further to say.

Senator Chamberlain—We have never had any trouble in that regard, so, if the Secretary suggested at any point that he would prefer to give the information in executive session, I am sure the committee would observe his suggestion. It was agreed that whenever Mr. Baker thought something should not be disclosed, the committee would observe his wish.

Secretary Baker said this was perfectly satisfactory, but added:

"Although I do think, Mr. Chairman, that the whole question of tonnage is one which ought to be discussed in executive session, and ought to be discussed on the basis of complete tabulations of figures, not only because it involves uncertainties and losses, but because of the fact that it involves international arrangements, which at one time seemed likely, and now are being recast and are in a state of flux, but I think the thing to do is to have me prepare for the committee as complete a statement of the tonnage situation, which I had in my mind in the most general fashion at the time I made my statement, and its present status, and send that for the information of the committee."

After more argument between committee members as to procedure, during which Secretary Baker remarked that he thought the committee was entitled to every fact, Senator Weeks said he was embarrassed in calling intimate information from Mr. Baker, but he thought "there is a good deal of camouflage about keeping things away from the enemy and then pushing them in the official directory."

This led Secretary Baker to say:

"The misfortune, as I might characterize it as such, of my first appearance before the committee lay in the fact that I attempted to give you the impressions I had of a vast variety of matters which really lay in details that ought to have been got from the experts in immediate charge, or else ought to have been supported by statistical exhibits, giving the exact facts. I was attempting then to summarize the whole thing as it was seen from the centre of the department. Now, I think, it is a misfortune to me to do that. I think it is very much better for the members of committee to have, not opinions and impressions and general statements, but exactly specific statements, and I think the committee is entitled to exact and specific statements on every item of the matter. I, therefore, suggest, if it meets with your judgment, that Senator Weeks and any other Senator who wants to inquire about a particular subject, give to the Chairman of the committee a note of the subjects about which he wants information, then let me get from the department the latest and most complete information with regard to that subject and send it to the Chairman, and then if there be other further questions about that or any suggestions which the committee wants to make, based on the exhibit that is supplied, of course, I shall be most happy to come down and get the suggestions of the committee."

Hitchcock Pins Him Down.

Senator Hitchcock—Let me ask the Secretary this question: Would he object to giving to the committee the basis for the opinion he expressed that he would have a million men in France before Fall?

Secretary Baker—I have not the least objection to doing that, Senator. I prefer not to do it now, but I will go out in the next room with the committee and tell you the basis of it in three sentences.

Senator Hitchcock—The Secretary has conveyed to the country the impression, which I think is very unfortunate, that we shall have a million men in France this year. I would like to ask the Secretary how important the shipping factor is in that matter?

Secretary Baker—The shipping factor is very important, it is controlling.

Senator Hitchcock—Then I would like to ask the Secretary in estimating that he could have a million men in France this year, did he contemplate or did he know from the figures before him, that he would be able to supply a million men when he had them there?

Secretary Baker—I was not relying—this much I think I may say with propriety—I was not relying either for the transportation or supply of the million men wholly upon American shipping.

Senator Hitchcock—I understand. Will the Secretary state how many tons of American cargo shipping he did depend upon?

Secretary Baker—No; I cannot state that from memory. I will supply that to you.

Senator Hitchcock—Well, would he be willing to recognize the figures if I gave them from the records that have been made by the Shipping Board as a basis for the figures?

Secretary Baker—Well, I cannot undertake, Senator, to remember whether those would be the same figures I had or not.

The Chairman—Have those been made public that you are now about to read?

Senator Hitchcock—A part of them—I think most of them. I drafted an inquiry to the Shipping Board late in November, and on the 30th of November I received categorical replies from the Shipping Board, and their reply, as I recall it, I put in the Congressional Record. One question is: "What is the sum total of all available transatlantic dead weight tonnage under steam or oil engine control that can be used today, which is American, and is not imperatively needed for domestic, and a coastal and a harbor service of the United States?" That was a definite question, and the answer was this: "Five hundred and eighty-two ships, total 3,721,806 dead weight tons. This includes the tankers and ex-German-Austrian ships, all over 1,500 dead weight tons each." That was the grand total, then, after disposal of the United States shipping, including the German and Austrian on the 30th of November, 3,700,000 in round figures. Those were dead weight.

Senator Weeks—You understand that that would be about one-half of that in net tons? That is not practical as a shipping proposition because dead weight tons means that the ship is loaded down, without any crew or any fuel or any of the other things which a ship would carry, which are necessary to the conduct of the ship.

Analyzes Tonnage.

Senator Hitchcock—I understand that in actual practice there would not be that much available tonnage, but that is the total that could be hoped for at the very highest. Now, Mr. Secretary, from that must be deducted the passenger tonnage, because we cannot use passenger ships for cargo shipments to any extent. From that must be deducted the tankers, because they are only suitable for oil, and probably only one-fifth of the tanker space will be used. From that also must be deducted vessels that are used in trade with South America and in other necessary directions. To that should be added what we put into the water, in December, to bring it up to the first of January—and I am a little more liberal than the Senator from Massachusetts. After making these deductions, I find a total tonnage of American tonnage now available for cargo shipment of 1,400,000 tons. Now, I would like to know how that compares with your estimate.

Secretary Baker—I cannot answer, Senator. I do not remember whether that corresponds with the last estimate I had seen or not.

Senator Hitchcock—If that is correct, how many troops would that supply in Europe?

Secretary Baker—I cannot answer that, Senator. It would depend upon the basis of calculation.

Senator Hitchcock—Have you adopted a basis of calculation?

Secretary Baker—A basis has been adopted.

Senator Hitchcock—What is that basis?

Secretary Baker—I cannot answer that question.

Senator Hitchcock—Is it five tons per man?

Secretary Baker—I cannot answer that, Senator.

Senator Weeks—I think it has been stated to be fifty pounds per man per day.

Senator Kirby—I do not see the reason for these questions. Suppose the Senator's questions should disclose that we could not send 50,000 men to Europe; how would it benefit the conditions?

The Chairman—Senator, there is no way to keep Senators who are members of this committee from asking questions.

Senator Kirby—I am not trying to do that, Mr. Chairman. We are supposed to be handed by the Secretary the very information that Senators may desire to inquire about. It ought not all to be disclosed in public. I think we had better have an executive session and have it so that every Senator can be satisfied on every possible point about which he wishes to make inquiry.

Senator Beckham Objects.

Senator Beckham—Let me make this suggestion: I believe all of the members of the committee recognize the wisdom of the War Department in not disclosing the exact number of troops we now have in France. Yet, at the same time, the effect of these questions, if answered, in determining how many tons of shipping you have, how much has been used, how much we will have at some time in the future, would be, by a simple process of arithmetic, to bring out exactly how many troops we have taken over there, because we can all well understand that troops have been shipped over there as rapidly as the tonnage could be found. The direction of these questions is to that effect, to disclose in a public hearing, how many troops we have in France. We have reason to believe that the War Department is using every means within its power, and has been, in sending troops over there. We have reason to believe that there are more troops over there now than it was believed possible to get over there last Summer or last Fall. If the Secretary furnishes us with the exact figures which are asked of him, it will be a very simple process to calculate within a few numbers how many troops we have over there, and that is an important fact to be kept away from the enemy. They do not know, so we are informed, and there is no reason why this committee, by these questions, should undertake to drag out indirectly this important information. It is not necessary to continue the controversy by seeking to probe with questions the basis of the Secretary's impressions, and thereby divulge this very important information to the enemy.

Senator Hitchcock—I hope, Mr. Secretary, you will not misunderstand me as endeavoring to ascertain how many troops we have in Europe. I think you are quite right in concealing that matter. I am simply interested in my questions, in directing your attention to the statement you made in public that you expected to have a million men in France, and I am asking you to explain how you can supply a million men over there.

Secretary Baker—Senator, I think I perfectly understand your desire about it. May I read to the committee what I did say from your official account of what I said? (Reading): "Now, instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917, we have many more men than that in France, and instead of having half a million men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have more than one-half million men in France early in 1918; and we will have available to be shipped to France, if the transportation facilities are available to us, and the prospect is not unpromising, we will have one and one-half million who in 1918 can be shipped to France."

Senator Hitchcock—Will you explain that to the committee?

Secretary Baker—May I comment upon the whole statement? In the first place, I refer to having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917. I told the committee that we had many more men in France than that, and, so far as that goes, that statement is accurate.

What He Means by "Early."

Senator Hitchcock—There is no doubt about that.

Secretary Baker (reading)—Instead of having half a million men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have more than one-half million men in France early in 1918."

Senator Weeks—What do you mean by "early?" That brings up the whole question again.

Secretary Baker—That, sir, that brings up the whole question, and there is a part that should not be answered, but may comment on things that can be safely commented upon. (Reading) "And we have available to be shipped to France, if the transportation facilities are available to us—and the prospect is not unpromising—we will have one and one-half million who in 1918 can be shipped to France."

Senator Hitchcock—Is the gist of that that you deem the prospect promising of shipping and supplying one million five hundred thousand men?

Secretary Baker—I do not know that. This is what I mean, and I think the text of that statement is susceptible only of the construction which I now put upon it: The article to which I was referring in The Metropolitan Magazine criticised the department for raising a larger force than could be shipped to France in 1917 or 1918. I was commenting on the fact that the department had raised a very much larger force in order that it might have the force if the transportation facilities became available. We were dealing at that time with a prospect. The Emergency Fleet Corporation was, of course, going forward with its work. What its output would be nobody could predict. We had certain esimates upon which we could make some figures. In addition to that, there is a very large number of ships engaged in the so-called domestic trade of the United States, and in the maintenance of essential trade with neutral nations. There is the nitrate trade, the manganese trade, and certain other trades. Now the question of the extent to which those ships so engaged could be replaced by sailing vessels, could be replaced by ships bought from neutrals, or chartered from neutrals, and the question of how fast those essential trades could be reduced were all questions lying in estimate. When I made that statement I had in my mind the figures of the Shipping Board as to its output. I had a conclusion which was drawn from a study of the output of the Emergency Fleet Corporation up to the time, approximately, that I made the statement and the time General Bliss went away. I think the figures include the end of the year.

Senator Hitchcock—I am asking you now for the basis of your assurance to the country that there was this good prospect to which you have referred.

Secretary Baker—A not unpromising prospect.

Senator Hitchcock—A promising prospect of shipping and supplying a million and a half men in France.

Secretary Baker—May I say this to you, Senator? General Bliss, before going to Europe, had sat down with representatives of the Shipping Board, with representatives of everybody who knew anything about the subject, and representatives of the War Industries Board who had to do with the need for raw material in the country, and there had been meeting of minds upon these various elements in this problem. The extent to which the Emergency Fleet Corporation would supplement the existing tonnage and the extent to which existing lines of international trade with neutral trade and domestic trade could be either reduced or supplemented by the use of sailing ships or by the introduction of neutral tonnage anticipated to be acquired, and the extent to which the tonnage thus available to America would need to be supplemented by international arrangements, in order to carry out a definite program, were matters that were under consideration.

Two Tons Per Man.

Senator Hitchcock—Do you accept the proposition, Mr. Secretary, that to supply a million men in France, and to do nothing but supply them, you must have 5,000,000 tons of shipping?"

Secretary Baker—That is not my information. I am not informed definitely about it.

Senator Hitchcock—In the study of this question some factor must have been accepted.

Secretary Baker—My recollection is that two tons was assumed, but I would not like to be definite about it, because I may be mistaken. I would like to state, however, that I did not personally determine that question. It was a subject of expert determination by a group of experts under the direction of General Bliss. I only saw the results of the study.

Senator Weeks—It does not seem to me that we are getting the definite information that we should get on this subject. I do not believe that we can until the Secretary has prepared himself with the information which he suggested that he would bring. Fortunately, some of us are not absolved from our conceived duty of knowing about these things and knowing them definitely. We do not want to know them in a way that is going to impair the efficiency of the War Department.

[After some argument between members of the committee it was agreed that the definite information wanted could be furnished and considered in executive session tomorrow.]

Senator Hitchcock—I will ask you, Mr. Secretary, to put into the record the name of the authority for the statement you made that two tons of shipping would suffice to supply a man in France.

Secretary Baker—I think, Senator, it might be well to have the record reiterate what I have already said, that that was an impression in my mind, but that I was not sure. I may be mistaken about it.

Questioning Turns to Shoes.

Senator Weeks—Do you know what the experience of England and France has been as to the numbers of pairs of shoes required per man per year?

Secretary Baker—I have heard that casually, but I do not know that. If you want me to get that information I will get it for you.

Senator Weeks—The question arose in a debate the other day, or, rather, the point was made by Senator Hitchcock and it is true, that we had contracted for 21,000,000 pairs of shoes, which will be delivered before the first of July. That seems to the layman an excessive number for a million and a quarter of men.

Secretary Baker—I will be glad to have those figures supplied to you.

Senator Weeks—I had a letter this morning, I do not care to disclose the name of the writer, as it is of no particular effect, but he charges that there are a great many men of German sympathies in our army, not only privates, but officers, officers who, in their discussions and talks, talked pro-German sentiments, and he instances a case of an officer who has been sent home from France for that reason. This officer was sent home by General Pershing. There is also another case of a chaplain who was also sent home from France and has been transferred to another post. Do you know about those details?

Secretary Baker—No, I do not. I know about one officer who has been sent home.

Senator Weeks—Has he been court-martialed?

Secretary Baker—I do not know that.

Senator Weeks—Would you order a court-martial?

Secretary Baker—I would undoubtedly refer the case to the Judge Advocate General and find out whether the evidence was evidence upon which a court-martial could be based. Of course, if there were any evidence of disloyalty or treason toward the United States, the officer would be court-martialed.

Senator Weeks—When was he sent home? I am referring to this particular case.

Secretary Baker—I cannot answer that.

Senator Weeks—Have you referred the matter to the Judge Advocate General?

Secretary Baker—I cannot answer that.

Senator Weeks—Will you look that up?

Secretary Baker—With great pleasure.

Never Heard of the Chaplain.

Senator Weeks—Do you know about the case of the chaplain?

Secretary Baker—I have never heard of it. I will inquire.

Senator Weeks—The reason I ask is that I have no doubt that something of that sort exists, and it seems to me it is time to make an example of somebody.

The Chairman—In that connection, Mr. Secretary, suggestions are made from time to time that men are employed not only in the War Department, but in other departments of the Government, who are decidedly pro-German. When a suggestion of that kind is made to you, I suppose, of course, you look it up when it comes to you?

Secretary Baker—Instantly.

Senator Reed—I confess I do not see the good purposes to be served by calling the Secretary of War before this committee in a large auditorium and assembling people and then asking him questions the import of which is that our army is reeking with treason.

Senator Weeks—I am not responsible for calling the Secretary into this auditorium. I might say, on the other hand, that I think it is not proper.

Senator Reed—As you will remember, I protested against it.

Senator Weeks—This is not a passing show. It is a serious matter. I think these examinations should be held, as other examinations are, in the committee's own room, and if there is any room for spectators, and it is not a matter for executive session, the spectators may come there. I have not any desire to exploit anything before the public; I have a desire to avoid it, if it can be done. If objection is going to be made to every line of testimony which seems to be justified, and I am not asking any other questions, and have not, then I suggest that we at once adjourn and take these matters up when the Secretary can furnish the information which we ask for.

Recalls Baker's Request.

Senator New—I simply suggest that the Secretary of War himself asked that this meeting be held in a large room, which could be attended, at least, by all the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives who desired to come. Many members of this committee objected to it and said it was unbecoming, and said that the inquiries should be conducted at least in the room where all the other investigations had taken place. The move to this place was made in deference to the expressed wish of the Secretary of War.

Senator Reed—Nothing I have said was intended as a criticism of Senator Weeks or any member of this committee who has asked a question this morning. Neither is anything that I have said intended to withhold from the public any fact that properly can be given to the public without, at the same time, giving some sort of aid to our antagonists. The particular questions asked by the Senator from Massachusetts, to which I referred a moment ago, are subject to this objection: Should it be given out to the world that this committee is investigating the question of treasonable practices and seditious utterances among the officers of the army? Although there may be but two or three instances, the general public impression and the impression on our enemy, and the use that they may make of it among their own people is likely to be an exceedingly exaggerated one. You do not have to give a German newspaper man, acting under the orders of his Government, a very large fact to enable him to print a broadside which will give great encouragement to his people, I imagine. So, I think if we could just get the naked facts in this case before the committee in confidence and let the committee study those facts and then report such conclusions as can be reported, it would be a much better way to do this.

I do think that we will gain time if, in a spirit of perfect good nature and patriotic desire on the part of everybody to get at the facts and to clear away difficulties, we let the Secretary get his figures and bring his experts, if he so desires, with him, as has been done by some of the commanders, and then let us take those matters up.

Senator Frelinghuysen—I would like to ask a question. I hope it will pass the censor.

Senator Reed—I do not think the remark of the Senator was at all called for. I have not been attempting to censor this committee.

Senator Frelinghuysen—I am perfectly willing to withdraw the remark, if the Senator feels that it was a reflection upon him or anything that he said. From the letters that I have received here from my constituents—and I know that others have received similar ones—they feel that this investigation is perfectly proper, and, therefore, at this session at which the Secretary of War is present I feel that I have the right, without being restrained, to ask certain questions of the Secretary of War. It has been the policy of the committee to allow members to ask those questions, and I think, referring to this question of having an executive session, when there are certain questions relating to a statement the Secretary has made, the country should have more light upon it, and I think that it will create a better feeling in this war, and be better for the country at large if these questions are asked here, provided they do not give information to the enemy or affect injuriously our cause. I want to know if the Secretary feels that there should be any additional legislation to increase the authority of the Medical Department of the army, to enlarge it in order to take care of the hygiene and sanitation in those camps. In your statement, Mr. Secretary, you spoke of meeting the criticisms, in certain instances punishing officers for lack of attention to patients, and I do not think that the country was so much interested in the punishment of the individual officers as in the reorganization of the system. Men have died from exposure and some from neglect. Now General Gorgas in his statement before the committee said that he had not sufficient authority, and I asked him whether a department in the Treasury Department, the Public Health Service, could not be utilized by him and expanded so that the sanitation in these camps could be improved, the sewerage, the sanitation around the camps, and he said he thought that that might be done.

Already Under Consideration.

Secretary Baker—The subject the Senator refers to has been under very active consideration. The Public Health Service measure, of course, is the outgrowth of the original Marine Hospital Service, which was under the Treasury, and the question as to whether the public sanitation of the country ought to be brought under the Surgeon General of the Army, since the condition of the public health in a city nearby a camp is a part of the problem of maintaining good health in the camp, the question as to whether that service, the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department, ought to be brought under, or at least into, immediate co-operation with the Surgeon General of the Army has been very carefully considered. With the result that a recommendation has been made, by the American Public Health Association, I think, and I think it has the concurrence of the Surgeon General's office, the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, and I do not know whether there are other bureaus or not. But the belief is that in time of war it would be better to have the Public Health Service of the Treasury, of the Navy, so far as it affects land operations in this country, both co-ordinated under the general direction of the Surgeon General of the Army. I personally believe that would be a wise thing to do.

Senator Weeks—There was a bill passed by Congress enlarging the Public Health Service quite materially, adding to the number of surgeons, and a considerable number of inspectors for the definite purpose of looking after the health conditions around the camps.

Secretary Baker—I have no doubt the public health service has been very active in doing that. As a matter of fact, the State Boards of Health of the various States and local health officers of the cities have all been brought into co-operation, with the view of improving as far as possible the sanitary conditions of all sections of the country in the neighborhood of the military encampments. It is a country-wide problem.

Senator Weeks—To supplement the question that Senator Frelinghuysen asked, do you think there should be legislation which would put the public health service under the direction of the Surgeon General of the army as far as internal conditions are concerned?

Secretary Baker—Why, I hesitate to say that I think it needs anything. I can see no difficulty in bringing about such subordination of their public health and sanitary activities to the general direction of the Surgeon General of the army as may be wise and helpful, without at all taking over the management, for instance, or the marine hospitals.

Senator Frelinghuysen—Has the Surgeon General sufficient authority now and has his staff sufficient authority?

Problem That Puzzled British.

Secretary Baker—Senator, that is one of the most difficult questions, I think, in the realm of difficult questions. The English had an experience in one of their eastern campaigns, in which it became the subject of a Parliamentary inquiry, and the result was a very strong opinion by a committee of the Parliament of England that a part of the disastrous or exceedingly unfortunate effect of that campaign was due to the fact that the medical officer attached to it was not recognized as to his recommendations, that they were not followed by the commanding officer of the expedition. It raises this question: Whether the military man is to be supreme or whether the medical man is to be supreme. Now, in that particular English case a young medical officer very urgently recommended to his military commander the advisability of certain steps. The military commander, according to the Parliament's report, I am told—though I have not read it in full—treated him rather contemptuously and disregarded his advice, and yet it is obvious that both cannot be supreme. One has to be, and I am afraid there is no answer to that except to have the military commander supreme, but to have such orders and admonitions from the commander in chief of the entire military establishment as will impress upon the military man the very great importance of following every recommendation made by the medical men when it is not inconsistent with the paramount safety of the military expedition.

Another question is involved in it, and that is the question of rank. Each department wants to have rank, each department feels that its desires and its advices can only be adequately impressed upon other departments by equality of rank; as a consequence the Medical Department and other departments of the army are constantly seeking rank—not for a selfish purpose, but in order that the men of rank may seek the advice of that department and gain a hearing for it. I do not believe that any additional legislation is needed on that subject. I think the power of the President to appoint officers subject to the confirmation of the Senate, from Brigadier General up, enables the President to supply as many officers of suitable rank that the Medical Department will need.

Senator Frelinghuysen—Do you believe that you have the question of the health, the protection of the health, of the soldiers, at the present time, well in hand?

Southern Camps in Summer.

Secretary Baker—Yes, Senator, I think so; and I know that General Gorgas and his assistants, both military and civil, are constantly seeking to perfect the arrangements, and that they have immediate access to me with any recommendations they desire to make.

Senator Frelinghuysen—You can strike this out if you desire, but I would ask this question: Do you expect to keep the soldiers in the Southern camps during the Summer?

Secretary Baker—I cannot answer that, Senator. It is the sort of problem upon which one must keep an open mind, because if the Summer which is ahead of us is as bad a Summer as this Winter has been a Winter, it will certainly be necessary to remove the soldiers from some of the Southern camps to better climates.

Senator Frelinghuysen—It is a good time now to have vision in regard to that, is it not?

Secretary Baker—Yes, it is a good time to have vision about it, but of course the installation of those men in tent camps would be then an entirely possible thing; protection of the cantonment would not be necessary—if that is what is in your mind.

Senator Frelinghuysen—It is. I think there is considerable interest felt in regard to the Summer if those soldiers are kept there, particularly in regard to the sanitation and sewerage, and if the Surgeon General is competent and the Surgeon General has the proper organization and can make the camps sanitary, I think the country should be reassured, and I think some statement should be made in regard to that—to the people who are worrying about their sons.

Secretary Baker—It is entirely a proper matter to be studied with forethought and attention.

Senator Fletcher—It might be advisable to indicate that a great many people find it healthy to move to Summer camps during the Summer. It is perfectly absurd to talk about unhealthy conditions because the camps are in the South, because they have the water, they have the drainage, they have every facility—they have the air, and they have every condition of health there. I do not appreciate the suggestion that because the camps are in the South, therefore they are unsanitary or bad.

Senator Frelinghuysen—I am not the promoter of any locality, Mr. Secretary; I am simply calling your attention to a very important question.

Senator Kirby—It is not as strong as the brand you raise in New Jersey.

No Malaria in Jersey.

Senator Frelinghuysen—We have no malaria in New Jersey.

Secretary Baker—Of course, the Senator will recall, however, when we had the troops in Texas during the Summer, the mere fact of heat, while unpleasant, was not apparently productive of disease, because the health of the soldiers in Texas was very good.

Senator Frelinghuysen—There are some places where if they stay they will shake to death with the chills and fever before they get to France.

Senator Fletcher—They have chills and fever in Alaska sometimes, but those situations ought to be specified, I think.

Senator Hitchcock—When you supply the committee with information, Mr. Secretary, concerning the transatlantic transportation supplies, will you also give us the records of the Quartermaster's office from the time that you began making shipments last Summer sufficient to show what per cent. of efficiency you have derived from those ships? Were such records kept? I simply desire to ascertain whether we have been shipping under a 100 per cent. efficiency or a 60 per cent. efficiency or a 30 per cent. efficiency, and I presume each trip of a ship will show the number of days traveled and the number of tons of its capacity and the number of tons actually carried through that period.

Senator Reed—In this list of ships sent over there ought to be a statement made to us of the proportion of net losses which have occurred.

Secretary Baker—Well, of course, Senator, everybody knows that our losses of tonnage have been exceedingly slight. The service which the navy has rendered to the country and the army in the protection of our tonnage is an unexampled service.

Senator Reed—Exactly, but there is another thought, I think, Mr. Secretary, that ought to be taken into account. Our ships may have been protected and we may be able to continue that; nevertheless, if there are enormous losses of the ships of our allies, which must go to supply them, I need not say how that might figure.

Secretary Baker—It might require the diversion of tonnage from us for their food supply, clearly.

Senator Hitchcock—I would like to ask the Secretary if he heard this statement read by Lord Northcliffe when the English Committee was in this country: [Reading.] "Now, let us be frank. We have been told that you must put 6,000,000 tons of shipping in the water in 1918. I see no signs of such a tonnage in 1918. I do see signs of filling sixteen great cantonments, of the manufacture of immense amounts of munitions, but I do not see signs of that bridge across the Atlantic without which all this recruiting, all this enthusiasm, all this manufacture will be null and void."

Secretary Baker—I cannot remember, Senator, whether I ever saw that or not.

Senator Hitchcock—The Secretary has had conferences with Lord Northcliffe. Has he expressed such—

Secretary Baker—I cannot remember, Senator. It is entirely possible. I have had many and prolonged conferences with Lord Northcliffe.

Senator McKellar—Mr. Secretary, if it is not improper, I would like to know how many three-inch guns we have in the various cantonments.

Artillery in the Camps.

Secretary Baker—I am not sure that I have that here. Suppose I supply to you a statement of the entire artillery equipment now in each of the several camps?

Senator McKellar—Of course, we all know that probably very much more than half of our artillery in the army, both officers and men, have never been trained with artillery. I believe General Crozier estimated it from about 75 to 80 per cent., and likewise as to machine guns. I want to ask you, do you think it will be a wise policy to send artillery troops and machine-gun troops to Europe, to France, without training? I ask this question in view of your statement that we would get, or probably would get, 500,000 men in France early this year. Do you not think it would be very unwise to send these troops, officers and men, which have not had any training in artillery practice and machine-gun practice?

Secretary Baker—The practice has obtained, Senator, of sending abroad officers for training in the artillery schools which General Pershing has established in France, and which the French have placed at his disposal; so that there are in Europe now a large number of officers in training with French teachers, in schools conducted either by the French or Americans. I am told that it does not take so long to train men in the use of artillery as it does to train officers in the use of artillery, and the plan followed is first to give as much practice as can be given in this country to artillery units by concentrating the available supply of artillery pieces, largely in the hands of those units which, by reason of their general state of preparation, are likeliest to go first to France. But they in no case will be used on the other side until their training in artillery has been completed by the schools and artillery training processes which are installed on the other side. I therefore do not think it unwise to send men who have not been completely trained in artillery.

Senator McKellar—I will ask you, is it contemplated by the department to send men who have not had any training at all in artillery practice or in machine-gun practice? To illustrate what I mean, I was talking to an artillery man, a Major of artillery at one of the camps, in which he said that neither officers nor men in his cantonment, except the General in charge, had ever seen a six-inch gun, and his was a six-inch gun regiment. Now, do you think it would be right to send troops that have never had any training in that regard?

Secretary Baker—Yes, I think it would be right in this sense: I do not think, of course, that it would be right to send untrained troops to Europe with the idea that they would be put into actual combat and expected to use artillery of a type and kind that they have never seen, but I would not hesitate to send an artillery contingent if it were necessary. I cannot imagine its being necessary, but I still would not hesitate to send raw recruits in artillery to France to be trained there, and adequately trained, before being used. General Pershing thought it was the wise thing to do.

Regards It as Costly.

Senator McKellar—In view of our lack of ships and shipping facilities, would not the sending of these boys and the maintenance of them over there for training purposes be most cumbersome and expensive, and possibly even more disastrous than that?

Secretary Baker—I do not think it would, Senator. They are in the service of the United States; they are all under the pay of the United States.

Senator McKellar—But it costs a great deal more, especially by reason of the lack of shipping facilities, to train these men in France than it would in this country.

Secretary Baker—Yes, it costs more.

Senator Reed—You will pardon me if I ask this question here—if the important thing in view of the shortage of shipping may not be to get the men over as fast as the ships are available, whether the question of the little additional cost in feeding them over there is a factor to be considered at all.

Secretary Baker—That is determined by this rule. General Pershing, who is there, knows exactly what is needed to make a finished soldier for this kind of warfare out of the material which we are able to send him, and he sends us his priority schedule, asking us to send first the artillery, or first the infantry, or first the Signal Corps men, and it is determined by General Pershing and his staff on the basis of the length of time that he wants them to have supplementary training in Europe.

Senator Reed—Let us assume that today you have a ship that can haul a thousand men; you have got a thousand men that are not perfectly trained; you know you can train them in France, and, the question presented, will you utilize that ship now or will you let the ship lie idle?

Secretary Baker—It is one factor in the problem, undoubtedly, to make a maximum use of the tonnage.

Turns to Hospitals.

Senator McKellar—General Gorgas testified that the cantonments for the soldiers were all completed before any hospitals were built, and that this was done by your order and over his protest. He may not have expressed it just that way, but contrary to his recommendation, I believe, were his words. Why did you not have the hospitals built at the same time that the camps were?

Secretary Baker—I never gave any order on that subject, nor do I recall any difference in judgment between General Gorgas and anybody else.

Senator McKellar—Mr. Secretary, would you mind having one of your clerks look up the recommendation that General Gorgas says that he made at that time?

Secretary Baker—I would be very glad to. May I read this to you in connection with the question you asked me? The Field Artillery Brigades of the National Guard have been more than 40 per cent. equipped in the matter of guns, caissons, limbers, &c. This has been varied from about 8 per cent. at Camp Bowie to 100 per cent. at Camp Hancock and Camp Wadsworth. In the national army there have been at least one battery and in many cases two batteries of three-inch guns, and at least one battery and in many cases two batteries of 3.2-inch guns, the latter to be used for mounted drill. Recent orders from the Adjutant General have provided for transfers from National Guard Divisions to the national army so that every national army camp except one, which has six guns, will have two batteries of three-inch guns, and in addition every howitzer regiment in the national army will soon have at least two 4.7-inch howitzers. Every regular division is completely equipped with howitzers of one calibre or another. One-hafl of the National Guard howitzer regiments have been equipped from 16 per cent. to 100 per cent. I will supplement that with the actual number of guns in each camp.

Senator McKellar—You do not think that from one to three or four or even six—I believe that was the highest number—pieces of artillery would be sufficient with which to train any very distinct portion of the men using artillery, do you?

Secretary Baker—No, they are dealing with batteries and not with pieces in each of those cases.

Senator McKellar—With batteries, then?

Secretary Baker—But it gives them an opportunity to do battery drill—that is the movement of the gun or the piece from one place to another and the placing of it. It teaches them the mechanism of the gun and the range of fire; but it gives them no opportunity to learn barrage and indirect fire over large areas and that sort of thing.

Senator McKellar—They are trained with two batteries to a cantonment; the training of the various units composing the artillery portion of the troops would be—

Secretary Baker—Very slow.

Secretary McKellar—Not only very slow, but very far between, would it not?

Secretary Baker—Yes.

Senator McKellar—It probably would be a month or several months?

Secretary Baker—Oh, no.

Senator McKellar—Between the various trainings?

Secretary Baker—I think not.

Senator McKellar—I was trained myself for four years as a soldier, and I think it requires more guns than that.

Secretary Baker—It requires very many more than that to do efficient training; but beginnings can be made with that.

Secrecy in Contracts.

Senator McKellar—There was an order put in the record where, I believe, you instructed the Supplies Committee of the Council of National Defense not to disclose to the public contracts. Why did you do that?

Secretary Baker—The thing I did was pursuant to recommendations of my military associates, and asked that tabulated lists, or lists of the places where war supplies were being made, be not published, and the purpose of it was to prevent the possibility, or rather to prevent any aid to any organized efforts to destroy our military supplies in the process of production. I am entirely willing to concede that the order now has lost any special significance. As a matter of fact, let me say that there has not been any real secrecy about the War Department contracts. There cannot be. Practically every factory that works for the War Department is inspected by a man in uniform, and the locality knows where the factory is, knows that it is engaged in the manufacture of war supplies, and the only thing we have not done is that we have not printed in newspapers long lists of factories which were making war supplies, so that if somebody wanted to go off in a dark place and plan a campaign of sabotage or destruction he would have all the data.

Senator Wadsworth—Did you see the bulletin of Jan. 19?

Secretary Baker—I understand a large list has been drawn up of these factories engaged in the production of war supplies, which have been exempted from the closing order of the Fuel Administration. There is no impropriety in it. I am perfectly willing to give out the lists of all contracts, except on a very few, which the committee will agree should be made public.

Senator Wadsworth—I thought it was a dangerous publication myself. I was inclined to agree with your former attitude of it.

Senator McKellar—I think there is nothing to be lost by publicity unless it is publicity that reaches our enemies, and surely where we are dealing with our own people the utmost publicity, and I think you will agree with me, is the best policy.

Secretary Baker—We may have been oversensitive, but I am sure you felt, as everybody felt in the early stages of our participation in this war, that we did not know how many enemy agents there might be in this country who were bent upon doing damage to our enterprises. There were some experiences of that character. My own judgment is there has been very much less of it than many people feared. I entirely share your view that the utmost publicity, apart from that consideration, ought to be given.

Senator New—Has food and clothing now been supplied, do you think, to all the soldiers at all the encampments?

Secretary Baker—I have had no reports since I last addressed you on that subject, Senator, but at that time the information I had was that in every camp in the United States there was adequate woolen underclothing, adequate overcoats, adequate trousers, and nearly adequate woolen coats, and that the things then in shipment would be adequate to supply a complete outfit for everybody. The report then made to me was that there was no camp in the United States in which a single soldier was not adequately protected by clothing, although there were some at that time in which the cotton coat was still worn under a woolen overcoat.

Would Free President's Hands.

Senator Wadsworth—Have you in mind any recommendations for legislation which the Congress might enact which would remove restrictions governing the operations of the War Department and do away with some of the formalities and regulations that impede progress? That question was mentioned suite specifically by the President in a recent public announcement.

Secretary Baker—I have a feeling that legislation which would simply free the President's hands and allow him to transfer functions and to consolidate and co-ordinate as the developing needs of the several departments demonstrated to be wise, would be the best answer to the difficulty. All of us are growing in the several departments. In my department I am constantly, as you know, creating new agencies and readjusting functions, and I am constantly having to study the law to find out whether I can create them in one way or another. I think if the President were simply authorized to reorganize, to reco-ordinate or to transfer functions as he saw fit, that as these needs arise we could go to him for executive orders and show him the wisdom of the proposed plan and secure it.

Senator Wadsworth—Would such legislation involve the repeal of certain statutory provisions providing for accountability? That is the particular point that I have in mind. I am wondering whether we have not too many checks and balances with respect to accountability, which compels the passage of a military paper through many, many offices, until in some instances, as I have seen, there have been twenty-three indorsements upon it. It all seems to be connected with military property accountability. Does this legislation contemplate the repeal by inference of any of these statutes?

Secretary Baker—I think it might perhaps be wise to authorize the President to suspend during the period of the war any restrictive statute which might be found to impede efficiency, but I am not sure that there is very good ground for feeling that delay arises from that cause. We are dealing with very large sums of money, and it seems to me very wise to have the accounting processes which the Government has developed for a long time. They understand their functions, they work fairly promptly, and some day

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Continued from Page Four.

when this war is over and we begin to analyze its costs, I think we will all be very anxious to have supervision and certification and the action of men upon the questions that are presented, so that everybody will have acted in the clear about it.

Senator Wadsworth—Do you think that it really acts fairly promptly at present?

Secretary Baker—I think questions of that kind are acted upon fairly promptly. There has been delay in payrolls, for instance, because of mistakes in spelling, such things as that.

Senator Wadsworth—Sometimes a mistake of the kind might involve the delivery of some most important supplies asked for on a requisition. It is very important to the line officer out in the field who wants the supplies, but seemingly not so important to the officer in Washington, who is intent upon having every "t" crossed and every "i" dotted.

Secretary Baker—Suppose I ask the War Council to report to me what legislation, if any, they think would be helpful in expediting that form of business transaction?

Senator Reed—I have a letter complaining that drafted men taken from California, where they were accustomed to warm climates, are being sent to camps in the East, where the climate is much colder, and in this particular instance the son of the writer of the letter died at Camp Meade. Do you take into consideration the fact that they are being sent from a warm climate to a colder climate?

Secretary Baker—I cannot answer that, Senator; I do not know.

Senator Reed—Now, is it not entirely reasonable to say that when troops are drafted they should not be sent indiscriminately to camps, but that some regard should be had to climatic conditions?

Secretary Baker—I do not want to show the slightest lack of sympathy of every consideration which will make easy the hardening process which the soldier has to go through, and yet the traveling of men from one part of continental United States to another is hardly a serious climatic change. Of course, this Winter it is.

Delay in Dependents' Pay.

Senator Fletcher—Have you had complaints about dependents of soldiers not getting their pay?

Secretary Baker—Yes, I have had a great many of such complaints.

Senator Fletcher—What is the cause of that delay?

Secretary Baker—Such cases as I have had an opportunity to examine have arisen largely by indefinite addresses and uncertainties of designation. Each case which comes to me I send to the Finance Division of the Quartermaster General's Department, to try to trace out the difficulty, but there have been a large number of delays in handling cases. Sometimes a whole regiment has not been paid for a month beyond its pay day. That, I think, was due to difficulties in straightening out the clerical details, but those are largely disposed of now.

Senator Reed—I know these hardships arise and they cannot all be escaped, but it does seem to me that as a general policy during the early months of camp life a very great regard ought to be had to climatic conditions, and that there is no justification in sending a man from a warm climate into a cold climate, or sending them indiscriminately with a total disregard for the rigors of climate, and I suggest to you that the matter be given some consideration.

Senator Frelinghuysen—I think, it would be a matter of great comfort and satisfaction to the parents of these soldiers if an order could be issued, or the law changed, whereby the soldier could be sent home for burial in his uniform. I have a number of letters complaining of the fact that the body is sent in a winding sheet often and oftentimes in underclothing, and the parents have expressed the wish that he might be buried in his uniform.

Secretary Baker—The practice, Senator, in the army, as I recall it, is that where a man dies of a contagious disease and the local State regulation requires that the body shall be shipped in a sheet with such chemical preparation as will prevent infection or contagion, that the clothes are sent home in a separate parcel. That is the rule in the army, as I understand it, unless the clothes have themselves become infected and are likely to spread contagion, in which case they are destroyed.

Senator Frelinghuysen—The two cases I had in mind were pneumonia cases.

Secretary Baker—There would seem to be no reason for not sending the body home in the uniform under those circumstances.

Duties of Stettinius.

Senator Wadsworth—Could you tell the committee about the appointment of Mr. Stettinius, we will say, and two or three other civilians that have been appointed to assist him, as we understand, in the work of the supply department?

Secretary Baker—The function which Mr. Stettinius is to perform will be permitted to grow as its opportunity for usefulness develops. I do not mind saying to you what I said to Mr. Stettinius when he asked me what his duties were. I said: "Your duties are to do everything which will help in the speedy procurement of supplies and the co-ordination of the industrial activities of the War Department." I invited Mr. Stettinius, out of his very large experience, to make suggestions freely and to bring them directly to me so that if there were any uncertainty as to whether or not he should undertake a particular function I could personally inspect it and determine it.

The general theory of Mr. Stettinius's employment is this: The Signal Corps, the Ordnance Department, the Quartermaster General, the Surgeon General, and the Engineer Corps are the five large purchasing divisions of the War Department. Some purchases are common to two or more of divisions. There are items which each one, or more than one of divisions, will desire. The purpose of Mr. Stettinius's office and of Mr. Stettinius himself is that each of the five purchasing departments of the War Department shall make from time to time a schedule of their anticipated needs, and those five schedules shall be brought to Mr. Stettinius and surveyed by him, so that wherever reconciliation of conflicting desire can take place, or wherever priority of access to existing supplies is needed, Mr. Stettinius and Colonel Pierce can arrange those priorities. It may turn out to be wise, and I am not at all clear that it will not, and yet I am not sure that it will—to commit to that division the actual purchase of every supply except those which are special in character; for instance, to leave in the Ordnance Department the purchase of guns, the specification and design of guns and ammunition, but to take cups and knives and forks and equipment of that sort which are purchased also elsewhere, into somebody else's hands. I do not know whether that will turn out wise or not. It has some difficulties.

Could Make Him a Colonel.

Senator Weeks—In the final analysis, Mr. Stettinius is an adviser to Colonel Pierce, is he not?

Secretary Baker—I do not like to put it that way.

Senator Weeks—And to you?

Secretary Baker—Legally, that may be the fact, but that is not the practical effect. Mr. Stettinius is relied upon because of his very large experience to advise in an authoritative way, and while legally he has not the authority of the director of the purchases, he is the person who is relied upon and he has no misunderstanding of that situation. He is relied upon to do this thing.

Senator McKellar—Do you not think it would be wise, Mr. Secretary, to give him that legal authority, and would you recommend legislation that would give him that legal authority?

Secretary Baker—I do not know that legal authority is needed. If it is needed, Mr. Stettinius could be made a Colonel in a minute and have the authority required. I will give you this assurance, that I will not hesitate to come to the committee for enabling legislation just as rapidly as it becomes apparent that any legislation will help in clothing these agencies with the authority to do the task we have set them to do.

Senator Weeks—Have you modified or in any way changed your views about a person termed a Minister of Munitions or any similar title which may be applied to him?

Secretary Baker—Senator, discussing a Minister of Munitions is difficult unless we know exactly what is meant by the term.

Senator Weeks—The term Minister of Munitions means a central head for all purchases made for military purposes by the Government through the agencies which are now performing that function. I do not mean to confine this to the War Department.

Secretary Baker—I so understand; neither do I. I think we have that agency, including shipping too.

Senator Weeks—And including food.

Secretary Baker—Yes, I think it includes all of them. I think the War Industries Board, with its priorities committee and its action upon the War Department and the Navy Department and the Shipping Board program is such an agency. I think it would be exceedingly unwise to wrench out of the War Department and the Navy Department and the Shipping Board the elaborate agencies which they have already constructed for specification and for production, follow-up, and distribution, and I think you would agree with me about that.

Industries Board's Authority.

Senator McKellar—What legal authority has the War Industries Board?

Secretary Baker—The War Industries Board seems to me to have complete legal authority in this, that the President as the supreme Executive and in control of the complete executive function has directed that the subordinate executive agencies should pool their needs and accept the determinations of the War Industries Board, and we do.

After referring to testimony of Bernard Baruch and Daniel Willard, both of the War Industries Board, that the trouble with the board was lack of authority and that a central purchasing agency was needed, Senator McKellar asked:

"Do you not think it was time that we were listening to those gentlemen who had the experience about these very things and see if we can not agree upon a system that will meet the approval of these men of experience?"

Secretary Baker—Yes. I think the difficulty with the War Industries Board has not been a lack of power, but has been a lack of facility to do all of the things which it has been gradually and constantly preparing itself to do. I concede, of course, the very great ability of those men and their experience, and so far as I know there is no difference of opinion between them and me about this matter, and yet all of us have changed our minds constantly from the beginning. I think most all the men whom you have named would have started out with the idea that there ought to have been a central purchasing agency, which would take over from the several departments the entire function of purchase. I do not think there is a man in their midst now who would not regard that as a misfortune if it were done.

Senator McKellar—Also some of those gentlemen have testified within the last fortnight that they thought that the present plan was abortive and that a central purchasing agency was manifestly the only kind of a plan that should be adopted at this time.

Secretary Baker—If you have understood them correctly, then I respectfully dissent from every one. I think that nothing would be more unfortunate than to start all over again with the building up of a central purchasing agency outside of the several using departments.

ALLIES ACCEPT SHIP CONTROL PLAN

Unification of Atlantic Shipping Operations Is Now Fully Assured.

TO TAKE ARMY AND SUPPLIES

Efforts of Shipping Board and War and Navy Departments to be Co-ordinated.

AN APPEAL TO WORKERS

Piez Asks the Women of America to Send Their Men Into the Shipyards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The nations allied with the United States in the war have given formal approval to the direction of all shipping by an inter-allied Ship Control Committee in the effort to rush American soldiers and supplies to France.

Announcement to that effect was made today by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, who conferred yesterday with President Wilson in regard to the shipping program and the possibility of landing 1,000,000 or more men in France by the end of 1918.

Further discussion of the problems involved was taken up today by the War Council and steps taken for a complete co-ordination of effort by the Shipping Board and War and Navy Departments. The new Ship Control Committee, is was stated, would have supervision of the routing of all tonnage turned over to these departments to carry men and supplies.

That the formation of an inter-allied committee was under consideration subject to the approval of Graet Britain, France, and Italy was made known a few days ago. In announcing the conclusion of the negotiations today Mr. Hurley made this statement:

"Complete unity of shipping operations has been effected between the United States and the Allies through the establishment of a ship control committee, composed of P. A. S. Franklin, H. H. Raymond, and Sir Connop Guthrie. Mr. Franklin is to be Chairman. Sir Connop Guthrie is the represenattive of the British Government on the commission.

Rate Policy Remains Fixed.

"The policy of the Shipping Board with respect to moderate freight rates remains fixed. Allocation of tonnage, requiring the best experience in the shipping world, will be placed in the hands of the Ship Control Committee.

"The appointment of this committee, which is the result of co-ordinated action between the War Department and the Shipping Board, as well as between this country and the Allies, will increase the efficiency of the merchant fleets of America and the Allies. It is one of the practical results of the Inter-allied Conference held at Paris, and at which the Shipping Board was represented by Commissioner Bainbridge Colby.

"All matters of policy, control of freight rates, and acquisition of ships, either through purchase or charter, will be handled by the Shipping Board through its Director of Operations, Edward F. Carry, but the Ship Control Committee will be left free to co-ordinate the needs of the various departments of the Government, effecting such interchange of tonnage and traffic as may be practicable with the allied Governments. The committee will operate distribute, and allocate all tonnage available under the plan approved by the War Department and the Shipping Board.

"If the maximum efficiency can be obtained from every ship available, if cargoes can be loaded and unloaded without delay, and the ships are moved promptly, it will be equivalent to the addition of considerable new tonnage to the cause of America and the Allies. It is expected that the result desired will be attained through the committee which has been selected to co-ordinate the shipping problem of America and the Allies."

The committee will immediately take up the questions involved in the diversion of other than American tonnage to the task of transporting American soldiers to Europe and the routing of all tonnage by the routes which will cut down time required for the trips. It is believed that many days can be saved and correspondingly greater service obtained from the available vessels.

The Shipping Board also began another drive today to obtain workmen for the shipyards, and Charles Piez, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, issued an appeal to the patriotism of the workers. Labor was warned that a great responsibility rested on its shoulders and was asked to drop all other considerations in the general cause of speeding up production.

"The work of the State Councils of Defense and of the Public Service Reserve in enrolling 250,000 skilled workmen for the United States shipyard volunteers is of paramount importance in the early winning of this war," Mr. Piez said, "for on earnest labor depends early construction of our merchant fleets.

60,000 Men Wanted for Three Yards.

"Within sixty days three huge Government yards will be completed, and soon thereafter more than 60,000 workmen will be required to furnish for them the three eight-hour shifts necessary if these yards are to turn out their ships according to schedule.

"The Shipping Board now has 716 shipways; 302 are for wooden ships, and 414 are for steel construction. The yards in which they are established are only working one eight-hour shift per day, six days a week. This is monstrous. If we are to keep ahead of the submarine we must run three shifts per day, fifty-two weeks in the year.

"Our program calls for the construction in 1918 of eight times the tonnage delivered in 1916 at a cost of more than $1,000,000,000. The Shipping Board has the necessary yards, the materials, and the money. All that is lacking is a spirit in the nation that will send a quarter of a million American mechanics into the yards to give their best and most efficient work.

"I am sorry to say at the present time the native born American workman is not the mainstay of the shipyard, for he is there only to the extent of 35 per cent. of the men employed, and to the extent of 65 per cent. we are forced to depend on foreign-born labor.

"We will honor the men in uniform, and the same honor must be given to the men who go to work in the yards. Just as the navy is the first line of the British Empire, and just as Germany depends upon her submarines, so must America depend for victory upon the shipbuilders in the American yards. To the women of America I say:

"'Send your men to the shipyards, for they will be doing there no less a service than in the army or the navy, and they will be returned to you safe and well paid after having performed a duty that is a primal necessity of this war.'"

HOME ARMY RATIONS CUT IN ENGLAND

Meat, Sugar, and Tea to be Reduced for All Soldiers Over 19 Years Old.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Earl of Derby, Secretary for War, today notified Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander of the home forces, of his decision to reduce the rations of meat, sugar, and tea for all the home forces except youths under 19 years training for abroad.

"When the whole nation is being asked to reduce food consumption in the interests of our armies abroad," says the War Secretary, "I think you will agree with me that the army at home will expect equally to be asked to make certain sacrifices. The burden cannot be allowed to fall wholly on women and children and civilian workers."

He explains that the reduced ration compares favorably with the field ration of most other armies, and says that the reasons for making the reduction imperative are known to all, adding:

"The fate of the war may well depend upon the spirit in which such reductions are accepted. The grit of every individual soldier and civilian is now being tested and may be still further tested during the coming months. It is the duty of the army at home to set the whole nation an example of determination and cheerfulness, and I have no doubt of their response."

SAYS WAR COUNCIL ERRED.

Daily News Asked If It Had the True Czernin Speech on Rejecting Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Daily News, commenting on the German distortion of Count Czernin's recent speech by which he was made to say that he would defend the German possession of Belgium, while the text of his speech shows that he only promised defense of the "pre-war possessions" of Austria's allies, asks "whether the accurate or inaccurate report was before the Versailles Council when it came to the remarkable decision that there was nothing in Czernin's speech to call for a reply or for a collective statement of policy on the part of the Allies."

"So far from that being the case," the paper continues, "the amended passage of Czernin's speech, taken in conjunction with his warm endorsement of President Wilson's declaration, reveals a very significant detachment from the Pan German policy of conquest. We cannot reconcile the Versailles statement with the authentic report of the Czernin speech, and Parliament must press for enlightenment."

The Manchester Guardian, which also prints the correct translation of the significant passage from the Czernin speech as published in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, says editorially:

"The telegraphic version made him declare that Austria would defend to the end Germany's possession of Belgium and by implication Bulgaria's possession of Macedonia and the Dobrudja. What he actually declared was that Austria would defend the pre-war possession of her allies and that treaties between the Central Powers bound her to that only. The difference is very considerable."

The London Times in its translation of the passage used the words "territorial status quo ante bellum," instead of "pre-war possessions" as the English rendering of the German "Den Vorkriegerischen Besetzstand."

CHARGE APATHY IN SHIPYARD DRIVE

Continued from Page One.

or the Creel Committee, or the Division of Four Minute Men, or any of the Governmental agencies taking part in the campaign for shipbuilders that the United States Employment Service was to take any part in the campaign.

"The office at 22 East Twenty-second Street had not received any of the enrollment blanks which it was planned to use in this campaign, which was to make up a sort of census of the workmen available for shipbuilding," Mr. Thomas said yesterday. "Mr. Donahoe, who is in charge, although I believe that he was taken by surprise, worked very hard, but without a sufficient office force and without the information necessary."

On Feb. 1, after the campaign had been going four days and hundreds of workmen who had gone to 22 East Twenty-second Street at the plea of Four Minute Men were going away irritated because nobody knew what to do with them when they got there, Mr. Thomas and several volunteers took space in the office at 22 East Twenty-second Street.

They could find no registration blanks with any of the Governmental agencies in this city. Mr. Thomas telephoned to William McCormick Blair, Director of the Division of Four Minute Men in Washington, for blanks. Although it had been hoped to enroll 30,000 laborers in New York City, the first shipment of blanks, which arrived on Saturday last at the end of the first week of the campaign, was only 500 in number, which lasted less than a day.

The volunteer workers who sought to enroll the workmen who appeared wrote out the registration on blank paper in lieu of the forms. On Tuesday a second small shipment of blanks arrived.

The instructions to the Four Minute Men in this city referred the local organization to William A. Orr, Secretary to Governor Whitman and State Director of the United States Public Service Reserve. Mr. Thomas sent several telegrams and letters to Mr. Orr, but complains in his report that he never received the least responsive information.

Mr. Thomas pointed out in his report that to round up shipyard labor effectively it would be necessary to have a number of places of registration, so that workmen should not have to go great distances to enroll. This suggestion was made to Mr. Orr, but, according to Mr. Thomas, bore no fruit.

According to the report, Mr. Thomas met with as little success in attempting to get definite information from the Division of Four Minute Men on the Creel Committee in Washington and from the United States Shipping Board. The account of his various unsuccessful efforts to co-ordinate the work of arousing patriotism with that of enrolling men is told in the following report on the subject which was made yesterday by Mr. Thomas to Director William McCormick Blair, head of the Division of Four Minute Men of the Creel Committee:

The Chairman's Report.

FOUR MINUTE MEN,
New York City.
JOSEPH B. THOMAS, Chairman.
Report to Director in Washington, D. C., Division of Four Minute Men, in re Registration of skilled workers for ship yards.
1918.

Jan. 16—Bulletin No. 22 received. This bulletin indicated that information as to where men were to register should be obtained from William A. Orr, State Director, United States Public Service Reserve, State Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Jan. 17.—Thomas telegraphed Orr the following: "Where in New York City should applicants for shipbuilding work apply for jobs? Please answer collect."

Jan. 18—Issue being avoided, Orr telegraphs Thomas as follows: "Washington advises me no campaign shipbuilders until Jan. 28. Letter follows."

Jan. 19—Thomas writes Orr as follows:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram, which, unfortunately, does not answer my question.

"The 300 speakers of this branch of the Bureau on Public Information in New York City are ordered to speak on Shipbuilding, as per bulletin inclosed. You will particularly note that our speakers are to be instructed as to where they can tell their audiences of moving-picture houses to apply for work in the shipyards. Naturally, a New York City address is essential—hence our request of you to supply the information.

"If possible, we would like several addresses in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx, so that applicants may, with the greatest facility, have their inquiries intelligently answered. We feel that the main purpose of our talks will be lost unless there are agencies for enrolling here in the city, the addresses of which can be specifically given by our speakers.

"Please wire information not later than Monday, Jan. 21, so that same may be printed on our bulletins, which are now awaiting this information before being mailed to speakers. Our campaign begins Jan. 29."

Jan. 21—The following letter from Orr—which states nothing definitely—was received:

"Supplementing my recent wire to you, I would advise you that through the New York State military census we have furnished to the Labor Department the names and addresses of about 70,000 men expert in the several trades necessary for shipbuilding.

"With this list as a basis, the United States Department of Labor is about to institute a campaign to enroll such labor for shipbuilding purposes, but just before the receipt of your telegram I had received from the United States Department of Labor a letter which stated that the campaign for shipbuilders was to be deferred until Jan. 28.

"I will advise you of any further moves in the matter."

Jan. 22—Thomas, being unable to get any definite information out of Orr, and being forced to refer his 300 New York City speakers to some address, as the campaign was to start Jan. 28, telephoned to the State Defense Council at Albany as to what action to take and was referred to the State Industrial Commission, New York City, which, in turn, referred the matter to the clearing house for employment offices in New York City, which, after considering and reconsidering, referred the matter to the United States Employment Service at 22 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

Jan. 25—Notice was sent out to speakers telling them to refer men who wished to register to 22 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

Jan. 30—Speaking campaign begun.

Jan. 31—Word reached the Four Minute Men office here that applicants for work in shipyards were being turned away from 22 East Twenty-second Street. To verify this Thomas sent several investigators to apply for work, who were given unsatisfactory attention, and most of them turned away. Smith of the Merchants' Association did likewise, with the same result.

Feb. 1—Complaint in writing having reached this office, Thomas, taking part of his office force, went personally to 22 East Twenty-second Street, and after conference with Mr. Donahoe, civil service employe in charge of the United States Employment Service, determined to open volunteer office, having been given space by Donahoe. No proper blanks being available, Thomas telephoned Director Blair in Washington.

Feb. 2—Five volunteers kept at work. A few blanks received from Washington. Hurley's office notified as to situation, with statement that this office had 10,000 union workmen lined up waiting for definite information. No definite information from Hurley to date.

Feb. 4—The following letter was received from Orr: "I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Jan. 19, and to advise you that you can have your speakers refer prospective applicants to the Chairman of the County Home Defense Committee of any county in which they are speaking or to the Chairman of the Mayor's Committee in Greater New York.

"These officials have on hand supplies of the Hurley Shipyard Volunteers enrollment cards, and will be prepared to handle any applications which result from meetings at which the Four Minute Men speak.

"I understand that all of this information was sent you from Washington officially, but if not, here it is."

Feb. 6—Mr. Healy of the Mayor's Committee advises Mr. Thomas that they have no blanks, and have been referring their applicants for work to 22 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. Shipbuilders' registration office still being run by Four Minute Men.

Notwithstanding the lack of blanks and other difficulties, the volunteers who have manned the office with Mr. Thomas since Feb. 1 have enrolled about 2,000 men who have professed ability and readiness to work in shipyards.

ORR DENIES LACK OF EFFORT.

Declares New York's Share of Work Was Done Well and Promptly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—William A. Orr, secretary to the Governor and State Director of the United States Public Service Reserve, when told tonight of the statement made by Joseph B. Thomas, Chairman of the Four Minute Men, branded the charge that he "paid no attention to his duties" as absurd and without justification.

"I have done everything that the Federal authorities have required me to do," said Mr. Orr. "If the campaign for shipyard volunteers is missing fire, the fact is not due to anything I have done or left undone."

"At the request of the United States Department of Labor," said Mr. Orr, "the New York Defense Council established an enrollment office for the shipyard volunteers campaign in each county in the State about two weeks ago. The Chairman of each county Home Defense Committee was designated as the enrollment officer for his county. No funds were provided for office staffs and no mention made of any Federal authority or any staff other than the volunteer workers each County Chairman gathered.

"If Mr. Thomas had been informed as to the actual condition of New York State with respect to the shipyard volunteers' campaign, he would have known that this State, because of the fact that it took a military census and inventory last Summer, had exceeded its quota by 16,392 names before the campaign was even opened throughout the country.

"On Dec. 3 United States Deputy Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post asked Governor Whitman what this State could do through its military census to aid in the shipbuilder drive. Through the State Defense Council the Governor ordered that the names and addresses of men experienced in trades auxiliary to shipbuilding should be transmitted to the United States Department of Labor.

"It was arranged then that he would transmit this list on addressed envelopes, to be franked by the United States Labor Department and to be filled in Washington with matter making an appeal to each recipient to enroll in the Public Service Reserve as a shipbuilder.

"Within less than three weeks this work was completed and the addressed envelopes were shipped to the United States Public Service Reserve of the Department off Labor. There were 68,302 addressed envelopes so shipped, and receipt of them was acknowledged on Jan. 2.

"The list which, at Governor Whitman's direction, I had sent to the Labor Department of Labor. There were Hurley, constituted the most valuable mailing list of 'prospects' in such a campaign that it would be possible to get.

"On Jan. 24 I called on Mr. Hurley, and after a talk with him was authorized to send out an enrollment card which he had had prepared.

"The National Council of Defense subsequently authorized me to have printed 86,500 of the 'Hurley' cards for use in New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, in addition to the 50,000 I had before been authorized to have printed for use in New York.

"The New York cards were distributed by me to each County Chairman in the State a week ago. Ten thousand of these cards were sent to the Mayor's Committee of New York City. The cards for the other Northeastern States were shipped by me last Monday, and I have in my files a message from the National Council of Defense thanking me for the speed with which that job was completed.

"If the State Defense Councils had been permitted to deal directly with Mr. Hurley, the one responsible man in the situation, it is probable that the entire enrollment campaign for shipbuilders would have been successfully completed before now, but the complication of dealing with representatives of the Reserve, the Labor Department, and finally with a subsidiary branch of the Creel Committee, has delayed the work to a considerable degree."

Governor Whitman tomorrow will issue a proclamation calling upon "all mechanics and artisans, skilled in the trades necessary and requisite for the shipbuilding program, to co-operate in the campaign for enrolling the United States shipyard volunteers of the Public Reserve."

MEN SENT TO SHIPYARDS.

Washington Says 1,500 Enlisted in New York Were Not Registered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—According to Government officials, charges by Four Minute Men in New York that there was a failure to provide means for workmen to register for employment in shipbuilding yards was more a matter of misunderstanding than actual failure.

"This work of registration," an official said tonight, "is not to be done in a day, but will be in progress for six months at least. There are several considerations in the New York experience that should be taken account of. In the first place, we did register a lot of men there, but more than that, we sent large numbers directly to the shipyards to go to work. We were sending them all last week. Last Monday we sent 200 to the Submarine Corporation's yard and we also sent many to other yards. I should say that in ten days we have sent 1,500 men to various yards.

"There was delay about the blanks, due to the fact that the Government printing office is now swamped with work. We had at first to use extemporized blanks, the regular labor blanks of the Departmentof Labor, until we got those specially prepared for the Shipyard Reserves. No men were turned away from the New York office to my knowledge. Many who came were wholly unfit for shipyard work."

Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, expressed surprise at the reported failure in New York. Mr. Hurley called attention to the possibility that too much was expected all at once from the organization that had been made. He pointed out that it would be six months before the entire registration would be completed, and predicted that eventually it would be found that the things aimed at would be accomplished. Mr. Hurley said he regretted that there should seem to be any trouble with registration in New York, as he looked upon New York as the very best labor market in the country, and expected to get the very best results there.

PRESIDENT SEEKS BLANKET POWERS

Continued from Page One.

agency, office, or officer." Further, he is empowered to "co-ordinate or consolidate" the functions in any way he sees fit, and to "employ by executive order any additional agency or agencies and to vest therein the performance of such functions as he may deem appropriate." The authority the President would hold until one year after the war was ended.

Text of the Bill.

The text of the bill as it was offered in the Senate follows:

A BILL

Authorizing the President to Co-ordinate and Consolidate Legislative Bureaus, Agencies, Offices and Officers, and for Other Purposes in the Interest of Economy and the More Effective Administration of the Government:

Section 1. That for the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, for the better utilization of resources and industries and for the more effective exercise and more efficient administration by the President of his powers as Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces, the President is hereby authorized, and empowered to make such redistribution of functions among executive agencies as he may deem necessary, including any functions, duties and powers hitherto by law conferred upon any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer, in such manner as in his judgment shall seem best fitted to carry out the purposes of this act and to this end is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as he may deem necessary; provided that this act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for one year after the termination of the war by the proclamation of the treaty of peace or at such earlier time during the said year as the President may designate; and provided, further, that the termination of this act shall not affect any acts done or any right or obligation accruing or accrued pursuant to this act, and during the time that this act is in force.

Sec. 2. That in carrying out the purposes of this act, the President is authorized, in such manner as he may deem most appropriate, to co-ordinate or consolidate any executive commissions, bureaus, agencies, offices, or officers, to transfer any duties or powers from one existing department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer to another, to transfer the personnel thereof or any part of it, either by detail or assignment, together with the whole or any part of the records and public property belonging thereto, and to employ by Executive order any additional agency or agencies and to vest therein the performance of such functions as he may deem appropriate.

Diversion of Appropriations.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act any moneys heretofore and hereafter appropriated for the use of any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer, shall be available for the purposes for which it was appointed under the direction of such other agency as may be directed by the President hereunder to perform and execute said function.

Sec. 4. That during the time this act is in force all restrictions in any existing law creating any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer, or defining the duties thereof shall be deemed to be suspended to the extent that they may be inconsistent with the exercise of the authority herein conferred.

Senator Overman had little to say about the measure, except that it "came to him." He did not even reveal that Postmaster General Burleson had handed it to him until informed that that fact was known at the Capitol.

"I do not know who wrote it," said the Senator.

Asked if he had conferred with the President about the measure, Senator Overman said that he had not, but offered it as reflecting the President's wish.

Senator Overman is ranking Democratic member of the Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Culberson of Texas is Chairman, and will be one of the Senators upon whom will devolve the decision to report the bill out or allow it to sleep in committee. Besides Messrs. Culberson and Overman, the Democrats on the Judiciary Committee are Messrs. Fletcher of Florida, Reed of Missouri, Ashurst of Arizona, Shields of Tennessee, Walsh of Montana, Hoke Smith of Georgia, King of Utah, and Wolcott of Delaware.

Republican members of the Judiciary Committee are Senators Nelson of Minnesota, Dillingham of Vermont, Brandegee of Connecticut, Borah of Idaho, Cummins of Iowa, Poindexter of Washington, Colt of Rhode Island, and Sterling of South Dakota.

Bitter Fight in Prospect.

That a desperate fight was ahead of the measure in the Judiciary Committee was evident tonight from the attitude expressed by some of its members. Senators Culberson, Overman, Fletcher, Ashurst, Shields, King, and Wolcott were spoken of as likely to support the bill, while Senators Reed and Hoke Smith were expected to oppose it. That would leave only eight Democratic Senators supporting it, with the likelihood that this would be reduced to seven, through the absence of Senator Walsh, who is ill and unable to leave his home in Montana.

All the eight Republican Senators will undoubtedly vote against the bills being reported out. Not one of them could be found who had any sympathy for the measure. With Senator Reed voting with the Republican Senators, even if Senator Smith failed to oppose it, the measure would be kept in committee.

Most Senate leaders voiced the opinion that the measure was intended by the President as a compromise for the War Cabinet and Munitions bills, and that he was actuated in backing it by the sentiment created through the efforts of advocates of those two measures. But no Senator was willing to concede that the bill could be regarded as a compromise, since it went beyond the bounds of anything yet suggested in any legislation.

"It isn't compromise—it's monopoly," suggested one Senator.

That the Executive was impelled to suggest the bill because of the developments in Congress over the conduct of the war was accepted by most Senators. They said he evidently felt that complete reorganization was necessary, but he did not want to let Congress have a hand in it.

Senator Hitchcock, who criticised the Administration in the Senate this week as having failed to handle the war efficiently, expressed amazement at the Overman bill.

"Abdication by Congress."

"It would mean nothing but an abdication by Congress of its law-making power," said the Nebraskan. "It is the most astounding piece of legislation I've ever heard of. Congress, if it passed this bill, would have only one thing left for it to do, and that would be to wait for the Executive to say what money he wanted and give it to him. It would shut Congress off entirely from its law-making prerogatives. Every legislative function would be handed over to the President.

"No doubt exists in my mind that this is a direct outcome of the investigation of the Military Affairs Committee. The Executive evidently has been impressed that something must be done in the way of drastic reorganization, and he has taken this way to bring it about. He evidently expects that this bill will supersede the War Cabinet and Munitions bills now before Congress.

"There isn't a ghost of chance for the measure to pass, not at all. I doubt if it ever gets out of the Judiciary Committee, but if it does Congress may be depended upon to kill it.

"If this bill were passed the President would have autocratic powers such as no other man on the face of the earth has today. His will would be absolute. No such power ought to be given any executive. It's too drastic and entirely contrary to American ideas."

Senator Simmons felt reluctant about discussing the measure.

"It goes pretty far and requires some study," he commented. He admitted that the bill appeared to give the President unrestricted power to run the war without regard to any interference by Congress or any other authority.

Senator Dillingham of Vermont called the bill an "astonishing assumption of the rights of Congress."

Inconceivable, Says Dillingham.

"It's inconceivable that such a measure can be passed by Congress," said Senator Dillingham. "It seeks to repeal the laws that Congress has passed and to give the Executive authority, in effect, to make new ones. Legislative prerogative would be delegated to the President. Congress might as well abdicate as to pass it. It would, indeed, be most surprising if it were passed, and I do not see that it has any chance whatever.

"The President has been given about all the power now that Congress has felt like giving him. I fail to see how he can expect more, unless Congress felt like abandoning its own functions and turning them over to the Executive."

Senator Overman said he had offered an amendment to the Appropriation bill on Jan. 24, 1917, which sought to give powers to the President similar to those embraced in the measure offered today. That amendment, which was defeated by 4 votes, read:

> The President is hereby authorized, during the vacation of the Congress, to take action looking to a proper and scientific co-ordination of the work of the various executive departments of the Government, and he is hereby empowered to transfer and, if deemed advisable, to consolidate bureaus, divisions, offices, and other Governmental activities in order that duplication of service may be abolished and extravagance and unnecessary expenditures eliminated. A report shall be made to the Congress on the first day of the next session thereof of any such action taken under the provisions of this section.

The Overman amendment, while defeated in the Senate, later was altered so as to give the President authority to abolish any bureaus that he might find to be in conflict. This amendment, which became a part of the Appropriations bill when it was passed on Jan. 28, 1917, read:

> The Bureau of Efficiency shall investigate duplication of service in the various executive departments and establishments of the Government, including bureaus and divisions, and make a report to the President thereon; and the President is hereby authorized after such report shall have been made to him, whenever he finds such duplication to exist, to abolish the same. Report of the action taken hereunder shall be made to Congress at its next regular session.

No report ever came to Congress, the President failing to take advantage of the power the amendment conferred upon him.

Benjamin Franklin, says:
"Look before or you'll find yourself behind."

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More or less uncertainty enters into every transaction which rests in the hands of a single individual, irrespective of his ability or honesty.

In justice to your heirs you could not act more wisely than to appoint the *Franklin Trust Company* Executor and Trustee under your Will, thereby eliminating this element of uncertainty. The fee is identical in both cases.

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MAKE BRIDGE OF SHIPS, PERSHING'S MESSAGE

Major Palmer, the General's Censor, Declares That Is the Call from Every Man at Front.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—"Make a bridge of ships" to France, was the message from General Pershing and every man of his command delivered to the American people tonight by Major Frederick Palmer, chief censor on General Pershing's staff, in an address at the National Press Club.

"Build ships and let every woman and child in the land think ships," said he. "We ought to be wearing little metal ships in our buttonholes. Children ought to play with toy ships. The woman who turns from knitting to encouraging a ship's riveter to do more rivets a day is serving her country. And every time you think ships you are thinking of our men fighting for you in France. Would you have them want for food, for clothes, for ammunition to answer the German fleet?

"Would you have them think that you had forgotten them—you in your comfort at home? Would you have the lives of such men unnecessarily sacrificed because you had not concentrated your efforts on the thing that meant most to them?

"Toward our shipyards for the power they mean during and after the war the German General Staff strains its vision. Build, build, and continue to build ships. Make a bridge of ships to Pershing."

ATTACKS ENVOY AS JINGO.

Sir F. E. Smith Taxed American Patience, Says London Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Daily News says: "It is clear that whatever official gloss it may be considered desirable to place upon his sudden return, Sir F. E. Smith has not been exactly a success as Envoy to the United States. Extracts from his speeches which are now coming through leave no room for doubt as to the reason of his failure. The extraordinary insolence which could conceive the idea of a barely veiled campaign against the league of nations in his position would be incredible, but Sir F. E. Smith's career shows that it is wholly in character.

"The puzzled Americans must evidently have reflected that it was only 'the galloper' from whom these surprising utterances were proceeding, but how long are our relations with the United States to be imperilled by representatives of this description? There must be a limit to the friendly patience which tolerates the outrages of the little clique of jingoes who are running about misrepresenting this country under the aegis of Lord Northcliffe."

NO PAY FOR MITCHEL MEN.

Fenner Law Does Not Apply to Them, Attorney General Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—About seventy-five employes of the Mitchel administration who are now engaged in war work and whose city salaries have been withheld by the Hylan administration will not benefit by the Fenner salary law, through an opinion rendered today by Attorney General Lewis. The Attorney General made his opinion known after a conference with James E. MacBride, President of the New York Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Serve him right, with
Club Cocktails
Your friend knows a compliment when he tastes one.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable, Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Sensible Sweaters For Women $7.49

Why worry about unruly radiators when plain knitted sweaters like these are to be had at such a price? They are made with large sailor collars that may be buttoned to the neck, sashes with tassel ends, and patch pockets. The colors include rose, navy, green, white, tan and maroon. Appropriate for skating, home or office wear.
Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

"The Air-Line To Liberty"
The Mystery Solved.
In this book Gerald Stanley Lee tells how advertising—publicity work of a constructive character will help us to win the war by appealing to the understanding and wills of our enemies; how peace may be secured forever through the advertising of national ideals.
$1.12
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Sugar and Cream Set $2.69

A charming set, consisting of a Sheffield quality silver plate stand in attractive, pierced design, with dainty miniature tongs and a cut glass creamer.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Stylographic Pencils For Busy Business Folks
Easily filled with ink, they have many advantages which the fountain pen lacks. For instance: They are splendid for manifold copy work and write when held at any angle. 98c
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

An Enlarging Lantern For Amateur Photographers at $11.28
This is the first instrument of its kind that has been manufactured to sell at a popular price. Made by the Eastman Kodak Company, it is complete with easel, lens, lamp house, with cord and plug for attaching to electric lamp socket, bellows, and a set of masks. Will hold negatives up to 4x6 in.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Accidents Will Happen

Many a time a treasured vase or other ornament has been broken—and thrown away without an attempt at repair. In our Studios, artists and skilled artisans repair the damaged and replace the lost. Porcelains, silverware, glassware, clocks and bric-a-brac present no unsolvable problems to them.
Macy's—Eighth Floor, Rear.

APEX OF SHORTAGE OF COAL AT HAND

Garfield Predicts Next Two Weeks Will See Industry Faced by the Gravest Conditions.

HOPE IN MILDER WEATHER

Despite Obstacles, Says It May Be Possible to Make Next Heatless Monday the Last.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In announcing formally that the Monday closing order would remain in effect at least over next week and that railroad embargoes would be continued for an indefinite period, Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield tonight said American industry was just entering upon the period when it would feel the full force of the acute coal famine caused by lack of production due to the recent weather conditions.

There could be little hope of relief for the next two weeks, Dr. Garfield said. He expected an increase rather than a decrease in the number of reports of industries forced to suspend because of lack of coal. To this prediction other experts of the Fuel Administration subscribed.

One expert in close touch with the situation said that 300,000 or more plants in the famine districts would be forced for the next two weeks or more to rely almost entirely upon the supplies of coal on hand. The great majority of these plants are said to have sufficient fuel for two weeks at least if it is carefully conserved. The general view is that from 20,000 to 25,000 plants may be forced to suspend operations temporarily.

The impending crisis is due to the fact that during the last ten days production of coal, because of cold and car shortage, has been at the lowest point for months. There seems little hope of material improvement for perhaps two weeks. The full effect of the drop in production is making itself felt in a daily diminution of shipments. Until mine production and transportation again approach normal there can be no relief extended to other than the most vital industries.

Further Conferences Planned.

The most thorough co-operation on the part of all Government departments, including the Fuel, Railroad, and Food Administrations, the War and Navy Departments, and the Shipping Board, Dr. Garfield feels, is essential to the formulation of any program which will prevent actual suffering, provide for the bunkering of ships, and prevent a most serious interruption of the nation's war plans. It is understood that the many grave questions involved will be made the subject of immediate conferences in an effort to arrive at the most effective solution.

The conditions faced, it is stated, are so critical that only the most vital needs can be assured even minimum supplies of coal. There are a few less than 4,000 plants included in the industries put on the preference list at the request of the War and Navy Departments, the Food Administration, and the Shipping Board. It is possible that even some of these may run short of coal. New York City and the New England district, it was said, must live hand-to-mouth at least for the rest of this month.

Dr. Garfield said the Fuel Administration, contrary to published reports, had not considered ordering industries to close on Saturday of this week, thus providing a four-day shutdown, including Lincoln's Birthday, Tuesday next. There would be, he said, no change in the original order. If possible, Dr. Garfield said, the Monday closing order would be rescinded after next week, but that would be determined by weather conditions, and the general situation as it showed itself later in the week. In a signed statement he gave the names of the Fuel and Railroad Administration officials who conferred with Director General McAdoo and himself yesterday and added:

Effect of the Closing Order.

"The fuel situation was considered in connection with the existing weather and transportation conditions, inquiry being directed particularly to the results of the continuance of the Monday closing order.

"Without exception, the Fuel Administrators present bore witness to the uniform and patriotic observance of the closing order on the part of all classes of the community.

"The effect of the closing order is not easily measured statistically, the more so because of extraordinary weather conditions, but the State Fuel Administrators report that substantial savings had been effected. The most exact estimates were submitted by the Secretary of the National Committee on Gas and Electric Service. These figures were furnished by electric light, power, and gas companies of twenty-nine of the largest cities of the country. The average of the saving during the five days from Jan. 17 to the 22d, inclusive, was 21.2 per cent., while the saving for Monday, Jan. 28, was 25.5 per cent. of the amounts usually consumed.

"In response to an inquiry made during the conference, Mr. Garfield is informed by the Secretary of the National Committee on Gas and Electric Service, Mr. Elliott, that the public utilities concerned did not consume on other days appreciably more than the normal amount of coal as a result of the shutdown.

"It is estimated that the public utilities reporting furnish a fair index of the general saving in the communities involved.

"The testimony of the State Fuel Administrators was substantially unanimous that in view of the continued severity of weather conditions and the acute shortage of coal, particularly for domestic use, throughout the entire northeastern section of the country, it would be unsafe as yet to suspend either the Monday closing order or the embargo.

"The United States Fuel Administrator, in the light of this testimony and of the information submitted to him by the State Fuel Administrators, has decided to continue the Monday closing order until such time as the change in weather and resulting improved transportation conditions warrant its suspension. A close watch will be kept upon conditions and further consideration will be given to the subject as soon as there is reasonable assurance of relief. So long as present weather conditions continue, however, the possibility of human suffering is too imminent to permit any relaxation in the present effort to conserve and increase the existing supply of coal. It is hoped that with the shutdown on Monday, Feb. 11, and the closing in many States on the day following, Lincoln's Birthday, it will be possible thenceforth to rely upon embargoes and the preference in movement of food and fuel ordered by the Director General of Railroads."

PROVIDE SOFT COAL FOR USE IN HOMES

Bunker Fuel to be Distributed to Relieve Famine Conditions —Harbor Tugs Disabled.

Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the State Fuel Conservation Commission, announced yesterday that bituminous coal would be distributed to private houses, apartments, and hotels because of the shortage of anthracite. As a result of the fuel needs of ships, three weeks ago the movement of soft coal was speeded up at the expense of the movement of anthracite. There are no ships now delayed for lack of bunker coal, and there is soft coal available above that immediate demand.

This step was regarded as important, because the zero weather of Monday and Tuesday practically paralyzed the loading and movement of coal at the mines. Because of this there will necessarily be a decrease in the amount of coal reaching New York tidewater in the next week.

"We are right up against it," said Mr. Peters. "The coal mines have been practically shut down, due to the severe weather. We have taken over a large amount of bunker coal for private houses, apartments, and hotels. Thomas C. Farrell, who is in charge of the distribution is making every endeavor to see that the householder is kept supplied."

Despite the adverse weather conditions and ice floes in the harbor it was reported that 23,000 tons of anthracite coal were received in the city yesterday, about 6,000 tons more than was received on Tuesday. W. B. Pollock, Deputy Marine Superintendent, reported that at 9 o'clock yesterday morning 28 barges with 10,450 tons of anthracite and 47 barges with 22,696 tons of bituminous were being towed up the harbor, and that 15,570 tons of anthracite and 16,554 tons of bituminous were ready to be towed. Reports made by the coal-carrying roads to A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads, showed that in the twenty-four hours up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning there had been a material falling off in the handling of coal. This was due largely to the inability of the men to work on Tuesday. The movement of coal yesterday at tidewater showed a marked improvement, although the coal was still frozen in the cars. The report of conditions at 6 o'clock yesterday morning was:

	Anthracite. Cars.	Bituminous. Cars.	Total Cars.
Dumped	511	522	1,033
In barges	461	349	810
In cars	1,313	630	1,943

The reports also showed that there were within twenty-four hours of tidewater about 80,000 tons of coal, which is below the average for the last month.

Joseph E. Parsons, in charge of the coaling of ships at this port for the United States Shipping Board, said yesterday that 5 ships had been bunkered in the preceding twenty-four hours and that there were 27 ships in the harbor which would have to be coaled. None of these ships, he said, was being delayed for lack of fuel.

Mr. Pollock reported to Mr. Smith yesterday that due to the bad ice conditions in the harbor more tugs had been forced to lay up for repairs. He said that there were 28 railroad tugs and 57 private tugs out of commission yesterday, more than one-third of all the tugs in the harbor. Some of these tugs have been laid up for three weeks.

Calls Situation Serious.

A. H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, took a gloomy view of the situation yesterday:

"There is little change in the situation since last night," he said. "It is extremely serious, more so than at any time during the coal shortage. All of our efforts are now being bent on keeping hospitals, homes, and apartment houses supplied with coal. Industries must wait."

Mr. Peters was asked if there was any truth in the report that there might be another industrial suspension order.

"There is nothing to that so far as I know," he said. "As things stand now industries will close down automatically, for we are now only able to supply hospitals and homes and keep ships bunkered. Even office buildings are in danger of having to close."

J. F. Ahearn, Deputy Fuel Administrator for the Bronx, said yesterday that the situation in that borough was worse than ever. He said he had asked Administrator Garfield yesterday to let him have the cargo of a schooner, icebound in Long Island Sound, with 1,500 tons of coal for England.

Old shipping men said that the ice conditions in New York Harbor yesterday were the worst they had ever seen. The same conditions obtained all along the Atlantic Coast, where ice extended in many places twenty miles out to sea. The movement of tugs and barges was practically at a standstill yesterday morning. An ebb tide brought floes from the Hudson and East Rivers which jammed the upper bay. Looking from the Battery about 11 o'clock yesterday morning the stretch to Governors Island and over to Ellis Island showed scarcely a square yard of free water. Tugs and ferryboats caught in the floes battled for hours to get to their berths. The Atlantic Avenue Ferry to Brooklyn did not attempt to run during the morning.

Danger of fires on the waterfront, Chief Kenlon said yesterday, had been increased because of the ice about piers making it difficult for fireboats to get close to a harbor-front blaze. The basin at Pier A was frozen tight, imprisoning three police launches, a United States Navy patrol, and several other small craft. Efforts were made in vain yesterday to cut them out with axes.

The Staten Island ferryboats kept up their service, shoving their way through the cakes of ice at reduced speed.

Heroic measures were taken by residents of Williamsburg yesterday to get coal from a barge which was being towed to the foot of North First Street. A tug jammed the barge up against the pier and it was made fast, only to be torn away a moment later by grinding ice floes. Men with axes set to work to cut a path back to the pier when the barge began to leak. Immediately a score of women on shore waiting for coal walked out over the ice and filled their carriers. Brooklyn generally suffered from an acute coal shortage yesterday, which was partially relieved by thirty-five cars of fuel sent through the Pennsylvania Railroad tubes and delivered to Brooklyn and Long Island points.

The bituminous coal for the city homes was made available through J. W. Searles, commission of the Tidewater Coal Exchange. He said that 5,000 tons were available for distribution yesterday and that 6,000 tons more would be available today. When Mr. Peters was reminded that there was a city ordinance forbidding the use of soft coal, he said: "That will necessarily fall into abeyance."

"This action doesn't mean," Mr. Peters continued, "that the manufacturers of the city are going to get a part of this emergency soft coal supply. These firms are dependent on steam size anthracite coal, and there isn't any of that coming in now. There probably will be by Friday, but this whole week is going to be bad."

Munitions Plants Need Fuel.

The danger to the fuel supply of industries threatens to extend to the manufacture of munitions. Many such plants in the big cities of the East, and in steel centres, are facing a serious shortage of fuel, especially coke, due to the bad weather conditions in the Pittsburgh coke region, which has hampered the movement of cars.

Coal men believe that the Government will face a serious situation on March 31, when the present coal contracts expire, if it insists on its price of $2.45 a ton at the mines for bituminous. Coal men say that if this price is insisted upon many of the larger coal companies will refuse to renew contracts, and that hundreds of small mines will be forced out of operation. A big coal operator, with headquarters at 1 Broadway, said yesterday:

"The soft coal situation is growing worse from day to day, with no prospect of relief except from Washington. Even improved transportation and weather conditions will do little good except of a temporary nature. The local trade is very hard up for coal. Every day we hear of industries about to shut down because of lack of fuel. Some of the mines are already closed because their old contracts have expired and they wouldn't make new ones at the price fixed by the Government. I would say that more than 50 per cent. of the small operators will have to shut down if the Government insists on its price."

Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator, who returned from Washington yesterday following a conference with Dr. Garfield, discussed certain misunderstandings of the Monday closing order.

"Barber shops seemed to be the worst offenders last Monday, probably through a misunderstanding of the order," he said. "These shops may remain open on Mondays until 1 o'clock in the afternoon and no later. Shops which persist in remaining open after that hour will be prosecuted. Drug stores were also frequent offenders, selling cigars and soda water as well as candy and other articles. They are permitted to sell drugs and to fill prescriptions and that is all they are permitted to sell on the closed Mondays."

Mr. Schley said that several manufacturers in New York were forced to stop operations yesterday because of lack of fuel. Asked for the names of these, he said:

"We have refrained from giving out such names because it might ruin a manufacturer or a hotel or any business house which had to close because of a lack of fuel. It is vastly different with violators of the orders."

TUG TO BREAK ICE HERE.

Lawyer Buys Boat to Turn Over to Shipping Board.

The tugboat Chase S. Osborne, 334 tons, built of steel for lake service in 1906, was sold yesterday by public auction to Harold Spielberg, a lawyer, for $111,500. The sale was under a final decree of foreclosure obtained by John S. Sheppard, receiver of A. W. Duckett & Co., Inc.

Asked what he was going to do with his unusual property, Mr. Spielberg replied that he intended to turn the boat over to A. W. Kent, who is in charge of the Tug Division of the United States Shipping Board, for use in breaking ice in the rivers about the city. The sale was conducted by Chief Deputy Marshal McDonough.

FLOODS MENACE RAILROADS

Rise of Temperature Brings New Danger in the Middle West.

After thirty-six hours of zero weather throughout the East, crippling traffic 75 per cent. and paralyzing many lines, the temperature rose suddenly yesterday to 40 degrees above zero in the Middle West, bringing to Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and other railroad centres a flood danger which was reported last night as serious.

While there was a general rise of temperature over the East yesterday, this was not true of Central and Northern New York, where six inches of snow fell with the temperature slightly above zero. These conditions greatly hampered movements on the New York Central.

The thirty-six hours of zero weather added about 20,000 cars to congestion on the Eastern lines. Yesterday's report of cars above normal, which comprised Tuesday's record, gave the following figures:

Eastbound loads	59,764	Increase	3,427
Eastbound empties	13,345	Increase	2,139
Westbound loads	39,841	Increase	4,994
Westbound empties	47,934	Increase	2,222

The report for Tuesday, showing the added congestion of Monday was:

Eastbound loads	56,837	Increase	2,950
Eastbound empties	11,206	Increase	2,231
Westbound loads	34,847	Increase	2,040
Westbound empties	45,712	Increase	995

Regional Director A. H. Smith reported yesterday that freight movement on Tuesday was practically at a standstill over the entire Eastern territory. Such roads as did move freight reported a movement of only from 5 to 25 per cent. of normal. Many freight trains were stalled in the snow, and before they could be moved the locomotives became frozen. There were a number of derailments due to truck frames snapping in the severe cold. In New England practically every freight train that started out became stalled in the snow.

There was no freight movement yesterday morning in Northwestern New York due to a new snowstorm. There was a troublesome wreck on the New York Central Lines near Corning which blocked the tracks for several hours.

Late reports yesterday from the Middle West said that the roads were digging out. In Northern Indiana, where all traffic was suspended on Tuesday, operations were resumed yesterday. In Western Pennsylvania passenger trains were limited to six coaches and two locomotives were employed.

In the coal regions of West Virginia cuts were blocked by six feet of snow in many places, hindering the placing of empties. Two rotary plows were sent from the Erie Railroad to help clear the coal region.

Chicago reported that it received 1,158 cars of coal yesterday, 70 per cent. of a normal supply. Ice conditions in Lake Michigan were reported as the worst ever known, car ferry routes being abandoned, which forced an embargo on all freight by the ferry routes.

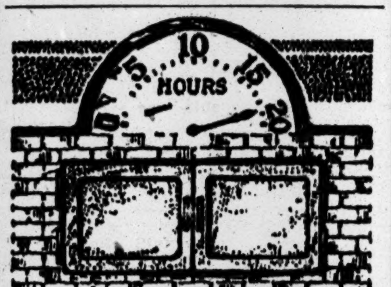
The New Jersey State Council of Defense issued a statement yesterday, saying it had been requested by the Council of Defense to ask the farmers of the country to aid the transportation situation by ordering their fertilizer in carload lots as far as possible instead of in small lots, and thus relieve the car shortage.

CALL ON LEE FOR PROOF.

Banks Resent Charge That They Hamper Government Rail Operation.

Walter E. Frew, Chairman of the New York Clearing House Committee, acting for the associated banks of New York City, sent a telegram last night to W. G. Lee, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, demanding that he submit proofs of his statement before the Railroad Wage Commission to the effect that the railroads were working against making a success of Government operation and that this could be traced back to four banks in New York City. The telegram said:

"Conscious that your statement must be entirely without foundation, we call upon you in behalf of the New York banks to present your proofs and if you have no such proofs that you should frankly concede that fact. The financial institutions of New York, as a whole and individually, have worked and intend to work loyally to aid the Government in every field of its operations, and it is unjust that reflections of this character should be made upon them."


ADVERTISEMENT.

A Baked Cereal Food

Different from the usual run of toasted or steam-cooked cereals,

Grape-Nuts

is baked in giant ovens—baked for nearly twenty hours under accurate conditions of heat, so that the whole wheat and malted barley flours may develop their full, rich sweetness.

You don't need sugar on Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

PARTNER WANTED.

Partner needed with sales ability to take care of business on the outside. Must be free from drink and call a hustler. Only one who is sober, industrious, and congenial desired. Woman considered. References must bear closest scrutiny. College education desirable but not necessary. Give full particulars in first letter: $500 cash required for interest in business, which is educational. Address Box P 287 Times Downtown.

HOTEL MEN FAVOR MEAT RATION PLAN

Assert Scheme Would Be Welcome Step in Interest of Food Conservation.

WILLIAMS GIVES APPROVAL

State Food Board to Take Up Farm Labor Problem—Jovian League Pledges Aid to Hoover.

The report that the United States Food Administration was contemplating a meat rationing plan for hotels and restaurants was greeted by hotel and restaurant men in this city as a welcome step in the interest of food conservation. None of them had been able to confirm the truth of the report, nor was Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams in a position to discuss it further than to express the belief that a meat rationing program for hotels and restaurants would be a very effective and advisable measure.

"If the report is authentic," he said, "I would probably not know until long after its publication in the newspapers, as it does not come within my jurisdiction, but that of the hotel division."

Thomas D. Greene, President of the New York State Hotel Men's Association, said he had received no official confirmation of the report. If a meat rationing was adopted, he asserted, the members of his association would adhere to it as they have adhered to the other rules and regulations of the Food Administration.

"If the meat rationing goes into effect," Mr. Greene said, "I would most heartily approve it and I could assure the hotel men's co-operation in enforcing it. The Food Administration cannot make enough of restrictions in order to save the necessary articles of food."

The proposed recommendation is understood to limit the meat rationing to each person as follows: Steak, 6 ounces; beef, 5 ounces; ham, 2½ ounces; pork, 5 ounces; mutton chops, 3 ounces, and sirloin steak, for two, 14 ounces.

Menu Cards Being Revised.

Hotels and restaurants in this city are making over their menu cards to comply with the wheatless and meatless regulations recently announced by the Food Administration. At all of the large hotels it was announced that the patrons were taking to the new rules eagerly and without complaint.

The State Food Commission announced yesterday that it would hold a meeting in Ithaca on Feb. 13 to take necessary steps to solve the farm labor question for the coming season. It is expected that 300 representatives of farmers from different counties in the State will be present and it is planned to get a sufficient number of women to take the place of those who have gone into war service. It was also announced that the Employment Division of the State Industrial Commission would probably have the responsibility of obtaining enough labor for the farmers during the coming season.

The Retail Grocers' Association held a meeting at the Federal Food Board headquarters yesterday and received instructions as to the new flour regulations. It was made clear to the grocers that no retailer could sell wheat flour without selling at the same time a certain proportion of substitute cereals. The grocers adopted a resolution pledging their united support to the conservation campaign.

The Jovian League, an organization of 20,000 men active in the electrical industries, was urged by Food Administrator Williams yesterday to adopt the rationing program in their families, which has already been taken up by wealthy families in New York. At a luncheon of about 500 members of the organization at Stewart's yesterday, Mr. Williams's suggestion was received with enthusiasm, and the officers of the league assured him that the rationing program would undoubtedly be approved by the entire organization. Pointing out what the Food Administration was trying to accomplish, Mr. Williams said:

Praises Women for Aid Here.

"The United States Food Administration has accomplished during the comparatively brief period of its existence very satisfactory results. Some of the best work has been done right here in New York, this fact being due not so much to the men as to the women. But I know it is never displeasing to New Yorkers to give praise to a beautiful woman."

Mr. Williams told of what the local food board had done to prevent hoarding and profiteering. He said that the present Administration at Washington should be "boosted" and not "knocked." He thought most of the adverse criticism was inspired by ulterior motives.

"Let no one forget," said Mr. Williams, "that the Administration has achieved pretty nearly 100 per cent. efficiency."

Urging the necessity of co-operation in the food conservation campaign, he said:

"If the west line breaks and the Germans eat their breakfast in Paris on April 3 I wouldn't be surprised if we should have to fight on our own shores. If we don't wake up and try our best to win the war over there, the day will come when the war will be over here."

HOOVER PUTS BAN ON COFFEE SPECULATION

Acts After Conference with Members of New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Speculation in green coffee on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange was ordered discontinued today by Food Administrator Hoover. This is effected by forbidding dealing in green coffee on the Exchange at a price above 8 1-2 cents a pound for type No. 7 on spot months.

A special ruling was issued also prohibiting dealers in green coffee bean from having on hand or under control in this country supplies more than necessary for their reasonable requirements for ninety days. The stocks the dealers may have on hand are in addition, however, to those which may be en route from or which they may have under contract in foreign countries.

Dealers will be restricted to profits no greater than those normally made in pre-war times and from taking on speculative profits of any nature.

It is further provided that green coffee dealers must keep the commodity moving in as direct a line as practicable and without reasonable delay and that resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, particularly if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, shall be regarded as unfair practices.

The Food Administration's action was taken after a conference with members of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange in which dealers volunteered to take the necessary steps to eliminate coffee speculation.

$31,331 FOR HOSPITAL AID.

Bankers and Brokers' Auxiliary Announces Contributors to Fund.

The Bankers and Brokers' Auxiliary of the United Hospital Fund announced yesterday that subscriptions amounting to $31,331 have been received so far in the campaign conducted by the auxiliary for aiding the forty-six New York City hospitals connected with the fund to meet the expense of free treatment for the needy. This total is about 30 per cent. larger than last year's subscriptions. James Speyer, Chairman of the auxiliary, and Walter Frew, 18 William Street, Treasurer, yesterday gave out the following previously unannounced subscriptions:

G. F. Baker	$500
A. Belmont & Co.	500
Hallgarten & Co.	500
Harris, Forbes & Co.	500
G. F. Baker, Jr.	250
E. C. Benedict	250
H. P. Goldschmidt & Co.	250
Hayden, Stone & Co.	250
Adrian Iselin	250
Kountze Brothers	250
H. K. McHarg	250
W. A. Read & Co.	250
Daniel G. Reid	250
William Salomon	250
Moses Taylor	250
H. E. Andrews	200
Walter P. Bliss	200
C. D. Dickey	200
S. A. Kirkman	200
Potter, Choate & Prentice	200
Anonymous	100
Asiel & Co.	100
Otto T. Bannard	100
Bonbright & Co.	100
Simon Borg & Co.	100
T. M. Brown	100
S. B. Chapin & Co.	100
Chandler Bros. & Co.	100
H. Clews & Co.	100
E. C. Converse	100
Moreau Delano	100
H. K. Evans	100
Edwin Gould	100
J. H. Harding	100
A. B. Hepburn	100
L. G. Kaufmann	100
Mrs. Mary L. Kirkman	100
Lee, Higginson & Co.	100
S. A. Lewisohn	100
Liberty Nat. Bank	100
S. C. Millet	100
J. Munro & Co.	100
Post & Flagg	100
Prince & Whitely	$100
C. V. Rich	100
C. S. Sargent, Jr.	100
F. S. Smithers & Co.	100
B. Strong, Jr.	100
L. Turnure & Co.	100
F. A. Vanderlip	100
R. T. Wilson & Co.	100
Stephen Baker	50
Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co.	50
C. H. Kelsey	50
G. W. McGarrah	50
Mabon & Co.	50
Miller & Co.	50
Newborg & Co.	50
Charles E. Norton	50
H. H. Powell	50
J. E. Reynolds	50
Charles H. Sabin	50
E. Stauffen, Jr.	50
H. K. Twitchell	50
First Nat. Bank of Hoboken	25
F. G. Lee	25
Vincent Loeser	25
F. R. Russell	25
E. S. Schenck	25
E. A. Seasongood	25
E. W. Sheldon	25
W. C. Sheldon	25
R. Whitney & Co.	25
James M. Pratt	20
John W. Platten	15
S. S. Campbell	10
Clarence T. Corey	10
W. N. Duane	10
W. H. Drayton, 3d	10
William J. Eck	10
A. H. Marckwald	10
W. H. Remick	10
C. A. Sackett	10
Mrs. S. R. Searles	10
James L. Wandling	10
A Friend	5
W. P. Holly	5
J. V. B. Thayer	5
Previously acknowledged	21,456
Total	$31,331

Besides Mr. Speyer and Mr. Frew, the Bankers and Brokers' Auxiliary consists of Allen B. Forbes, Francis L. Hine, A. R. Goodhart, Benjamin Strong, Jr., J. Horace Harding, Alexander J. Hemphill, Gates W. McGarrah, William Salomon, George B. Post, Frederick Strauss, and Francis M. Weld.

SAYS STATE WASTES MILLIONS ANNUALLY

Travis Blames Lack of Co-ordination in the Departments for Expenditures.

URGES ECONOMY REFORMS

Controller, in Address on Practical Politics for Women, Tells of New Purchasing Plan.

Speaking yesterday afternoon at the Washington Square branch of New York University on "The Organization of the State Government," Eugene M. Travis, Controller of New York State, said that the State wasted millions of dollars annually because of the lack of co-ordination in the expenditures of the various departments. This was the first of a series of five lectures on practical politics for women.

"Approximately $9,000,000 is annually expended by more than 169 different departments and bureaus," said Mr. Travis, "and if the State could centralize this matter of shopping for the State it would insure great economy and avoid experiments which for years have been fraught with great waste and scandal. At the present time no two State departments adopt the same plan, and there are no means of making the experiences of one department practical to the others. Moreover, the present system requires the State to buy at retail prices these millions of dollars' worth of supplies, which it should purchase at wholesale.

"Last week a plan was inaugurated by the Controller's office, which, if accepted by the Legislature, will mean the saving of millions of dollars annually to the taxpayers. The plan involves the establishing of a system of purchasing supplies for the State departments and institutions. Other States have saved 20 per cent. Why not New York?"

After describing the sources from which New York State obtained its revenue, Mr. Travis said that the State in late years had taken more action to guard the welfare of the people.

"The rapid growth of the manufacturing industries soon brought to view for the first time the evils which accompanied it," he said, "and it is to these changes we must turn if we are to understand the governmental supervision which altered conditions have made imperative. In this transition from an agricultural to an industrial State a complete new system of administration has become necessary."

Won't Name Destroyer for Gardner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Daniels today disapproved the proposal to name a first-class destroyer the Augustus P. Gardner in tribute to the former Representative from Massachusetts, who died while serving as Major of infantry. Secretary Daniels told the House Naval Committee that naval ships are named only for naval heroes, and that the army looks after its own.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced.

EXPECT WARM RAIN TODAY.

Health Report Shows Many Pneumonia Deaths During Cold Snap.

After the below-zero weather of Monday night and Tuesday the temperature began to moderate yesterday morning, and at 6 o'clock last night the thermometer stood 34 degrees above, a rise of nearly forty degrees in twenty-four hours. The thermometer registered 8 degrees at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, 14 at 9 o'clock, 24 at noon, 33 at 3 o'clock, and 35 at 11 o'clock last night.

The forecast for today is for rain this morning and clear weather this afternoon and tomorrow, without much change in temperature.

Reports of the Health Department showed that the number of deaths in the city from pneumonia in the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday was 73, the largest of any day in five years. The increase was blamed on the sudden cold wave. In Manhattan, during the twenty-four hours there were 121 deaths from all causes, 29 from pneumonia; in the Bronx, 37 deaths, 10 from pneumonia; in Brooklyn, 98 deaths, 27 from pneumonia; in Queens, 23 deaths, 5 from pneumonia; in Richmond, 18 deaths, 2 from pneumonia. From last Saturday till noon yesterday there were 974 deaths in the city, of which 189 were due to pneumonia. In the same period last week there were 993 deaths, of which 195 were from pneumonia.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,000	$3,400
2,500	5,250
2,700	4,500
4,250	7,500
19,000	35,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

FOOLING THE ENEMY.

Snow-white camouflage used by the British to conceal a howitzer forms a striking picture in The New York Times MID-WEEK PICTORIAL this week. 10 cents on all news stands—$5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a Very Important

Sale of Men's Soft Hats and Derbies at $1.95

¶ *One thousand* derbies in the new Spring styles, termed "seconds" by the manufacturer because they're a trifle light in weight.

¶ Well rounded crowns and one model with flat-set brim. Also another model with the new square crown—a favorite with many men. Tan and black. All sizes.

2,500 Men's Soft Hats Special at $1.95

¶ In the most wanted shapes and colors, including the "Rainbow"—a rough-finished hat now very much in demand; Angora Velours with a fine lustrous finish, and a good selection in regular finish.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval.

2,160 Pairs Men's Lisle Thread Half Hose, 40c Pair

Six Pairs for $2.10. Full fashioned Lisle Thread Half Hose that will give excellent service. Obtainable in Black, White, and Grey. All sizes.

NEW YORK'S Most Unique Boot Shop Opens To-day

You Are Cordially Invited.

FOOTWEAR having become a most essential requisite of the wardrobe, milady of fashion will welcome this new shop whose chosen function is to provide the most artistic in

Footwear For All Occasions

In keeping with the character of our merchandise we are introducing a decided innovation in the form of individual fitting rooms, where exceptional care and attention is given to each patron.

Louis Livingston Inc.
4 West Fifty-Seventh

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning This Morning at 9 A. M.

The Semi-Annual Sale of

Saks Suits for Men

Formerly $45, $43, $40, $38, $35, $33 and $30

Reduced to $24.50

¶ These are all this season's suits, cut and tailored exclusively by the Saks Tailoring Organization, exhibiting in their splendid lines all those elegancies of finish characteristic of every garment bearing the Saks label. The selection of patterns and the variety of woolens are so inclusive as to make satisfactory selection almost a certainty.

The Annual Sale of Saks Overcoats at $30

Affords a splendid opportunity to effect a big saving on an overcoat of the finest kind. The best of this season's models are included (ulsters excepted), and each coat is the product of our own organization.

Small Charge for Alterations

DEPLORES A PEACE FOUNDED ON FORCE

British Cabinet Must Beware of the Militarist View, Says Prof. Murray.

WARNS OF LABOR UNREST

Declares the Impulses Spreading from Russia Vitally Affect English Opinion.

By PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The key to English opinion lies in Russia. What looks at first sight like a rapid drift toward the left is in the main no change at all, either in ultimate purpose or in firmness of resolve, but a change of method dependent on a change of external facts.

I will try to show what the change in opinion really is, but first a word of what it is not. It is not a mere retreat into pacifism. It is not war weariness or acquiescence in failure, and it is not Bolshevism.

As to the signs of a change, we may note some new landmarks. In the middle of November Lloyd George was still on his highest note. There was to be no statement of terms, no negotiation, nothing but war to the finish, and any one who thought otherwise was a Bolo. On Nov. 29 Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Minister in the last Conservative government and leader of the Unionists in the House of Lords, addressed a letter to The Times which The Times in sheer horror refused to print. It appeared in another Conservative organ, The Daily Telegraph, which, however, safeguarded its own position by an apologetic editorial. Lord Lansdowne dwelt on the need of facing frankly the military situation created by the withdrawal of Russia, on the impracticability of the knockout blow policy involving the unconditional surrender of the enemy, on the demoralizing effect at home of widespread ignorance of what we are fighting for and what the condition of the war actually was, and he demanded a clear statement of war aims.

Says People Were with Lansdowne.

The effect of this letter was extraordinary. The press, the Government, and the people who had not read the letter vied with one another in alarm and fury against Lansdowne.

Then gradually it was discovered that in private most people seemed to agree with him. Soldiers, economists, solid men of experience told each other in confidence that the letter was nothing but sound sense. Asquith praised the main thesis of it in public. Labor leaders supported it, and by Jan. 5 Lloyd George did exactly what Lansdowne had suggested. He went to Asquith and Grey and with their concurrence issued a full, moderate and explicit statement of war aims.

We looked with trembling to see the comments of the imperialist press the next morning, but, behold the lions had become lambs in the night. They all approved, every one approved.

President Wilson followed with a statement of aims even clearer and finer in tone. Every one still approved.

The only movement visible was a movement for still greater clearness and greater liberality. Labor leaders, especially Henderson, issued notes and appeals to their comrades in Russia in which various points left ambiguous in the governmental manifestoes were carefully explained in the conciliatory and anti-imperialist sense, and on Jan. 31, when Lansdowne received a deputation at Lansdowne House and further emphasized his position in a long and careful speech, newspapers to whom his name was anathema printed it and even praised him—praised with faint damns, perhaps, but still praised.

Two Ways to Strike Germany.

What is it exactly that has happened? Remember that from the beginning of the war the British policy has had one central aim, the destruction of that intolerable form of statecraft which we name German militarism, and that this aim may be attained in two ways, separately or in combination. We must kill Germany or we must kill militarism. We can either regard all Germany as the enemy and destroy German militarism by a knockout blow which would leave all Central Europe prostrate for generations, or else regard militarism as the enemy and destroy German militarism by inducing the remnant of sound and liberal thought that still exists in Germany to rise and overthrow its militarist masters.

The first method implied, in the common English opinion, a policy of war after the war—high tariffs, military preparedness at home, and an immense expansion and strengthening of the British Empire. The second implied a clean peace, free trade after the war, no grudges when once reparation was made, democracy at home, and a peace settlement on strict lines of international justice.

A clash, or rather interplay, between these two ideals is the real key to the strife of parties in England, though of course the divergence has, owing to the inherent certainties of the war, never come to a clear issue.

Now the effect of the Russian revolution upon this problem has been twofold. It first confounded our hopes by making a solution by pure force almost impossible. It was ridiculous to go on talking about the unconditional surrender of the enemy, who in one large part of the field was much nearer to unconditional victory, and then it revived them again by making a solution by change of heart astonishingly easier.

Hopes for German Revolt.

A solution by change of heart implies not, of course, that the Kaiser and his generals will become good democrats or internationalists, but that they and all their belongings will be turned completely out of power, and their extreme opponents, the Social Democrats, put in. It implies revolution in Germany and perhaps in Austria, or at the very least an immense act of self-assertion by the Socialist working class. It is essentially the policy of President Wilson, and even more so of Trotzky.

Now, I will say nothing of Trotzky's personal character nor yet of his domestic administration. Accounts of these things are conflicting, but in international policy he is not only the hero of the hour, but perhaps the most outstanding and startling figure of the whole war.

What is it exactly that he has done? First, he has convinced the suffering masses of Germany and Austria of his good faith. They see in him their own friend and the enemy of their oppressors. They still suspect imperialist England, revengeful France, and plutocratic America. Whatever we say, they still suspect us, but Trotzky has proved his good faith.

His principles required that he should allow half of Russia to secede, and unhesitatingly he consented. They required the disappearance of his army, and he let it go. When he needed a new army he asked for volunteers, without pay, and they came. But his real strength lies in the utter misery of the European masses and their determination to escape from that misery, and his one diplomatic weapon is publicity. He finds that his allies had made secret treaties with the previous Russian Government, arranging for annexations of one sort or another. He repudiates the treaties and publishes them, leaving the treaties dead and their authors covered with embarrassment before the world.

He proposes peace to his enemies on terms of absolute justice and equality. They, of course, mock at him and, having thoroughly beaten Russia and Serbia and Rumania, naturally expect to divide the spoil and establish their conquests. He paralyzes them by merely publishing their proposals. He speaks as no one else has succeeded in speaking, over the helmets of Generals to the hearts of the starving and tortured masses who are behind them, and not only Austria and Bohemia, but Berlin itself echoes with the tread of revolutionary strikers and their shouts for bread and peace.

Clash of Forces in England.

What is the reaction in England to all this amazing ferment? Of course it is confused. There is first the natural military reaction. It thinks only in terms of war. It hates Russia for deserting the Alliance. It hates revolution. It suspects every one whom it does not understand of being in German pay, and its press is full of stories, true and false, of Bolshevist cruelties and excesses on the other side.

More important, there is an immense wave of democratic and revolutionary sympathy. The real pacifists in their old, undying delusion leap to their feet crying that Germany is longing to shake hands and make amends, if only we will turn Bolshevik and love one another.

Revolutionists, chiefly among the engineers, miners, and munition workers, are surging with confused emotions. They have no sufferings to complain of except overwork and do not pretend they have, but they hate war for quite good motives. They hate with some justification the methods of the Ministry of Munitions, and they are just in a mood to pick quarrels. They are angry at their wives having to stand for hours in queues, and then perhaps come away without butter or meat. They are full of wild suspicions of profiteering and food hoarding. They loathe the governmental press, with its atmosphere of intrigue and camouflage and one-sided war propaganda. They utterly distrust Lloyd George and despise his War Cabinet. They have even lost confidence in their own Parliamentary leaders and Union leaders, because they will not oppose the Government.

Their heart goes out to the Berlin strikers and they want to strike out of sympathy, as if that would help, as if it would not just spoil the best hope of the world by giving Hindenburg his chance of decisive victory. It is a tragic delusion and caused chiefly by human folly.

Danger from Extremists.

As so often in the war, the whole interests of the world are threatened with disaster by the two extreme parties. To make a revolution here would be ruin. To use the German and Austrian revolution, if it comes, as a mere instrument for conquering and injuring those nations and extending the British Empire would be almost as ruinous and even more wicked.

Wilson, Lansdowne, Asquith, Grey, and one of the many voices of Lloyd George have announced clearly the right policy, to state moderate terms in clear language, to speak over the heads of the German Generals to the German people, to fight on till an anti-militarist Government is in power in Germany and then to make a peace for the common advantage of the peoples of the world and the aggrandizement of none.

In America the problem is much simpler than over here, because you have no imperialist party, no strong and ingrained habit of annexation to battle with; but we have, and most unfortunately we have it in power both in the War Cabinet and in the London press, to say nothing of that curious congress of selected Generals and casual politicians which issues manifestoes from Versailles.

I do not think myself that this imperialist element can really carry out its policy unless by some grave mischance. It has to calculate with President Wilson. It has to calculate with the immense democratic forces that are now awake in England and France and Italy. It is compelled already to subscribe to statements of policy which it secretly hates and will in the end, no doubt, be compelled to carry them out.

I do not believe that the Government is, apart from its bad composition, nearly so bad a Government as its enemies think. Its patriotism is above doubt. It works hard. Its difficulties are great, and its errors of administration, though grave, have often been unavoidable, but in the meantime it has just this one great disadvantage, that it inspires the mass of the working classes of Great Britain with bitter suspicion instead of confidence, and with cynical disillusionment instead of enthusiasm for the great cause.

SEE NO PEACE BASIS IN CZERNIN SPEECH

Washington Officials Get from Berne a Version of Recent Vienna Utterance.

DIFFERS FROM OTHER TEXTS

Taken to Mean That Germany's Grip on Belgium Will Be Defended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—No real basis for early peace appears to be afforded by the speech which Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, delivered in the Reichsrat on Jan. 28, the full text of which has been sent to the State Department by the American Minister at Berne.

If the version received here today is authentic, and it is regarded as such by State Department officials, in view of the fact that the American Legation at Berne sent only one version and indicated that it was looked upon as authentic, Count Czernin made the declaration, as interpreted here, that Austria-Hungary, however auxious for peace, was prepared to go the limit in defense of her German and Turkish allies in regard to the holding of occupied territory.

The bulk of the Czernin speech deals with the attitude of Austria toward the effort to obtain a separate peace at Brest-Litovsk with the four Governments in Russia. These are designated as the Russian Governments of Petrograd, Ukrainia, Finland, and the Caucasus. Ukrainia is described by Count Czernin as "the newly created great State." The Petrograd and Ukrainian Governments were represented in the Brest-Litovsk conferences and the Governments of Finland and the Caucasus were not. Count Czernin made it plain that the purpose of the delegates of the Central Powers in the Brest-Litovsk conferences was to make a peace with Ukrainia that would assure the shipment of Ukrainian grain and other supplies to the Central Powers

"The question," he said, "is not one of imperialistic or annexationist plans and intentions, but is to assure our population a finally deserved reward for steady holding out and give it those foodstuffs which it will gladly accept."

Count Czernin said that "the way to help out the population is by concluding peace with those Russian Governments which have for export a quantity of foodstuffs," and that "we can and will hold out even without this aid, but I know my duty commands me to attempt everything to lessen the suffering of our population."

Declaration Upholding Berlin.

The Foreign Minister asserted that his own view that the effort for a general peace "is maturing and is only a question of our holding through" had been "strengthened by the peace offer which the President of the United States has made, for in fourteen points Mr. Wilson develops the basis on which he attempts to bring about a general peace."

The most important part of Count Czernin's speech, as has been emphasized, is that in which, dealing with President Wilson's statement of war aims, he said that Austria was determined to go "to every extreme," as far as President Wilson's war-aims speech affected the allies of the Vienna Government and the German "holding of Belgium." This extract in the version received by the State Department is in these words:

"But I do not hesitate to say that I find in the last proposals of President Wilson considerable approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view, and among his proposals are some to which we can agree with great pleasure. If I shall now be allowed to discuss these proposals in greater detail I must say two things in advance: As far as these proposals relate to our allies, and in them there is mention of the German holding of Belgium, and of the Turkish Empire, I declare that, faithful to the duties of the alliance which I have accepted, I am determined to go to every extreme in defense of our allies. The state of property (of) our allies before war we shall defend as our own. This is the point of view of the allies in complete reciprocity.

"Secondly, I should say that I must refuse politely but definitely any advice as to how we must govern our interior. We have a Parliament in Austria elected by common, equal, direct, and secret suffrage. There is no more democratic Parliament on earth, and this Parliament, in conjunction with other constitutionally authorized factors, alone has the right to decide the internal affairs of Austria.

"I speak only of Austria because I am speaking in the Austrian delegation and not about the internal affairs of the Hungarian State. I should not consider that constitutional. We do not interfere in American affairs, but we wish as little foreign guardianship by any other State."

Omission by Wolff Bureau.

This differs in translation from the version sent out by the German Wolff Bureau to England and America, but the idea conveyed by the Wolff Bureau that Austria would stand behind Germany in the latter's attitude with respect to Belgium is held here to be similar, except that the Wolff Bureau did not carry correctly the sentence which in the State Department version reads: "The state of property (of) our allies before war we shall defend as our own." The Wolff Bureau version read:

"I think there is no harm in stating that I regard the recent proposals of President Wilson as an appreciable approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view, and that to some of them Austria-Hungary joyfully could give her approval. But she must first lay down this principle—that in so far as these propositions concern her allies, whether in the case of Germany's possession of Belgium or in the case of Turkey, Austria-Hungary, faithful to her engagements to fight to the end in defense of her allies, will defend the possessions of her allies as she would her own. That is the standpoint of our allies, in regard to which there is perfect reciprocity."

A dispatch from London printed today credited the Vienna newspapers with having printed the vital sentences of this section in the following language:

"So far as these propositions concern her allies, whether in the case of German possessions, Belgium or Turkey, Austria-Hungary, faithful to her engagements, will go to the extreme in defense of her allies. She will defend the pre-war possessions of her allies as she would her own."

REBUFF NETTLES VIENNA.

War Council Hopes to Force Indemnity, Says the Fremdenblatt.

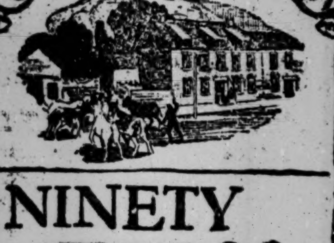
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—In commenting upon the recent session at Versailles of the Supreme War Council and the statement given out after its adjournment, the Fremdenblatt of Vienna says:

"If the War Council now characterizes as unacceptable as a basis for negotiations the formula of peace without annexations or indemnities which was expressed clearly by Foreign Minister Czernin, it is clear proof that the plans of conquest which led to the outbreak of the war are still cherished by our opponents. The Entente nations imagine they can force a peace with annexations and indemnities, and base their vain hopes on the slackening of effort on the part of those at home, in Germany and this country."

Denying that the Central Powers are pursuing a policy of plunder as regards Russia, the paper says that it is easy to place Austria and her allies in a false light in this regard on account of the strange attitude of the Russians at Brest-Litovsk, who under the guise of defending the right of self-determination are themselves endeavoring to pursue a policy of annexation by extending the territory under control of the Bolsheviki. It adds:

"Our opponents think they will be helped to victory by a moral collapse on our part. They are encouraged in this attitude by the conduct of Trotzky. It will be necessary to make the real situation clear."

In A.D. 1826



NINETY TWO Years AGO

"Uncle Dan'l" Drew opened ye famous new Bull's Head Tavern at 3rd Avenue and 24th Street, the New York cattle market, in 1826.

New Semi-Tailored Wash Blouses, $3.00

Splendid Value!

Of superior white dimity, finely made. As pictured. Another, with turnover cuffs. A third of fine rib pique, fastens with tiny black buttons.

Main Floor.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

WURLITZER

Player Pianos

Excel All Others

113-119 West 40th St. Bet. Broadway & 6th

CRITTALL

STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS

DETROIT

Rector's

SUPREME TABLE D'HOTE DINNER EVERY EVENING 1.50

In the Futurist Ball Room,

Broadway at 48th St.

GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The Rotogravure Section with Sunday's New York Times contains from 12 to 16 pages of beautiful pictures of current events and advertisements printed in the finest style of newspaper art. Enters over 400,000 homes every Sunday. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Every Hour

brings you nearer to the "Day of Regret" when you learn that the 20% discount offer has been withdrawn—and you chide yourself for the needless procrastination that will mean paying 25% more for your Spring planting of shrubs, roses, trees, etc.—But wake up!—there's still time to avoid regret if you get in touch with us AT ONCE, and start thinking and planning now regardless of when you actually buy!

I. HICKS & SON

Sixty Years of Knowing How WESTBURY, L.I. Phone 68

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for Today, Thursday,

New Crepe de Chine Frocks

For Women

at $25

Serviceable, decidedly smart frocks of Soutache Embroidered Crepe de Chine, in stunning straight-line silhouette models.

Entire waist is embroidered in Soutache. Skirts are in plaited, tunic, and overtunic styles. Colors:

Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, Silver Grey, Beige or Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

We shall also offer the entire balance of our

Evening Gowns at Greatly Reduced Prices

Gowns formerly $75, $85, $95 .... $39.50
Gowns formerly $39.50 to $59.50 .... $29.50
Gowns formerly $25 to $29.50 .... $14.50

Sale of Sample Wardrobe Trunks

Regularly $37.50 to $115

Special at $25 to $90

All new 1918 trunks, recently exhibited by the Grube-Meyering Trunk Co. at the Hotel McAlpin. Constructed of five-ply veneer, covered and interlined with the finest quality hardvalcanized fibre. Fittings throughout each trunk are of the finest quality obtainable.

Only one of a kind, making early selection advisable.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Extraordinary Reductions on

Military Equipments

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

For the Newly Appointed Officer.

GIMBELS have every thing the officer needs. Stocks are complete. Salespeople are thoroughly acquainted with all military needs. They are at your service. Command them.

	Were	Now
Officers' Winter Coats, 30-oz.,	$75	$52.50
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Officers' Winter Coats, 30-oz.,	$50	$37.50
Officers' Winter Coats, 30-oz.,	$35	$28.50
Officers' Serge Blouse and Breeches.		
Officers' O. D. Wool Blouse and Breeches, 16-oz.,		$35
Officers' Leather Puttees, Tan or Mahogany,	$15	$9.75
Officers' Regulation Army Slickers,	$10	$6.75
Officers' Sheep Lined Mackinaws, 30-oz., O. D. Wool,	$38.50	$24.95
Officers' Sheep Lined Mole Skin Outside,	$15	$12.50
Officers' O. D. Wool 30-oz. Mackinaws,	$25	$17.50
Officers' Overseas Leather Lined Coats,	Special	$25
Officers' "Arvento" Trench Coat, Fleece Lined,		$50
Officers' "Arvento" Raincoat,		$30

Genuine Fox Imported Spiral Puttee, $5.00

1,000 pairs of them, ready to put on. The real fox.

Regulation Canvas Leggings, small sizes, $1.50, now 95c

Regulation Army Shirt (not all wool), $3.50, now $2.30

Regulation Army Shirt (all wool), $5 and $6.50

Regulation Sleeveless Sweaters, $2.95, now $1.85

Regulation Army Sweaters, $6.75 and $8.50

A Big Special, Army Sweaters, with sleeves, $5. All sizes.

Long Sheep Lined, Moleskin, Outside Coats; Full Length, Were $25, now $19.50

Headquarters for Boy Scouts of America.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

INNOVATION

The Travel De Luxe

Wardrobe Trunk

$25, $30, $35 to $95

Traveling with an Innovation Wardrobe Trunk means freedom to the traveler. No complicated heavy racks or pull-outs.

The Innovation has the most simplified hanger arrangement of any make wardrobe trunk, which means that any garment can be reached and without a wrinkle. Every Innovation is guaranteed by GIMBELS.

GIMBELS Sole Agents for Innovation Trunks

Special Constructed GIMBEL Trunks, Dress, Steamer and Hat Trunks, Many Styles and Sizes .... $11 to $35

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Our Annual Clearance

OFFERS MEN AND YOUNG MEN

$22.50, $25.00 and $30.00

Overcoats and Suits

At $16.50

Included is almost every desirable kind of Overcoat or Suit that could be purchased during the past season at $22.50, $25.00 or $30.00. And, having in mind the prices which will prevail next season, we urge you to satisfy, in this sale at $16.50, not only your present clothes requirements, but all those of next year.

$30, $35 and $40 Kuppenheimer Overcoats and Suits Now $23.50

Brill Brothers

44 East 14th St.
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Broadway at 49th St.
1456 B'way at 42d St.

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2 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn

1456 Broadway, Union Square, 125th Street and Brooklyn Stores Open Saturday Night

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566-568 Fifth Avenue, at 46th St.

Feature in their

Clear-a-way Sales Fashionable Furs

At Lowest-of-the-season-prices

FUR COATS:

Of Hudson Seal—Caracul—Nutria—Mole and Broadtail. Formerly $300—$450—$750 to $2,000.

at $195—$225—$350—$425 to $1,250

STOLES—PELERINES—SETS—SCARFS AND MUFFS AT REDUCTIONS OF 1/3 TO 1/2.

Rich Fur-Trimmed Wraps

Formerly $145 to $295—$65—$125—$165

Gowns and Dresses

Formerly $125 to $225—$55 & $75

THE Latin American is a lover of music

And the United Fruit Company is anxious to help progressive manufacturers build our export trade in musical instruments as in other lines.

We feel that our co-operation in planning the trips of your representatives and our advice on methods of packing and shipping merchandise is worth while to you.

The United Fruit Company's Great White Fleet of passenger and cargo steamers is the transportation link between the United States, Cuba, Jamaica, Central America and South America.

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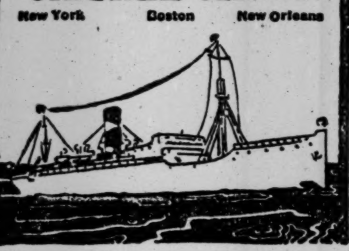


Special Suburban Service

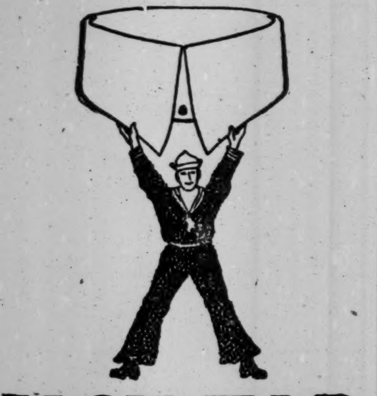
WHEN you intend being in New York over night—Leave your bag in Mendel's Parcel Room, Grand Central Station, and say: "For the Hotel Ansonia"—

THEN Telephone Columbus 3320 (Hotel Ansonia), ask for Suburban Service; this gives you immediate attention.

WHEN you reach the hotel there is no delay—your room is ready—your clothes waiting for you.

WHEN you leave next morning we return bag to the Grand Central to be called for on your way home. No charge for checking. No charge for messenger. A great convenience without extra cost.

ROOM AND BATH:
1 Person, $2.50 up.
2 Persons, $4.00 up.
HOTEL ANSONIA
B'way at 73rd St.
Six Minutes from Grand Central
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
Hotel Ansonia Turkish Baths are the most luxurious in the world
EXCLUSIVE FOR LADIES.



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IS HERE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

WHEN THE "COP" SAYS "STOP"
Accidents will happen even in the best-regulated traffic.
So put a **Hartford BUMP ABSORBER** —more than a Bumper
on your automobile. It absorbs the bumps

War Bread
(*Victory Bread*)
requires whole wheat flour, rye flour and corn meal.

EST. 1710
Millers for 208 years.

If you will send us $1 we will send you, postage prepaid
3 lbs. Whole Wheat Flour
3 lbs. Rye Flour
3 lbs. White Corn Meal
FOR $1

Milled by the old-fashioned Buhrstone water ground process.
Delivered free within 300 miles.
Also Millers of Buckwheat, Oatmeal, Barley, Natural Brown Rice.
Great Valley Mills
P. O. Box 301. PAOLI, PA.

HIGH-GRADE MAGAZINE.
The Magazine Section of the Sunday edition of The New York Times, printed by rotogravure and finely illustrated, vies with the higher-priced magazines. Small space allotted to first-class advertisements. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PACKERS ATTACK ESPIONAGE SEARCH

Move to Quash as Violating Constitution Warrant Under Which Heney Raided Vault.

WAR ON I. W. W. INVOLVED

It Was Under the Act Now Fought by the Packers That Their Nests Were Broken Up.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Counsel for Swift & Co. sprang a surprise by filing a motion in the Federal District Court today to quash the search and seizure warrant obtained yesterday by Francis J. Heney, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, for examination of documentary evidence in the vault of Henry Veeder, attorney for the packing company.

This move by the company attorneys, who had been expected to argue for a temporary stay of the warrant, halted further examination of the company files in connection with the Trade Commission's investigation of the packing industry, pending disposal of the legal points at issue.

The packers' attorneys, appearing before Judge Landis, who issued the search warrant, attacked the constitutionality of the search and seizure section of the Federal espionage law, under which the warrant was issued, and under which the Government recently raided headquarters of the I. W. W. throughout the country.

Thirteen legal objections to the validity of the search warrant were raised. It is charged that the section of the espionage law in question is invalid for the reason that it violates the fourth and fifth sections of the Federal Constitution; that the warrant was issued without sufficient showing of probable cause that a felony had been committed; that documents sought were not particularly described as the law requires; that the search may result in the seizure of private, confidential, and privileged communications between client and counsel which may compel the defendant to be a witness against himself in a subsequent criminal proceeding, in violation of the Constitution, and that there is not pending in any court any charge of a crime against the defendant.

"There is no warrant in law for this very remarkable and extraordinary writ," declared John J. Healy, attorney for Mr. Veeder, in his argument. "The information on which the writ was issued is vague, indefinite, and simply the conclusions of one of the examiners of the Federal Trade Commission."

After reading the voluminous text of the warrant and the affidavit by Hugh J. McIsaacs, examiner for the Trade Commission, on which the court issued the warrant, he continued:

"Under this blanket search warrant these gentlemen are authorized to go to Mr. Veeder's office, and conduct the most gigantic fishing expedition ever undertaken under the guise of legal procedure. They may spend weeks pawing over letters and documents, many of them private and confidential and in no way connected with the investigation."

Commenting on legal points raised by Mr. Healy, Mr. Heney said:

"If this search warrant is not valid then every I. W. W. raid by the Government was illegal. The warrants in each case were practically identical, and issued under the same section of the Espionage act. The attorneys for the Government contend that the search warrant is valid; that the search and seizure made under it were legal in every way, and that the section of the Espionage act attacked is constitutional."

Attorney Healy concluded his argument before adjournment. District Attorney Charles F. Clyne will present the Government's side tomorrow morning, after which it is expected Judge Landis will give his decision.

MAYOR TAKES HAND IN HELL GATE PROJECT

Asks Representative Riordan to Take Up Deeper Channel Question with the President.

In a letter to Edward P. Doyle of the Realty Notice Corporation, 200 Broadway, Mayor Hylan denied yesterday that he had approved any tax legislation about to be introduced in the Legislature. He said he had recently appointed a committee on taxation and mortgage loans to look into the subject.

The Mayor also wrote to Representative Daniel J. Riordan asking him to take up with President Wilson personally the question of the Federal Government deepening the Hell Gate channel to forty feet. He wrote in part:

> The Dock Commissioner has just discussed with me the efforts made by the members of the New York City delegation to secure the improvement by the Federal Government of the East River and Hell Gate. I need not say to you that the attitude of the War Department is not only discouraging, but astonishing. In view of the patriotic co-operation which the city has given through every avenue of opportunity to vigorously prosecute the war to an early and successful termination, I should think that the Government would be at no pains to relieve this embarrassing situation.

The Mayor also sent a sharp rebuke to the Socialist Alderman, Barnet Wolff of Brooklyn, who offered a resolution in the Board on Tuesday asking what the Mayor had accomplished under the resolution giving the city power to seize and sell surplus supplies of coal. The Mayor wrote:

> If you have nothing else to do as an Alderman but impute wrong motives to those who are trying to aid the people, I will now suggest something for you to do. Why not get busy in your own Aldermanic district and aid those who are in distress and in need of coal by applying for relief to the Mayor's Coal Committee, whose offices are in the Times Building, Forty-second Street and Broadway, which committee has aided over 40,000 families, or through the police, who have in the last thirty days collected from good and charitable citizens 2,300 tons of coal and distributed 2,107 tons of this coal and brought relief to 66,772 families throughout the city.
>
> I proposed this ordinance in the interest of the people, and the authority vested in me by this ordinance shall be exercised in a lawful and orderly manner. I have always believed in action rather than words. Stop talking about your neighbors, Alderman, and help the poor of your district.

Alderman Wolff in replying attacked the mayor for an "admission" that a tenth of the people were unable to live without charitable aid, and he asserted that he was not elected "to dole out charity," nor was the Mayor chosen "official philanthropist." Then he challenged the Mayor upon the work that has been done under the coal seizure ordinance in these words: "You asked for power and received it. The implication was you knew where coal was and would seize it. We Socialists therefore voted to give you this power. Now we, and thousands of this city, want to know what has been done."

The Mayor wrote to Inspector Cray of the Detective Bureau commending him for the work of the bureau in bringing about the arrest of Milton Bleier, wanted for the murder of Patrolman John P. Flood.

TO FILL HUGHES'S PLACE.

Choice Must Be Made at General Election, Governor Edge Is Told.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6.—Attorney General Westcott tonight gave to Governor Edge a formal opinion to the effect that the Executive is required to issue a writ for an election to be held at the next general election to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of William Hughes, Democrat.

The Governor may make a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy until the election, and he may not call an election for any other time than the general election.

HUNTER GIVES FREE DEGREES TO WOMEN

College Training Is to be Provided at Night Classes, Without Tuition Charge.

RECITATIONS BEGIN MONDAY

Registrations of Applicants for the Various Courses Will Be Inaugurated This Evening.

Hunter College this evening will begin the official registration of applicants for free classes to enable women employed in the daytime to pursue courses in higher education in the evening which will lead to an A. B. degree. Educational officials regard this movement as highly important, as it gives to women who are obliged to earn their livelihood in the daytime the same opportunities to obtain a degree without cost as men have had through evening classes conducted by the College of the City of New York.

For thirty-five years women in New York City have been able to pursue higher education free of expense in the daytime, but evening courses of the same character could be had, only so far as the women were concerned, upon the payment of a prescribed fee. Under the system of evening courses at Hunter College, however, women who have been deterred from attending because of the fees will be able to take up work leading to a degree.

Any woman in New York City having the college entrance requirements may take academic courses free and have them credited toward the degree. If they enroll for a course not yet included in the curriculum, they will be referred to the College of the City of New York, which has promised to admit them on the same terms as men. If they live near the City College, they may receive from President Davis permission to study there, but they take their degrees from Hunter.

Besides the usual required courses in all departments, the Hunter College evening sessions offer courses for teachers in vocational guidance, psychology of children, the principles and methods of secondary education, and the direct method of teaching Latin. For new voters there will be courses offering specific training for citizenship, to be given by Professor Dawson of the regular staff.

For business women there will be courses in costume designing, commercial and conversational Spanish, and the application of higher mathematics to financial and industrial problems. Thirteen technical courses will be given both for elementary and advanced students. Women eager for war service will also be given an opportunity to study wireless telegraphy, mechanical drafting, industrial bacteriology, French, dietetics, and first aid. There also will be courses in art, music, German, French and English literature, poetry, drama, and physical training.

The regular staffs of Hunter Columbia, New York University, the College of the City of New York, and the Ohio State University will supply most of the teaching force. The registration ends Saturday evening. Recitations will begin on Monday. All particulars concerning these classes may be obtained from Professor Busse, director of the Hunter College Evening Sessions, at Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street.

Lauds Gompers's War Work.

The American Defense Society made public yesterday a letter to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, congratulating him upon "the splendid record of American labor during the war." The letter also pledged the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, of which Mr. Gompers is the Chairman, the full support of the society in Labor Loyalty Week, which will be celebrated beginning Feb. 10—the week of Lincoln's Birthday.

W. J. BARKER BURNS IN HOME

Overcome While Fighting Flames—Wife Rescued by Gardener.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 6.—William Jay Barker was burned to death in his home, Thrushwood Park, at Riverside, Conn., which, with its contents, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning, with a loss of $100,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Mrs. Barker, who had been ill for a week, was rescued in her night clothing by the gardener, being carried down a ladder from the roof of the rear porch. The gardener procured the ladder from the garage. He was in his bare feet and scantily clothed.

Mrs. Barker rushed downstairs upon hearing cries of warning from her husband. On the lower floor she found escape cut off by the flames, and nearly suffocated by the dense smoke pouring through the house. She groped her way to the second floor and to the porch roof.

Mr. Barker fought the flames with a fire extinguisher until overcome. His charred body was found in front of where the butler's pantry had been. Upon discovering the fire he bade the butler make sure that every one escaped. It is believed he was overcome by flames which shot out of the pantry when he opened the door.

Two colored servants, who occupied rooms on the second floor, were the first to escape. A guest in the house, S. Ferdinanze, of New York, whose room also was on the second floor, made his way to safety after a battle with the smoke.

A telegram announcing the death of his father was dispatched to William Jay Barker, Jr., a member of the Aviation Corps at Fort Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. A married daughter lives in White Plains, and Mr. Barker's mother, Mrs. Ferarier, in New York. Mr. Barker was a member of the New York Athletic Club and the City Club of New York. He was 47 years of age and a native of New York. He was a Corporal of the Riverside Special Police Corps. He had business interests in New York, being President of a hair tonic concern.

BIG FIRE AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Property of Steamboat Company and Grocery Concern Destroyed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The wharf and warehouses of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company, J. W. Matthews & Co., wholesale grocery warehouse, on the waterfront at Newburg, were destroyed and several other nearby warehouses were partially burned today in a fire supposed to have started from an overheated furnace in the steamboat warehouse.

The work of the firemen was hampered by frozen water pipes. It was necessary to cut holes in the ice of the Hudson River and pump streams.

The loss is estimated at $250,000.

New Loan of $155,000,000 to France

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Allied credits have been increased to $4,684,400,000 by a loan of $155,000,000 to France. The funds will be spent largely in this country for military supplies.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

FOR the convenience of the public, the Collector of Internal Revenue for this district has assigned a representative to our office for the purpose of furnishing information relating to the making up of income tax returns.

For the present, he will be available in Room 203 of 176 Broadway, Manhattan, on Mondays and Thursdays between the hours of ten and three.

Similar information will be furnished our Brooklyn clients at 196 Montague Street at any time upon application.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO
Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000
176 Broadway, N. Y.
175 Remsen St. 196 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

IMPORTANT SALE
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

This (Thursday), Friday and Saturday Afternoon at 2:30,
The Kano Oshima
Very Important Collection of
Ancient Chinese Art Treasures

Comprising Direct Importations of Porcelains, Pottery, Bronzes and Enamels, dating from the Han to the Chien Lung Periods, Important Jades and Crystals, Rare Specimens of Porcelain from the late J. Pierpont Morgan and other famous Private Collections, and a number of Antique Chinese Rugs and Carpets.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and Mr. Otto Bernet, his assistant.
American Art Association, Managers,
2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

Great Semi-Annual Sale *of*
French, Shriner & Urner MEN'S SHOES

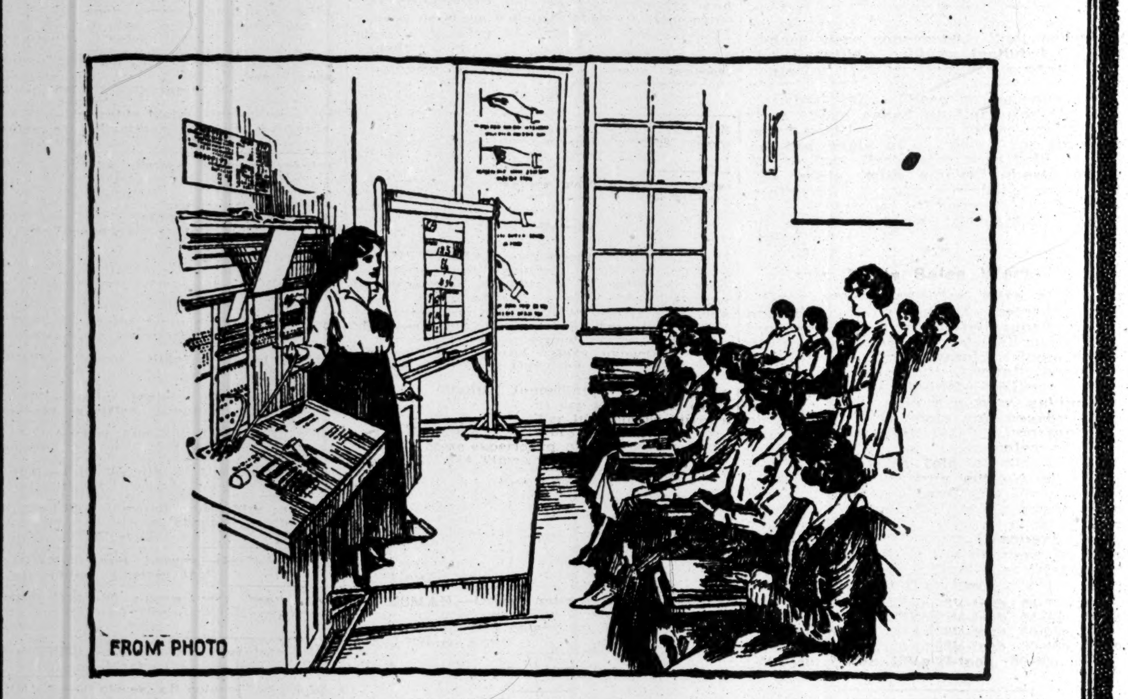
STORES AT
153 Broadway, N. Y.
365 Broadway, N. Y.
1263 Broadway, N. Y.
1775 Broadway, N. Y.
131 West 42d St., N. Y.
504 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
367 Fulton St., Bklyn.
510 Fulton St., Bklyn.
135 So. Broad St., Phila.

TO-NIGHT PROMPTLY AT 8:15
In the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(ADMISSION BY CARD TO BE HAD FREE OF THE MANAGERS)
AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
Very Valuable Paintings
BY MODERN AND ANCIENT MASTERS
Belonging to the Estates of the Late
Isaac D. Fletcher **Charles F. Williamson**
Sarah L. Ames
Several Other Estates and to Private Owners
ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY, 9 A. M. UNTIL 2 P. M.
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South
The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS
American Art Association, Managers
Madison Square South, New York
Will Sell at Unrestricted Public Sale
ON THE PREMISES
By Direction of Grant B. Schley, Jr., and Evander B. Schley, Executors,
The Entire Valuable
Furnishings and Embellishments
OF THE SPACIOUS RESIDENCE OF THE LATE
Grant B. Schley
No. 845 FIFTH AVENUE
(Southeast Corner of 66th Street)

Consisting of Costly Tapestry and other Antique and Modern Furniture, Monumental Clocks, Bronzes, Ceramics, Tapestries, Numerous Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Expensive Curtains, Portieres and other Draperies, Bric-a-brac, Cabinet Gems, Large Quantities of Table China, Glassware, Silver and Plated Ware, Old and Modern Paintings and numerous other articles of Embellishment and Household Utility.

All of Which Will Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
ON THE PREMISES
On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, at 10:30 A. M., and on the Evening of Friday, February 15th, at 8 o'clock, when the Paintings Will Be Sold.
ON VIEW FRIDAY AND SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.
Catalogue describing over 1,500 items will be mailed to Applicants on receipt of Seventy-five Cents.
The Sale Will Be Conducted By
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
Assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet and Mr. H. H. Parke
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South. Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.



FROM PHOTO

Learning a Useful Profession

THE YOUNG WOMAN who learns telephone operating is trained in a profession that not only gives her a sufficient income to make her self-supporting, but also is of a high degree of usefulness to the public she serves.

UNLIKE *many other professions* open to the young business woman, the student telephone operator *is not called upon to pay for her instruction.*

ON THE CONTRARY, if she has the necessary qualifications, instruction is given to her free of charge, and in addition, she is paid a good salary during the entire training period.

AFTER SHE COMPLETES HER TRAINING, she is assigned to a light, clean central office, where she works under the best of conditions. Her pay is good, her advancement is rapid, and she is protected by a liberal Benefit Plan.

If you would like to become a telephone operator or are interested in this most attractive profession, telephone, write, or call at our nearest commercial office for a free copy of "An Ideal Occupation for Young Women."

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Beautiful Furniture Well Made
Attractively Priced Perfect Service

IMPORTANT SALE *of*
Living Room Furniture
on
Thursday, Friday and Saturday only

This luxurious sofa, was $135, denim, now $82
We have only 6 of these.
Included Are:
Wing Chairs (all sizes)
Upholstered Easy Chairs (all sizes)
Sofa End Tables (all periods)
Magazine Stands (all woods)
Console Tables and Mirrors (all sizes)
Footstools (all sizes)
Gate Leg Tables
English Occasional Chairs
Italian Occasional Chairs
French Occasional Chairs
Library Tables (all sizes and all periods)
English Cabinets and Court Cupboards
Mirrors (all periods)
Small Living Room Tables (all sizes)
Nests of Tables

Prices about one-half their actual value.
Deliveries deferred on request.
RUDER
Beautiful Furniture
7 EAST 45th STREET
BETWEEN FIFTH AND MADISON

Tell the Grocer to Deliver Cerva

CERVA is the best drink you can take for the good of your health—it helps digestion and gives you the nutriment extracted from selected grain.

And see how appetizing it is, with its good taste of hops.

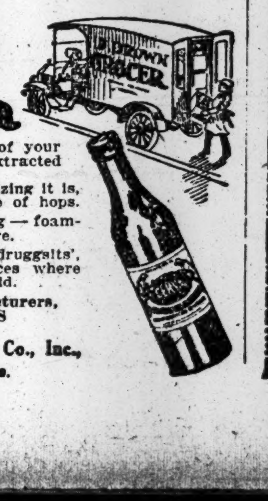
Non-intoxicating — foaming—sparkling—pure.

At grocers', at druggsits', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.

LEMP Manufacturers, ST. LOUIS

CERVA
The World's Best Beverage

Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., *Distributors.*



Southern Pacific Steamships
"MORGAN LINE"
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY SAILINGS IN EACH DIRECTION BETWEEN
New York and New Orleans

The steamers of this line make it possible for travelers to avoid the congestion now prevailing on the eastern railroads. Convenient connection afforded at New Orleans with the

SUNSET LIMITED
for Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, California and Pacific Coast Points.

Travel by steamer. It helps the railroads and is an act of patriotic co-operation.

1158 Broadway at 27th St.
366 Broadway at Franklin St.
33 Broadway near Wall St.

See the Apache Trail of Arizona on your way

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

MARGARET ANGLIN PRODUCES 'ELECTRA'

Walter Damrosch's Musical Setting Played by the New York Symphony Orchestra.

SOPHOCLES MASTERPIECE

A Striking Portrayal of the Heroic Passions of the Old Greek Tragedy.

ELECTRA, the tragedy by Sophocles, with special incidental music composed by Walter Damrosch and played by the New York Symphony Orchestra. At Carnegie Hall.

Orestes	Fred Eric
Attendant	Fuller Mellish
Pylades	Benjamin Kauser
Chrysothemis	Madeline Delmar
Clytemnestra	Florence Wollersen
Aegisthus	Mitchell Harris
Leader of chorus	Diantha Pattison
Electra	Miss Anglin

During the Panama Exposition of 1915 Margaret Anglin produced the "Electra" of Sophocles, with incidental music by Walter Damrosch, at the Greek Theatre of the University of California, and achieved a success, both popular and artistic, far beyond the most sanguine expectations. Yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall the performance was repeated with an augury of similar success.

After the fall of Troy, it will be remembered, Agamemnon returned to his home, only to be slain by his wife, Clytemnestra, and her paramour, Aegisthus. A young son, Orestes, found refuge in flight with an old attendant. A daughter, Electra, remained in the royal household, degraded to the station of a servant and eating out her heart, as she awaited the return of her brother with whose aid she hoped to avenge her father's murder, and so give rest to his spirit. In its main outlines the play closely parallels "Hamlet," the vengeance of the Prince of Denmark being rendered difficult by his youth, and that of Electra by her sex, and the delay of Orestes.

To a modern audience the appeal of the play lies in the heroic will of Electra, and the emotional intensity of the scene in which, after her long doubt and waiting, Orestes returns and slaughters the guilty pair. It is a scene which, for sheer dramatic craftsmanship, has scarcely been bettered in two thousand years.

In order to gain entrance to the palace, Orestes sends the old attendant to announce that he has been killed in a chariot race, and, then follows with his friend Pylades who carries a burial urn that is supposed to contain his ashes. At the false news of her brother's death, Electra hurls herself upon the porch of the palace, listening in agony to the thinly veiled rejoicing of the Queen, and spurned by the royal retinue. Then the young men come, bearing the urn, and she rises to embrace it in an outpouring of sisterly love and grief. Presently Orestes make himself known, and the passages of despair and grief are followed by an outburst of joyous love and triumph. In a quick rush of action, Clytemnestra is killed, and her corpse exultantly displayed to Aegisthus, who in turn is struck down. At the final curtain Electra comes forward with arms uplifted, giving glory to the gods that the soul of her father is at last in peace.

The attractions of such a part for Miss Anglin are obvious. Her voice lacks something of mellowness perhaps, but it has extraordinary clarity and range—from the gentlest whisper, the softest outpouring of love, to tragic outbursts of despair and exultation. If there is another actress on our stage who is capable of work of this high order, the fact does not occur to memory.

The play is somewhat removed from modern moods and ways of thinking. Revenge as a religious duty does not easily command our sympathy. But, like "Hamlet," "Electra" has power to move us, and deeply, by the beauty of its language, the intensity of its characterizations, and the tragic force of the story. The audience yesterday was held breathless throughout and, at the climaxes, was swayed by the most powerful emotion. The performance left one stunned and limp, yet with the sense of having for once been privileged to live on the pinnacles of dramatic art.

The scene, by Livingston Platt, is in the modern manner, with a broad central flight of steps occupying most of the playing space, flat wall spaces and pillars rising against a deep blue sky. No attempt was made to reproduce, even in bare outline, the effect of the Greek stage. Where the center of the scene used to open to display the dead, the body of Clytemnestra was brought forth from a side door upon a couch. But the difference in effect was unimportant.

Owing no doubt, to the shallowness of the stage, there was no orchestra space in front and no choral dancing. The chorus filed at times between the palace steps and the altar, but for the most part grouped itself at the sides, a silent witness. Occasionally the leader spoke, and various members took part in the dialogue. Two or three choral passages were sung as solos. But in the main the function of the chorus was sustained by the Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Damrosch has made no attempt to reproduce the effect of the antique flute and lyre, which to modern ears would necessarily be thin and uncouth, but has interpreted varying choral moods in a manner frankly modern. There are even Wagnerian motives, sparsely but very effectively employed. In the main, however, his manner is that of Gluck in musical accompaniments to similar pieces on the French stage. There are beautiful and full-toned choral interludes, and occasionally the orchestra emphasizes moments of suspense and horror; but while the leading actors are speaking the orchestra is silent. As a substitute for choral song and dance, even as a reinforcement of them, the music is admirable; and, in general, it is dramatically very effective.

Rudolf Larsen Makes Debut Here.

Rudolf Larsen, a Danish violinist, said to have been assistant to the Petrograd teacher Auer, made his first appearance in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon before an audience smaller than he deserved. He is a young artist of firm, vigorous style, lacking somewhat in sensuous beauty of tone, not a showy player, but well founded in the essentials of violin technique. He played yesterday Handel's sonata in E major, with Stuart Ross at the piano, and Bach's chaconne for violin alone, less suited to his peculiar gifts, as well as Ernst's F-sharp minor concerto, a rather empty piece of display. The newcomer was better liked in a simple Danish melody arranged by Percy Grainger, two old Irish airs adapted by himself, Kreisler's "Slavonic Dance," Hubay's "Zephyr," and a Wieniawski polonaise.

Philharmonic in "Home Symphony."

The Philharmonic Society's orchestra gave a special concert at Carnegie Hall last evening in the "home symphony" series arranged by The Evening Mail. Mr. Stransky's program included Dvorak's symphony "From the New World," Sibelius's "Swan of Tuonela," and Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser." There were two soloists, Rudolph Ganz, pianist, in Liszt's concerto No. 2 in A major, and Vernon Stiles, tenor, in the "O Paradiso" from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," and English songs.

"The Love Mill" Opens Friday Night

The opening of "The Love Mill" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, which was announced for tonight, has been postponed until tomorrow night. It is a comic opera with music by Alfred Francis and book and lyrics by Earl Carroll. In the cast are Victor Morley, Harry Tighe, George Sidney, Emile Lea, Carrie McManus, Louise Kelley, Jeanette Lowrie, and Maude Gray.

APPROVES PLAN TO BUY EQUITABLE STOCK

Superintendent of Insurance Phillips Consents to the Mutualization Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The mutualization plan of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was approved today by State Superintendent of Insurance Phillips. With his consent won there is no legal obstacle to the Equitable buying out the stockholders and retiring the capital stock. Superintendent Phillips in a memorandum said the only serious objection to the plan came from minority stockholders who protested against the divergence in the rate established for the majority and minority stock, brought action in the Federal Courts and were overruled.

The plan in substance provides for the purchase from T. Coleman du Pont of 564 shares of the capital stock at $5,400 a share for 501 shares, and $1,500 a share for the remaining 63 shares. The amount, aggregating $2,799,900, is to be paid in semi-annual installments between Nov. 1, 1917, and May 1, 1937, from interest received by the society upon its mortgage of $20,000,000 on the Equitable Building.

The plan also provides for the purchase by the society within ninety days of the remaining shares of the capital stock or any part thereof that may be offered to it at $1,500 a share. The du Pont stock and all other stock acquired shall be transferred to trustees to be held in trust for the policy holders until all the capital stock is acquired.

"The only criticism which can be justly urged against the plan is the seemingly large price paid for a majority of the shares of capital stock, the par value of which is $50,100," said Superintendent Phillips in his memorandum. "I appreciate the difficulties of accurately measuring its controlling value, which has been variously reflected in past sales. In 1905 502 shares of stock were sold by the then owner to Thomas F. Ryan for $2,500,000, the latter subsequently selling 510 shares for $3,000,000, while the 564 shares now held by Mr. du Pont were purchased in 1915 for $4,394,540. These sales indicate that great financiers have recognized the enormous value in the majority stock solely because of its power to control nearly $600,000,000 of trust funds and the effect of such control upon other financial institutions.

"The removal of this power of control, which at present may be exercised by a single individual, is to my mind a sufficient justification for the payment of a higher price for the dominating stock interest than the holding of the minority, even if such payment were to be made directly from the present surplus of the society."

RED CROSS REPORT ON ITALY

All Relief Energies Will Be Taxed for Months to Come.

The American Red Cross made public last night the first installment of the report of the relief work in Italy following the Austro-German advance last November. Within four days after Congress declared war on Austria-Hungary, the report states, the first section of twenty American Red Cross ambulances were on the way to the Piave front. At that time the Red Cross had been for more than six weeks working for the relief of the refugees who fled before the Germans and Austrian invaders.

Referring to the plight of the Italian refugees, the report states that "the excruciating experience of their slow southbound transport is but the first chapter in a situation which, if we are to judge by the experience of French and Belgian refugees of three years ago, will tax the competence and the generosity of all the agencies concerned for months to come."

"The part," the report adds, "which the Red Cross has been able to play has been larger and more effective with every day that has passed, and not only the spirit of the doing, but the things done were made the subject, no more than a month from the date the Red Cross Commissioner to Europe reached Rome, of appreciative reference by the Italian Premier in his addresses at the opening of Parliament early in December."

The refugees, hungry and ill clad, came into Rome, the report states, packed in cattle cars, with benches hurriedly taken from schools and churches for seats. Most of them had been without food for more than twelve hours.

Continuing, the report reads:

> Around Ambassador Page all the early operations swung, and his penetrating judgment of men, of organizations, and cities; his swift strokes in portraying the main elements in the situation, his Southern talent for establishing cordial relations for the newcomers with the Roman community and the forces of the National Government gave an unanticipated speed and precision to the rapidly expanding work. And it was from the Ambassador's office, at that first day's conference, that dispatches went off to American Consuls throughout Italy for information as to numbers and conditions of refugees.

The installment closes with a laudatory reference to the work of the American Consuls in all parts of Italy.

DENIES TEACHERS' REQUEST

Education Board Won't Give Transferred Instructors Old Places.

A request from the six teachers, recently transferred from the De Witt Clinton High School, that they be reinstated in their old places, was denied by the Board of Education yesterday. The teachers said that their transfer was regarded as a punishment, but, as they were not accused of anything, they should be restored to their old school.

The board decided to keep the public schools closed on Feb. 11, the day before Lincoln's birthday. The purpose is to save the burning of coal on the "heatless" Monday. In regard to the nomination of a Principal for Public School 16, Corona, the question of putting men and women for elementary school Principalships on the same eligible list was referred to the Teachers' Council for its advice. Joseph T. P. Callahan was nominated by the Board of Superintendents for the place, but Miss Agnes M. Cordin also applied for it. The board voted to eliminate the teaching of foreign languages in the elementary schools, except those having intermediate classes.

The board is having trouble in carrying out the requirements of the State military training law. Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller has informed the board that the law is practically a dead letter, because of the absence of a penalty for avoiding it. Whereas 500 or 600 boys began training in the Fall, there were now only thirty or forty boys drilling.

AT THE VIEUX COLOMBIER.

"La Traverse," by Villeroy, and "Poil de Carotte," by Renard.

Intimate comedy of the heart ruled last night in the new bill at the Vieux Colombier.

"La Traverse," ("The Crossroad,") by Auguste Villeroy, details in three acts the progressive phases of emotional development which lead a luxury-loving young widow to reject a poor suitor and accept a rich one, only to find, when it is too late, that she really loves the first. He, poor shuttlecock, marries the younger sister. And that is fortunate, for they are the really worthy and sympathetic people of the play. It is all very interesting, if not exciting, the development of the four characters being traced with keen insight and intimate appreciation of human values.

"Poil de Carotte," by Jules Renard, is the original of the one-act play which Ethel Barrymore produced of old under the name of "Carrots," playing the title part of a red-headed boy. This play plunges deeper into the wellsprings of human suffering, and the effect is uncommonly tender and illuminating.

The productions, as always at the Colombier, were in exquisite taste, and the acting highly accomplished, if not brilliant. Suzanne Bing was the carrot-headed boy and M. Copeau his father.

GALLI-CURCI AGAIN SINGS ROLE OF DEBUT

"Dinorah" Substituted for "The Barber of Seville" Owing to Illness of Tenor.

VAST THRONG ENRAPTURED

Naturalness and Ease of Her Singing Make Almost Psychic Appeal to Audiences.

Mme. Galli-Curci, who in a fortnight has become the reigning favorite of New York after adding a new chapter to the history of opera in America, made her fourth appearance here and her third in opera at the Lexington Theatre last evening, when another sold-out house greeted the prima donna, not in "The Barber of Seville," which had been announced, but in an equally welcome repetition of the unfamiliar "Dinorah," in which she had made her début. Six people in all the crowd asked and got their money back, while the luckiest of many turned away eagerly took their places. The police reported 2,569 persons seated, a capacity house, and there were 800 standing, some of whom had waited in the lobbies since early afternoon.

While a printed note in the programs explained that a modest tenor, Juan Nadal, was the broken reed on whom "The Barber" had leaned in vain, it was Galli-Curci whom the great audience wanted to see and hear, and they heard her at her best, with the same support she had before. The singer was naturally less nervous than at her first appearance last week, though she began in the same quiet way and worked up to the flute aria and the top note off the roof in a trio that closes "Dinorah's" first act. In the second act came the "Shadow Song," with its dancing byplay, its brilliant feats of vocal skill, its upward scales and birdlike trills, all woven into the simple action of a girl alone with her shadow in a great, empty forest scene. The house, like that of last week, listened breathlessly.

There were a dozen recalls before the singer, standing in front of the heavy curtain, signaled that she would repeat the cadenza of the "Shadow Song." She did it again, as before, with the same sureness of effect, the same merry mockery of the flute, the magnetic charm of personality that is her special trait in whatever rôle she appears. The beauty of her singing was undiminished, the effort never apparent, the spiritual quality suggesting the moral beauty of certain sculpture, for lack of nearer parallel than the plastic arts. She scattered bell-like tones as blossoms in her path, and flowers of speech, or what seemed a more natural utterance to her than speech itself.

The remarkable artist and singer who has so stirred three audiences at the Lexington and one vaster crowd at the Hippodrome, where she moved many to tears with "Solvejg's Song" and "Home, Sweet Home" last Sunday, has indeed revived interest in a style of music associated with the simpler pleasures of former days. A few singers in each generation have been of this type, but few in any period have so quickly attained pre-eminence as if by the touch of a magic wand. Mme. Galli-Curci, as was said before, when she appeared first in "Dinorah" and then in "Lucia" last week, is gifted above most others today as a musician of broad intelligence and liberal training.

She is a most accomplished actress, a natural one, apparently, who steps from high comedy to grim tragedy and back with the same unaffected sincerity and convincing skill. When she sings, above all when she rises to the supreme difficulties of antique, ornamental expression of simple emotions, she does it with a naturalness, an ease and control of the art that conceals art and appears instead second nature. That is perhaps the psychic quality of her appeal to great audiences, an appeal to the common sense and common heart, rather than to admiration of technical display, which with her is quite casual, incidental to a vocal mastery which is the sure foundation of her success.

OPPOSE GIVING SAMPLES.

Dry Goods Men in Convention Propose War Economies.

War time economies in the conduct of the retail dry goods business, together with the fullest possible co-operation with the Government during the period of hostilities, were advocated yesterday at the annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, held at the Hotel Astor.

In the afternoon session, the question of war economies came up for discussion. These economies, if put into practice would make it impossible for women to obtain "samples" of silks and other high-priced goods merely for the asking, while discounts to favored retail buyers or associations would be eliminated entirely. Although the subject did not come up for formal discussion yesterday, the sentiment of many of the department store owners was for putting charge accounts on a strictly monthly settlement basis during the period of the war, if not permanently.

The elimination of discounts was taken up by Charles J. Columbus, Secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Washington, D. C., who said his organization had resolved that on and after May 1 next discounts of every character, save those given to employes, would be eliminated.

George R. Baker, Vice President of the Chatham and Phoenix National Bank of New York, told of the advantages to be derived from an extended use of the trade acceptance. Following Mr. Baker's address, a committee of five was named to confer with the American Trade Acceptance Council.

Directors-at-Large elected at yesterday's convention included Jesse I. Straus, George W. Mitton and E. B. Hale. Other Directors chosen for the five districts covered by the association were Harry C. Annable, Donald Dey, G. C. Kerr, Oscar Webber, and J. L. Meier.

Ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard will speak at the annual dinner to be held tomorrow night at the Astor.

DENIES BOND ISSUE PERMIT.

Service Board Refuses Request of New York & Richmond Gas Co.

The application of the New York & Richmond Gas Company for authority to raise $2,214,400 by an issue of the company's first refunding mortgage bonds was denied yesterday by the Public Service Commission. Commissioner Hervey, who wrote the opinion, said that the company sought to show the necessity of retiring $1,500,000 in outstanding 5 per cent. bonds, to reimburse expenditures made out of income for acquisitions and extensions to the plant to the amount of $302,284.70, to pay $190,645.39 for extensions to the plant during 1917, and to pay expenses and discount charges amounting to $221,436.68.

In recommending that the application be denied, Commissioner Hervey stated that the company had failed to prove that the larger part of the $1,500,000 outlay was necessary, and that of the amount asked for to cover the cost of acquisitions and extensions in 1917 not more than $191,400.07 could be allowed as a capital charge. The other claims, it was held, depended on the favorable consideration of these two items.

SEEK RECRUITS HERE FOR GUARD REGIMENTS

Spartanburg Division Wants Several Thousand Men—Chance for Auto Truck Drivers.

The withdrawal of hundreds of men from the Twenty-seventh Division to serve with technical units abroad has caused a large gap in the ranks of the New York regiments at Spartanburg, and a general recruiting campaign to fill these vacancies was opened yesterday at 1,960 Broadway, with Major Charles M. Tobin and his staff in charge. Other offices will be opened in Brooklyn and up State. The recruiting officers who were sent North by General O'Ryan to conduct this campaign expect to enlist several thousand men in order to keep vacancies in the division filled as they occur.

Since they have been in Government service the New York Guard regiments have undergone a considerable change. The infantry regiments have been increased from 2,000 men to 3,600 men. The 1st New York Cavalry was abolished, its personnel being split up into the 104th and 106th Machine Gun Battalions. Aside from these technical changes in makeup, the units were subject to further alterations by the repeated levies of the War Department upon men with special qualifications, such as mechanics, motor drivers, auto repairers, &c. Such men have been dispatched to France almost as quickly as they could be assembled to assist in engineering and construction work at the front.

The draft regulations prevent the enlistment of men between the ages of 21 and 31, but all young men between 18 and 21 and all men between 31 and 45, including those who have reached 31 since June, 1917, may be enlisted for this special duty. Men are needed particularly for the supply train division, an organization of 436 men and 190 auto trucks, which works behind the lines and supplies the troops with their food, clothing, and equipment. Truck drivers, repairmen, truck machinists, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, tinners, and radiator men are needed for this unit.

Men also are needed for the ammunition train auto truck companies. These trucks work behind the lines, taking machine-gun ammunition from the ordnance depots to the distribution point in the rear of the lines occupied by troops. They must be truck drivers of experience. Men with truck repair knowledge will be welcome in this unit.

There was a possibility, it was said yesterday, that the supply train would be sent to some of the large auto manufacturing cities in the West shortly to drive several trains from Detroit to New York.

TELLS OF HEROIC TRAWLERS

Princess Louise Sends Thanks for Aid from America.

The British War Relief Association, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President and Henry Clews Treasurer, has received the following letter from Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, to whom many cases of woolen comforts have been sent for the trawlers in the North Sea by the association:

> Kensington Palace,
> London, Dec. 31, 1917.
>
> H. R. H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, is exceedingly grateful to the British War Relief Association for their kindness in sending knitted goods for the trawlers. She makes the utmost use of them for those splendid, brave, unflinching, perservering men. No outsider knows how much they go through.
>
> The Princess went and visited one of the stations in the North the other day; it was in the worst of weather. The Admiral in command, who from the first waived his rank so as to be able to serve his country, works as hard as any of them, in addition to his great responsibilities. Their cheerfulness and yet serious determination is wonderful—unselfish love of their country is their motto—their work must of necessity be secret, so they seek no praise or rewards. These fine fellows' work is inspired by a spirit of unity and loyalty—God bless them.

The British War Relief Association appeals for gifts of woolen sweaters, mufflers, helmets, wristlets, and socks to forward to Princess Louise for the trawlers.

DU PONT GOES TO WALDORF.

New Owner Quits McAlpin to Take Active Interest in Hotel Plans.

T. Coleman du Pont, who recently bought the Waldorf, moved yesterday from the McAlpin to his new hotel. Mr. du Pont is taking active interest in the future plans of the Waldorf, and has gone there to live so as to watch more closely its development.

Although no immediate changes are to be made in the policy of the hotel, Mr. du Pont has been in daily conference with L. M. Boomer, President of the new company, and Walton H. Marshall, who is to act as manager, and it is believed that they will introduce some new changes in keeping with more modern houses of which they are representative. The hotels now owned by Mr. du Pont include, besides the Waldorf, the Hotel McAlpin, the Hotel Claridge, the Hotel du Pont in Wilmington, and the Hotel Taft in New Haven. All of these are under the direction of L. M. Boomer, who has been closely associated in business with Mr. du Pont for several years.

George C. Boldt still retains an interest in the Waldorf and the offices of his father's estate will continue there. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company now owning the hotel. The estate retains the business of the Waldorf-Astoria importing and cigar companies. The Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia was not included in the sale.

PUNISH DRAFT DELINQUENT.

Lynch Knew of War, but Not "of the Details."

James Lynch, who was charged with failure to register for the draft by the Exemption Board for the Ninety-fourth District, was arraigned before Judge E. S. Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the Federal Court yesterday.

"I suppose you know that the United States is at war and that all citizens of draft age are expected to do their duty to the country?" Assistant United States Attorney George Taylor said to the prisoner.

"Yes, Sir," replied Lynch. "I knew we were at war, but I did not know all of the details."

"You have heard of the selective draft registration, I suppose?"

"No, Sir. I never heard of that," Lynch answered.

Judge Thomas ordered Lynch registered and then sentenced him to serve twenty days in jail.

"Francesca da Rimini" Sung Again

The Metropolitan Opera House, which played the month of January practically to capacity attendance, has reaped a harvest from current popular interest in grand opera since the invasion of its territory by the only rival in America, the formerly allied company from Chicago. Last evening another large audience on Broadway witnessed the season's fourth performance of "Francesca da Rimini," in which d'Annunzio's tragedy reached a stirring climax in the love affair of three brothers, acted and sung by Martinelli, Rada, and Amato. Mme. Alda as Francesca, with her attendant women, made a graceful picture in the opera's earlier and brighter scenes, and Zandonai's music was admirably treated in the more lyric moments, as well as the realistic battle ensemble of mediaeval war under Moranzoni's direction.

MORE NEWSDEALERS RESUME DELIVERIES

Nearly Half of Those in Manhattan Accept New Scale of Prices.

'REGULAR' STANDS REOPEN

Newspaper Delivery Company Opens More Stations and Inconvenience to Public Is Less.

With the reopening of the "regular" news stands everywhere downtown, and the establishment throughout the city of the new stations of the United Newspaper Delivery Company, the inconvenience to the public which the newsdealers' strike has caused disappeared to a large degree. An estimate made by delivery men last night showed that nearly half the old dealers had resumed business in Manhattan, and a percentage almost equal to that in the other boroughs, with the exception of Brooklyn, where the strikers are still in a majority.

The strikers still out held another consultation with Mayor Hylan yesterday, but refused to listen to any plea to return to work pending a trial of the new scale of prices.

The United Newspaper Delivery Company opened two new stations in Manhattan yesterday, one in the Bronx, and three in Brooklyn, making a total of twenty-three stations the new company has opened in the city since a week ago. These stations are going to distribute and sell papers in their localities, but at present there will be no attempt at delivery.

As an evidence of how the newsboys are defying the efforts of the strike leaders to keep up the boycott of the papers, a delegation of dealers last night called one of the big New York delivery companies and asked how late the company would be open for orders from strikers who wanted to come back. They were told a certain time. Two hours later forty men turned in their orders, explaining that there had been a strike meeting in the meantime and that they had wanted to attend to see what was to be done by the strike leaders.

"There was nothing but more promises," said one, "and I am getting tired of promises that we are going to win."

THE TIMES will continue its apartment house delivery until conditions are settled so that every person who wants a paper can be assured of receiving one. Twenty-five automobiles are used in this work and more than 2,000 apartment houses are visited. An application to the Superintendent of an apartment house in any section of the city will result in the delivery of THE TIMES to that place.

THE TIMES will be placed on sale today at the business office of The Spectator, Columbia University's daily paper, at 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It may also be obtained at the new stations of the United Newspaper Delivery Company, all hotels, subway, and elevated news stands, and at the branch offices of other New York newspapers.

'AFRICAN GOLF' AT FRONT.

Colonel Hayward's Negro Troops Introduce Craps.

The arrival in France of Colonel William Hayward, formerly a member of the Public Service Commission and now head of the 15th New York Infantry, is noted in a letter received from him yesterday by a friend, R. D. Lillibridge, of 111 Broadway. In his letter Colonel Hayward says:

"Cold, cold, cold. Commodore Peary and 'Doc.' Cook would have had chilblains on our sixteen-hour rail journey. But my 2,000 singing, laughing, black, brave children don't mind anything, and are anxious to get at the Huns. They have introduced African golf (the American game of craps) over here, and the French soldiers like it."

Colonel Hayward also inclosed a copy of his New Year's greeting to his men. The card reads:

"New Year's greetings to every man in the 15th New York Infantry. Put this in your hat and read it three times a day: 1. Keep your eyes nad ears open. 2. Keep your mouth closed."

BROADWAY SUBWAY TIED UP

Short Circuit Near Rector Street Station in Rush Hour.

A short circuit on the new Broadway subway, near the Rector Street station, occurred about 5 o'clock last evening, just about the time when the traffic began to reach the most crowded period of the day. For half an hour the power was cut off, and passengers in the trains and those awaiting trains at the various stations were greatly annoyed over the delay.

At the Brooklyn Bridge station the crowd was so dense that orders were issued that no more passengers should be admitted to the station.

CENTURY Thea., 62d St. near B'way.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
A Musical Tale of the East. Now in its 2nd Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
CHU CHIN CHOW
The Most Gorgeous, Romantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of the Stage
Economic Prices: Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75-50c; Fam. Cir. 50-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.
Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed.
Good Seats 25-50-75c.
LAST 4 TIMES.
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in America.
500 Orchestra Seats Always at $1
Beg's Next Mon. Mat., 2 Weeks Only, Farewell of Emma Dunn in OLD LADY 31. 25c to $1. Seats Now.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888.
TONIGHT, 8:20 MIZI GIZI in "On the Blue Danube"
TOMORROW Evg., 8:15. "The Queen of the Movies"

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, 4 act Drama. Tel. Spring 6409. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Evs. 8:45, Mat. Sat. 2:30. Special Pop. Mat. Every Monday, 50c & $1.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY
Open Mondays—Closed Tuesdays. 69 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. Sun.a.m.$1. ICE SKATING Beginners Taught.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices
AL REEVES and His BEAUTY SHOW

Paintings
Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM. S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TODAY
LAST 5 TIMES DOING OUR BIT
Sunday Night Concert
Big Bill of Broadway Favorites
COMING AL JOLSON in "SINBAD."

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Mon & Wed.
"GREATEST COMEDY DRAMA SINCE 'THE MUSIC MASTER'"
COHAN AND HARRIS Present
THE LITTLE TEACHER
By Harry James Smith with MARY RYAN
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
A Musical Comedy Masterpiece OH LADY! LADY!!

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.
Marbury-Shubert Intimate Musical Comedy. Girl O' Mine
"Excellent evening's entertainment. Has the charm of youth."—*Eve. Post.*

BROADHURST 44th St., W. of B'way. Mats. Today, Sat. & Mon.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY
EMILY STEVENS
in the MADONNA of the FUTURE. By ALAN DALE.

SHUBERT 44th, West of Broadway. Eves. 8. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2.
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME
THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON!
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed.
Extra Pop. Price Mat. Mon., 50c. to $1.50
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

WHY MARRY?
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE, SHELLEY HULL, BEATRICE BECKLEY
ESTELLE WINWOOD, ERNEST LAWFORD, LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices) & Sat. Extra Pop. Price Mat. Next Monday

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Sat. at 2, Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
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Sun. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50), Russian-French Concert. Conde, Sundelius, Delaunois; Martinelli, Chalmers, Didur. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
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Mon. Eve. at 8, Nozze di Figaro. Farrar, Hempel, Matzenauer, Howard; De Luca, Didur, Reiss, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Lazaro, De Luca, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard; Whitehill, Diaz, Rossi. Cond., Monteux.
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Fri. Night, "Carmen," Garden, Muratore, Baklanoff, Sharlow, Huberdeau, Nicolay, Dua. Conductor Charlier.
Sat. Mat., "Rigoletto," Galli-Curci, Stracciari, Nadal, Claessens, Arimondi. Conductor Sturani.
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Mon. Night, New York Premiere "Le Sauteriot," Germaine Manny, Lazzari, Dalmores, Claessens, Dufranne, Sharlow, Huberdeau. Conductor Lazzari.
Wed. Night, only performance of "Isabeau," Raisa, Lamont, Rimini, Nicolay, Maguenat, Lazzari, Sharlow, Swartz. Cond., Sturani.
Thurs. Night, "Faust," Melba, Muratore, Baklanoff, Maguenat.
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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1918.

UNCALLED FOR AND OBJECTIONABLE.

Inasmuch as this is a Government of laws, not of men, it will not be necessary to vest the President with the extraordinary powers he asks for in the measure sent to the Senate yesterday. Cause must be shown before Congress will consent that the Legislative Department shall abdicate by giving Mr. WILSON supreme authority to reorganize the Government, have laws set aside, control expenditure, and take all branches of the business of war into his own hands.

No cause has been shown. Congress has been prodigal in its bestowal of power upon the Executive. Transportation on land and sea, prices of commodities, the food and the fuel of the people, their right to buy and sell and manufacture have in large measure passed under the control of the Administration. These powers have been freely and willingly given; more will be given with equal readiness when it is made clear that thereby the might of the Nation may be more effectively applied in the prosecution of the war. But Congress cannot and should not confer upon the President the approximation to supreme power which this measure contemplates.

Mr. WILSON's need is not more power, but more and bigger men to aid him in exercising the vast powers he already has. The people have deplored his attitude of unyielding opposition to the efforts of Congress to call to his support men strong enough to assume some of his burdens and make certain a vigorous and effective prosecution of the war. Faults and weaknesses that could not be concealed from them have given rise to the apprehension that yet more serious inadequacies would be disclosed as the labor of war preparation grows heavier. He rebuffs all these perfectly sincere efforts to add to his forces and demands instead an increase of authority such as has never been conferred on any President. Certainly he must understand that his rejection of Congress's way will hardly incline Congress to adopt his way. And with his ample knowledge of the political history of the United States it is hard to imagine that he can believe his proposal will be approved or welcomed by the people.

THE MILITARY MORATORIUM.

The Senate passed yesterday the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights bill substantially as it passed the House, but not without leaving loose ends to legislation approved by all in principle. The country's defenders should receive generous protection at public cost, but not without thought of what that protection means to others deprived of their resources. If landlords and creditors are deprived of payments rightly their due they in turn are embarrassed in their relations to their creditors. On the same day that this bill is passed the Staten Island Civil League asks suspension of sales of tax liens on real estate belonging to men in the national services. This shows two things—there is a local as well as a Federal aspect of the moratorium question, and there is a duplication of acts in relief without assurance that the relief is used in meeting just obligations. Both to give aid to the dependents of those in the services and to relieve them of their obligations is to be something more than generous and less than just.

It would seem that Congress might take a hint from the New York proposal. In this State the acts in aid are not absolute rights, but are left to judicial discretion. The New York proposal is further logical in that it proposes to aid all whose finances are embarrassed by the war as well as those in the services. A similar bill in Massachusetts already has run up a total of $12,000,000, or an addition of $2.60 per thousand to the tax rate. It may be imagined what the New York bill would be if indemnities were paid to owners of nonessential industries whose profits were restricted by orders given for reasons of the war.

At Washington it is urged that the relief should be left to the States. At the State Capitols it is urged that the duty is Federal. The argument against the constitutionality of moratorium procedure is used everywhere, although several States have anticipated Congress in action not well considered. It is no objection to such legislation to say that the State and Federal duties should be separated and exercised appropriately. Also there should be precautions against duplication, and assurance that public money should be used with equal care for the rights of others as well as of the beneficiaries. It ought to be possible to aid the country's defenders without inflicting injustice upon others.

NORWAY DOES NOT YIELD.

Norway rejects the terms proposed by our War Trade Board for an agreement relating to the foodstuffs and other supplies which she desires to import from the United States. This was unexpected, for it was said that the conditions had been approved by her representatives here, and the Berlin press has been denouncing the Norwegian Government for its reported acceptance of them. The proposed agreement provided that Norway should have 300,000 tons of bread grain and rice, with specified quantities of meat, sugar, oils, cotton, wool, lead and other products. The only food she could sell to Germany was 48,000 tons of fish in a year. Exports of nearly all metals, nickel included, were forbidden, the War Trade Board aiming to withhold from Germany the raw materials for munitions. We were unwilling, the Board said, to release supplies "essential to the maintenance of Norway's industrial life "in its full vigor, only to see that "vigor expended in the forging of "weapons of warfare to be used "against ourselves and our associates."

The conditions are rejected because "Norway cannot break with one "belligerent without imperiling her "general neutrality." Would not her Government be justified in regarding Germany as a nation deserving exceptional treatment? Has any other belligerent wantonly compelled Norwegians to suffer great losses of life and property? Why should Norway insist upon selling food and war metals to those who have sunk more than 600 of her ships and killed nearly 6,000 of their sailors, doing this, as the Norwegian Government has said in an occasional complaint, in violation of international law and all requirements of justice? Has any other belligerent kept spies at Norway's ports to inform waiting submarines about the sailing of neutral ships, or sent by official messenger to its legation, at the capital, bombs to be placed in these departing vessels? If the American food which Norway needs should be released here without conditions, the ships carrying it might be sunk by Germany's submarines, and Norwegian nickel could be found in the destroying torpedoes.

We commend to the attention of those at Christiania who object to the proposed terms these words in a letter sent to THE TIMES from Norway by EMANUEL S. SELAND, and published on the 4th:

> Let there be no Norwegian or Scandinavian so contemptuous as to raise a voice of sympathy for a Scandinavian policy of friendship for Germany. But let there come one tremendous voice of condemnation for such a horrible homicidal policy. Think of it! A policy of friendship for intentional murder, arson, breach of trust, robbery, wanton destruction of life and property, slavery, and all the crimes hitherto attributed to the rebellious angel that wanted to be "Lord of All." Who will compromise with this?

Not one of the War Trade Board's conditions should be withdrawn or modified. If Norway insists upon supplying Germany's soldiers with food, and sending metals to German munition factories, she should receive no grain or other essential products from the United States.

THE HELL GATE CHANNEL.

Does Congress make the laws, or are they made by the engineers of the United States Army? That question is raised by the resistance of the army engineers to the efforts of Dock Commissioner HULBERT to secure the construction of a 40-foot channel through East River and Hell Gate, the army engineers insisting that provision is made in the appropriation for a channel only 35 feet in depth.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Act of August, 1917, authorizes the construction of a "40-foot channel "through East River and Hell Gate in "accordance with House Document "140, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session," and appropriates for the work the sum of $1,200,000. House Document 140 is the report of the Chief Engineer, United States Army, to the Adjutant General. The section referred to relates to "the only connecting channel through Hell Gate be"tween East River and New York" and recommends a "depth of 35 feet "as soon as practicable, and eventu"ally a depth of 40 feet." A channel 35 feet in depth will not permit passage of the large warships of the United States Navy. When the Texas suffered injury from grounding near Block Island, some time ago, it was necessary to wait for a calm sea in order to take her to the navy yard by the outside route; the outside route will be the only one available for warships of the largest class unless the Hell Gate channel is made 40 feet deep. The Secretary of the Navy sees the necessity for the greater depth, and has enumerated among improvements necessary "channels to navy "yard to have a controlling depth of "40 feet at low water."

The River and Harbor Bill as drafted did not mention the depth of the Hell Gate channel. To insure the construction of a channel sufficient for the passage of the largest ships, the committee amended the bill, inserting the words quoted above, requiring a "40-"foot channel through East River and "Hell Gate." It is known, and the statement can be substantiated by authoritative testimony, that the intention of the committee was that the work should be begun at once for the construction of a 40-foot channel. Congress enacted the bill in that form. The intent of the law is plain. What Congress intended, not the opinion of the engineers, is controlling. The reference to Document 140, in which the engineers recommended "a depth of "35 feet as soon as practicable, and "eventually a depth of 40 feet," might be accepted as defining the intent of the act had not Congress specifically authorized "a 40-foot channel." It says nothing about a 35-foot channel now and later on a 40-foot channel. Had it intended that, it would merely have referred to Document 140 with no mention of the depth of the channel.

It is obvious to any person of common sense that to excavate a 35-foot channel now and stop there, leaving the remaining five feet of the rock to be excavated at some later time, would simply be throwing away money. But the controlling consideration is that a 40-foot channel is needed now, and must be constructed without delay. That was the purpose of Congress. The appropriation at best was too small. The total estimated cost of the improvement is $30,000,000, and the engineers have had it in mind that the work would be completed in five years; that $1,250,000 would be appropriated the first year, $2,200,000 the second year. It is a work that, in the national interest, must be speeded up, a channel of the maximum depth must be constructed with the least possible delay. Dock Commissioner HULBERT was a member of the committee which prepared the bill. He is a better authority on what Congress intended than are the army engineers, and the service he rendered in Congress in his efforts to secure money for improving the nation's greatest port sufficiently attests his qualification to hold an opinion in this matter of the Hell Gate improvement. It is to be regretted that the army engineers have assumed an obstructive attitude toward a work demanded in the public interest and for the public safety.

THE SENTENCE OF RINTELEN.

The sentence imposed upon FRANZ RINTELEN and others for conspiring to blow up the British cargo steamer Kirk Oswald at sea was eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of $2,000, the maximum provided by the Federal statute under which they were indicted. "Picture to yourself," said JAMES W. OSBORNE, 2d, the prosecutor, "the enormity of this crime. "They placed five bombs on a ship so "as to cause that ship to burn at sea "and go down with her innocent "crew."

The reason why the punishment will not fit the crime is that the defendants were indicted, not for conspiring to destroy the crew of the Kirk Oswald, but for causing to be delivered to a "common carrier" engaged in "foreign commerce" a package of explosives the contents of which were not described on the wrapper. This is something that a dishonest shipper with no thought of murder in his mind, or even a careless shipper, might do.

How did it happen that the indictment against these would-be executioners of "frightfulness," operating on the soil of a country at peace with Germany, was drawn under Section 235 of the Federal Criminal Code, which deals with offenses against foreign and interstate commerce, none of which contemplates homicide? The answer is that the United States District Attorney could find no section in the Federal Criminal Code that at the time of the conspiracy engaged in by these defendants provided for the punishment of the crime of placing, or seeking to place, on board a ship an explosive with the intent to destroy the ship and murder her crew.

So, in order to secure any punishment at all for the homicidal act of the defendants, Section 235 had to serve. It was never the intention of the lawmaking power that Section 235 should apply to anything else but the failure, premeditated or casual, properly to mark explosives delivered to a "common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce." Judge HARLAN B. HOWE, in imposing the maximum sentence allowed by the statute invoked to prevent the escape of the defendants, made this observation:

> When Congress passed the law under which you have been tried and convicted, it did not anticipate the commission of such crimes as you men stand convicted of. Had the Congress had reason to anticipate such acts on the part of persons like you, the law would have been made much more severe.

In defining murder in the first degree the New York Penal Code says that it may result from "a deliberate "and premeditated design to effect the "death of the person killed," or from "an act imminently dangerous to "others and evincing a depraved mind "regardless of human life, although "without a premeditated design to effect the death of any individual." The second aspect of first degree murder is cited to show how solicitous the State is that wanton acts which result in the death of another may be visited with capital punishment. If a person displaces a rail and a train is wrecked with loss of life, the crime is murder in the first degree. It will be found on examining the Penal Code that the State of New York has legislated circumspectly to punish both premeditated and constructive murder with the extreme penalty, a life for a life.

Congress, with all its lawmaking, has been slipshod in dealing with homicide; else why should such an easily conceivable crime as that in which RINTELEN and his confederates were concerned have been overlooked before the war with Germany? For generations there have been laws severely punishing violations of neutrality which, compared with the conspiring of those defendants, were peccadillos. At last the Espionage Act has taken note of the crime of blowing up with explosives (or conspiring to do so) a vessel engaged in foreign commerce, but unfortunately it was put on the statute book too late to apply to the Rintelen conspiracy. The extreme punishment imposed by the Espionage Act for such a crime as they have been convicted of is twenty years' imprisonment, when it should be death. Congress should lose no time in amending the act accordingly.

RATEMAKING AS A WAR POWER.

The House goes further than the Senate in giving the President power to fix railway rates, and will be supported in so doing. Whatever preference there might be for other methods in peace should be waived under conditions of war, and under the experience of other methods in peace. Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission have alike disqualified themselves to deal with the subject. Both must share the blame for the present railway embargo. The fault lies primarily with Congress, for it was the source of the Commission's power, and it was its duty to see that the Commission used wisely the powers intrusted to it. The Commission's disqualification is twofold. Its numbers prevent quick and unanimous action, under such an emergency as war, and its procedure has shown personal unfitness for the duty even in normal times. The making of rates requires foresight, since it is essentially an act of discretion regarding future conditions. Rates should be revised only to correct existing conditions, and the revision requires prejudgment of how the new rates will work under conditions not known. The Commission was told plainly what the result of not raising rates would be. The result has followed, and cannot be agreeable to the Commission.

It is consistent to make the Executive of the country the executive of the railways as well as of the military forces. The two duties are related intimately during war, and can hardly be performed suitably otherwise. Rates are related to the efficiency of the railways, the finances of the Treasury, and the conduct of the war. These relations involve conditions requiring summary decisions not consistent with prolonged debate. The responsibility is great, but there is no man or body of men more fit to be trusted to deal greatly with great subjects than the President. The objections are many, but they should be waived, and emphasis should be placed upon the requirement that the functions necessitated by the emergency shall cease with the emergency.

It is plain that rates will be raised summarily, and raised more than would be necessary if the Commission had not failed in so doing. There will be an outcry, but only from those put in the wrong by the events. No one pays a fare or rate without receiving more than money's worth. Few pay anything to the railways without getting it back with increase, either in profits from the service or in personal use of the service. There is no one who will not benefit directly or indirectly by generous treatment of the railways. The Government will profit more than all, for Liberty loans will be promoted more by making the railways profitable than by any other one thing. The depression of the railway security market must be corrected, not merely from tenderness for the railways but as first aid to the credit market. The best hope of keeping down the rate of interest on Liberty bonds is to make the yields upon first-class railway securities less attractive than they now are because of the low market price. The alternative to raising rates is raising taxes, as to which there should be neither doubt nor delay.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Russia May Heed His Curse. It will be extremely interesting, and highly significant, also, as to Russian conditions, to see what results follow the wholesale excommunication of the Bolsheviki as a party by the Most Reverend Dr. TIKHON, Patriarch of all Russia and Metropolitan of Moscow, the religious, as distinguished from the political, capital of the country. In other days there were few or no European countries in which the weapon he has used was not a highly effective one, for it was taken with the utmost seriousness both by those who employed it and by those against whom it was pronounced or threatened. In recent years it has been directed only against individuals guilty of religious offenses, and even that has been done with ever-increasing rarity, for the reason, presumably, that in few cases would an ecclesiastical ban be appreciably feared by the people on whom it would be placed or by others holding the same views as theirs.

Dr. TIKHON, however, may well be justified in expecting great numbers of the Russians—practically all of the peasants, who form a large majority of the whole population—to take his condemnation of the Bolsheviki as ultimate and decisive, and to view the Leninites and their policies with the same fear and horror that would have been felt in like circumstances almost anywhere during the Middle Ages. The leaders of the faction will not be directly affected, but they hardly will be indifferent to the possible consequences among the masses on whose respect and good-will they are dependent for all their power.

They have been pronounced "outcasts of mankind," and all "faithful children of the Orthodox Church" have been bidden to have no dealings or contact with them. And the Metropolitan speaks not only with authority as head of the Church; he is known to be a man sympathetic with liberal ideas and beyond suspicion of aiming at the restoration of the old régime. His anathema will therefore have a double force, and many Russians who might disregard it as but the repetition of an ancient formula will heed it as the expression of an intelligent opinion.

Sound, but Not Very Helpful. Everybody will agree with what Mr. HUGHES said in his Aldine Club speech about criticism of the Administration at a time like this, but it is to be feared that he did not give us much assistance in determining what criticism is justified and what should be suppressed. The test, he declared, was whether it helped toward the vigorous prosecution of the war or whether it retarded the attainment of victory.

Nothing could be more simple than that, but, unfortunately, nobody who feels moved to find fault with the methods followed by an Administration is at all likely to confess that the complaints and accusations made by him fail to meet Mr. HUGHES's test, either as regards motive or in certainty, if heeded, to facilitate the achievement of the ends that all loyal Americans have in mind. On the other hand, there is no criticism that would be welcomed by the officials whose wisdom or competence it denies or questions—none that they would not declare the reverse of "constructive." A test which, from one point of view, all critics can meet, and from another, none, is not to be accepted as of practical utility.

Of course there is some criticism that is almost or quite obviously vicious, and nothing except destructive, just as there is some that all admit to be friendly and helpful, but between these extremes there is a vast domain of criticism the value and purpose of which can be judged only by its results. So judged, some recent criticism that has been denounced and resented is now vindicated by its consequences in the shape of more active and efficient utilization of the national resources.

Even when criticism exaggerates existing evils it is not necessarily harmful, for not infrequently only by exaggeration can attention be aroused and immediate action forced. The exaggeration should not be intentional, indeed, for then it is plain lying, but it rarely is intentional, it being a next to universal human trait for the deeply and sincerely interested really to see things larger or smaller than they are.

Perhaps the safest limit to put on criticism of officials in a free country is to hold the critics responsible for the natural results of what they say. Sometimes those results can be foreseen with certainty, and then is the time to restrict liberty of speech.

Thermometers Tell Us But Little. Great numbers of people, on coming out of their homes yesterday morning, at once had the feeling that the day was particularly fine and the temperature entirely comfortable. Yet the thermometer stood only a few degrees above zero, and that, for New York City, is cold weather—weather so cold that in most Winters we call it severe.

It was merely in contrast with preceding days that yesterday seemed almost Springlike. We have an idea that our temperature sense is fairly acute, but it is not, and it is still less accurate than keen. When the thermometer marks below freezing we are cold if it has been warmer and warm if it has been colder, and always our reaction to a given temperature is at least as much to wind and humidity as it is to the simple condition which the thermometer records. That instrument pays no attention at all either to movements of the air or to its content of humidity. It is, therefore, a poor measure of temperature from the human standpoint, and only very roughly does it tell whether we are to be happy or unhappy out of doors.

For us, too, wont and custom count for much in this matter. We read not long ago of antarctic explorers who found their outer clothing oppressive and threw it off when the thermometer rose to 20 degrees below zero, and in the Southern States people begin to shiver and fret long before the mercury in their thermometers descends to 32 above the point mistakenly thought by FAHRENHEIT deserving to be marked on his scale with a 0.

ART NOTES.

The Annual Exhibition of the American Water Color Society.

The fifty-first annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society opened yesterday at the galleries of the National Arts Club. The picture taking the Alexander Hudnut prize is "The Bouncing Baby," by Hilda Belcher, whose record as a prize winner must equal that of Molla Bjurstedt in her more athletic field. The successful baby is a plump little creature in a blue sweater over his white baby clothes, and the artist has very cleverly suggested a squirming propensity in his position and the gesture of his small fists. The woman holding him is the large-eyed madonna type, not so smooth of hair and wide of brow as the Italian girls who sat for Raphael, but equal to taking her responsibilities serenely. The tops of the chair back make nice black notes in the composition, and the color is slipped from brush to canvas in Miss Belcher's admirably certain and easy manner.

The exhibition contains over 300 pictures. Conspicuous among them are several by Jane Peterson, who essays new types—little ballet girls, much younger and prettier than those in the classic versions of Degas, but also not quite so muscularly adequate to their extremely difficult work; a group of sailors sighting a submarine with every evidence of intense excitement, and in spotless uniform, and the portrait of Bernadine Murphy painting out of doors under a fine yellow umbrella.

There is a group of drawings of the nude by the late Carroll Beckwith; there are bright and lively illustrations of street life by J. H. Litchfield, Alice Schille, Lester Boronda, and others. Glenn Newell shows us cows basking in Summer warmth, painted on rough paper without excess of detail; Bertha Menzler Peyton acceptably varies the popular Indian picture by introducing a friendly donkey as the chum of a little Indian boy. Birds and animals abound. There are cockatoos, swans, flamingos, and peacocks, beside the familiar barnyard varieties of cow and sheep. The galleries are filled with cheerful color, and there is no evidence of an experimental mood on the part of the artists. The exhibition will be open until March 1.

Antique Furniture.

The Capitani collection of antique furniture and art objects is on view at the Anderson Galleries until Feb. 15, the first date of sale. The dim gilding and soft crimson of the furniture, its carved leather and bent iron, speak clearly of Florence and Venice, and a number of the pieces are unusually interesting, particularly the Venetian lacquer chairs, their Chinoiserie developed in charming color.

There is also a collection of Colonial furniture from the famous Schuyler Mansion which includes the mahogany wardrobe and mirror that were in the bedroom used by the Marquis de Lafayette when he visited the Schuyler family in 1824.

American Paintings.

At the Levy Galleries is a group of American paintings formerly owned by Dr. A. T. Sanden, and on exhibition until March 1. Among them are two unusually fine examples of the work of Dwight W. Tryon and a beautiful Wyant. The latter shows the artist's passion for nature at its most personal moment. Every inch of the canvas is eloquent of his simplicity and sincerity and extraordinary skill in delineation. The foreground field is a trifle marshy near a pool and there are gray stones at the right. The way in which the sense of boggy land is felt in contrast with the hardness of the stones and the drier ground on which they rest is a triumph of literal description. If it were all literal description and nothing else the picture would be a dull one, but Wyant was too sensitive an artist to stop with the more obvious facts of a scene. The great soft sky domes nobly over the earth in his picture and his analysis of forms and textures is turned into an effective synthesis.

It is not, however, the rich synthesis of the Tryon pictures. In these the earth is no less solid substance, the sky no less a dome filled with stirring clouds and ambient air, but the emotion of the scene, the effect a certain hour with its natural phenomena has on the human mind, is taken more deeply into consideration. Everything is omitted that does not contribute to the mood evoked by such a moment in such a region. An earlier Tryon is a French village scene with a man in a blue blouse spading, some brush making a bright blaze of flame color, and a low spreading fruit tree in front of low houses, a charming picture with qualities of color and tone that make it much more than a simple representation of a pleasant subject.

NEW MEXICAN MOVEMENTS.

Pelaez Said to be Working Out Plans of Felix Diaz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Mexican colony in New York is very much gratified with yesterday's and today's publications in your paper regarding the Mexican situation.

The proclamations and activities of General Manuel Pelaez are in accordance with General Felix Diaz's policies, and the instructions given to all the chiefs in arms, member of the National Reorganization Army, published in the press throughout Mexico and the United States.

The plan of conciliation and the real appeal to the Mexican people to unite themselves in a supreme effort in order to restore peace, justice, and prosperity in the country was issued by General Felix Diaz when he took the field and started a great reorganization campaign, one that will place Mexico again among the civilized nations of the world.

Now we see with a great deal of pleasure that General Felix Diaz is reforming the revolutionary policies, making many followers and remarkable progress, as we can notice by General Pelaez's attitude. He was one of the first to second the patriotic appeal of General Felix Diaz, uniting his efforts and voice to call all Mexicans to get together and save their country regardless of personal animosity and political differences, and with no other aim than the salvation of the Motherland.

C. L. OCON.

New York, Feb. 6, 1918.

"Imperialism" and Shipping.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot without some hesitation take exception to the communication published in your paper today from Professor Roland G. Usher, the author of the well known "Pan Germanism," but my contact with marine affairs during and before the war, and the more than casual understanding which I have of the deplorable waste of American and foreign tonnage, forbid me to subscribe to his views in the issue which he raises with "An American Jurist's" article advocating the expansion of our merchant marine.

The author of these articles insists upon the necessity of the development of our merchant marine, "cost what it may." Without inquiring into the many pros and cons of this subject, let me ask if this time does not present to our country one of the greatest possible opportunities for the diffusion of our national industries throughout the civilized and uncivilized world. Was there ever a time more suited to the ripening and propagation of our commerce?

With Great Britain's vast fleets of merchant ships depleted, our factories stimulated by vital needs among underfed belligerents and neutrals alike, we are confronted by conditions entirely unlike anything before. Why occupy ourselves with the thought of "imperialism" or "old internationalism" when by improving our carrying facilities we are also helping our allies against the common foe—helping to shatter the Pan German dream which Professor Usher so excellently elaborates in his book?

WM. A. PRIME, Jr.

New York, Feb. 6, 1918.

All Dividends for the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A little country bank in Central Missouri is setting a fine example to patriotism. The Sumner Exchange Bank of Sumner, a town of 600 population in Chariton County, has announced that "during the continuance of the war the bank will declare and pay no dividends to its stockholders, but all earnings except such sums as may be necessary for local charities will be paid to the Red Cross Society or otherwise used to aid in carrying the war to a victorious conclusion." The Sumner Exchange Bank has a capital of $10,000 and deposits of $100,000. What other bank, great or small, has been more patriotic?

LOUIS T. GOLDING.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 2, 1918.

FEBRUARY.

There will be some birthdays
Of our vanished great,
Also coalless dearthdays
Born of Garfield's pate.

There will be some girthdays—
Hoover thus insists—
Plus get-down-to-earth days,
Void of theorists.

There will be some worthdays,
Won against all odds,
Else there will be mirthdays
For the grinning gods.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

THE LESSON OF THE GERMAN STRIKE.

A Successful Revolt Expected When the Defeat of German Militarism Unites the People Against the Overlords.

By COUNTESS ALIDA VON KROCKOW.

That the strikes in Germany should fizzle out or be stamped out was to be foreseen. Practical reasons were brought forward by Dr. Frank Bohn why those in Austria could not succeed, namely: that the strikers were mostly women, cripples, and octogenarians; and that such strikes are hopeless unless the strikers can be fed, and that the food at present is locked up behind the sabres of the police. All these reasons apply also to Germany. And in Germany, however it may be in Austria, methods of suppressing revolts have long been worked out in great detail. As I have heard these details discussed by those in authority at a hundred dinner tables, the present situation seems, to my mind, perfectly simple. The facts are not far to seek, and they are, indeed, quite transparent. The same thoroughness of preparation that astonished the world at the outbreak of the war will astonish the world again at the outbreak of worse strikes and riots to come. For worse riots will come. The present suppression will afford the rankling sense that will add explosive moral force to the physical misery that accounts for this first effort at rebellion.

Whoever knows Prussianism knows that every contingency has been thought out. Measures for prevention of strikes have been topped by measures for battling with them. The mob, which is to say, the proletariat, the working classes, have been schooled from infancy in the fear of authority. Before a word, a scowl, a threat, they cower with the automatic responsiveness with which the soldier responds to a "commando." The reaction is involuntary. And these authorities are multiplied. Every policeman represents such. Every policeman, in his turn, is permeated by the same blind fear, is a victim of automatic obedience to command. He has been picked by the Government from the army, has been a soldier, feels identified with the Government, in a class alien from the people. His early training is in his blood. Let the command be given and the streets of city and village will see the legion of these men transformed into rabid, bloodthirsty troops.

Besides these forces there are everywhere at close hand the armed forces of the garrisons. Thousands of barracks and training stations have been required to accommodate the recruits called yearly to the colors; and in these, throughout the country, there remains a quota of old soldiers and officers in addition to the conscripts being drilled for the front.

No likeness to Germany is found in any other country, for which reason no conclusion should be drawn from the success of revolt or revolution in other countries. The empire consists of numerous sovereign States, each with a ruling Prince, who maintains a bodyguard of soldiery besides soldier police. And all these two dozen Princes are primed to the last cranny in their skulls with a resolve that their subjects shall be kept under. One is ready to lend forces to the other to suppress riots. The Government offices of each small kingdom contain rolls of names of the men and women who are Socialists, together with the names of the leaders, who are destined to be seized and imprisoned at the first outbreak of social disturbances. Nowhere will the people have weapons. The weapons are all in the hands of the military, the police and the junkers, who keep a store of ammunition and hunting guns.

At the front every officer carries the bullets he is to fire into the men under his command whom he knows to be "disaffected," and who may attempt to promulgate insubordination in the army in sympathy with that bursting out at home.

The prospect of strikes or riots being successful is hopeless. Nothing short of universal revolution will be effective. When the middle classes have seen the army crushed, the power of Prussian militarism, to which they pawned their souls, beaten and humbled and discredited, when, in tremendous reaction, they turn from the Government and join the proletariat, then we may hope for something new in Germany. Even then the new Germany will first have to emerge from a bloody civil war.

GERMAN IN THE CHURCHES.

The Use Persists, Though the Reason for It Has Passed Away.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a few words apropos the reason given by a Milwaukee German Lutheran clergyman for continuing to use the German language in his ministrations, viz., that his people only half understand our language. The inference, of course, is that they thoroughly understand German.

With all due respect to this German pastor, I must believe that his reasoning is purely camouflage, meant to conceal his obsession that his teaching can be given properly only in the German tongue. If this shall seem incredible to American ears, as it well may, it is none the less true that it is a belief held by not a few German clergymen and, nota bene, not contradicted, at least openly, by their companions, so potent is their obsession. Perhaps stranger yet, if not absolutely weird, certainly grotesque, is the astounding fact that some American bred and born clergymen using the German tongue are prone to this silly idea.

Now it is the explanation of this pinhead brained conception which should concern the American public at a time in their national life when they are looking for the weak spots in their institutions. It is the fruit of permitting the use of a foreign language long after the reason for employing it has ceased to exist. Many of the German churches have continued as German churches for generations, and have maintained the demand for the German tongue through the support of German schools, which, existing nominally for the teaching of religious beliefs, have become not much more than places for imparting a knowledge of the German language, literature, and culture in general, the very heart of which is very little if any different from that kultur which now blackens the earth. This is that it is absolutely and unquestionably superior to all other forms of life, and particularly of American life, which it holds either in open contempt or treats with a certain condescension. Few and far between have been the ministers among German clergymen who have had the hardihood to dispute this fundamental conception of their brethren. It has gone on unchallenged, as we permitted so many German things to do, until by over much repetition it has become synonymous with the Gospel itself.

It is quite plain where the root of the trouble lies and what the American people must address themselves to do. Why should a foreign language be taught publicly where its use has long since ceased to be of any special need, and where it is being used merely as the vehicle for the perpetuation of ideals foreign to the thought and life of our country? Why permit the minds of our youth to be Prussianized under the camouflage of language or religion?

Not only should Theodore Roosevelt's contention that the publication of newspapers in foreign languages should cease during the war be upheld, but now and after the war the use of these tongues should be prohibited in private and parochial schools, and a time limit should be set to their use by churches, which in the case of the German churches would compel the most of them to employ the English tongue at once or abandon their work.

DOR.

New York, Feb. 1, 1918.

Scandinavia and Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue you publish a letter from the Secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, Dr. A. G. Leach, regarding a suggestion that Norway should participate in the war. Dr. Leach says:

> A look at the map suffices to show that the way to Norway is through Denmark, which apparently will be blotted from the map of nations within a few hours of the outbreak of hostilities. The question for Norway is, Shall we sacrifice our Scandinavian brother peoples as a protest in the name of humanity as a whole?

To this it may be remarked that Dr. Leach undoubtedly somewhat underestimates Denmark's ability to defend itself, but, in the main, his presentment of the situation is right on the supposition that Norway's Scandinavian "brother peoples," the Danes and the Swedes, would side with Norway instead of remaining neutral. In such a case it is unquestionably true that Denmark, as immediately adjacent to Germany, and Sweden, as the best armed and strongest of the three Scandinavian States, would have to bear the brunt of the fighting, the final unfortunate outcome of which scarcely can be doubted.

In view of the unfavorable strategic position and the limited resources of the Scandinavian States, it may safely be said that Germany is to be defeated, not through their intervention on the north, but through the participation of America on the west.

NILS HAMMARSTRAND.

New York, Feb. 2, 1918.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

A Heated Campaign Will Not Help Win the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Magazine Section of THE TIMES recently, Senator Wadsworth said: "I cannot conceive of any sharply drawn political issue that will disturb the United States in the year 1918 and distract the minds of men who must devote themselves to the winning of the war. The development of the war situation itself is so tremendous, so infinitely greater than we dreamed it could be last April, that we cannot afford to expend any energy whatever on political battles." And yet in the face of this warning, Mr. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in issuing a call for the committee to meet on Feb. 12, says: "There has not been a time in many years when it has been more important for Republicans to gain control of the House of Representatives and to elect as many Senators as possible as this year."

It is not often that Senator Wadsworth and I find ourselves in agreement, but in this case I not only agree with him but anticipated his sound counsel by some weeks. In a letter of mine which appeared in THE TIMES of Nov. 13 I wrote: "Elections won't win the war or save the world. Suppose we temporarily lay them, with all their diverting turmoil, on the shelf." By a strange misconception, it was understood by some people that I meant women alone were to adopt the self-denying ordinance, although in the same communication I said: "We might both, men and women, pause a moment and find ourselves. If we did, I am sure we would conclude that elections are nonessentials in the present world crisis."

As the signs are that we are in danger of being plunged into a nation-wide turmoil of Congressional elections, may I again ask, Will this help us win the war? There is not a voter so stupid as not to know that if we conduct the usual campaign attendant upon a closely contested election, it will mean just so much drawing off of energy from the mighty task which we and our allies have in hand. In view of the seriousness of the situation, it would seem possible for the leaders of all parties to agree upon some compromise.

The Autumn elections under the Consitution must be held. We cannot, as our allies have done, omit them. But the sting might be taken out of them by reaching some such settlement as that the party that holds the seat at present shall not be threatened by the entrance of other candidates into the field. This policy might be pursued for the period of the war, unless special elections showed such an overwhelming change in the desires of the voters that the agreement of a closed field could no longer be kept.

Such a plan would tell of course against the party out of power at the present time, and the sacrifice of possible advantage to patriotic devotion would have to be met in a reasonable manner. Other nations have had to face the same situation, and probably America has enough common sense in its political makeup to devise a way to balance the self-denial in one party by generous dealing in the other. If the Congressional elections are to show our determination not to be diverted for a moment from the one consideration of winning the war, if we are to stand for that as a united people regardless of party, then the Chief Executive should be ready to make his Cabinet reflect the policy of political unity with generous inclusiveness. All parties in fair proportion should be represented. Republicans should sit at the council board, and certainly one Socialist. In such a settlement it might be wise, since care of the race is of special importance in wartime, to raise the Children's Bureau to the position of a department and give the woman at its head a Cabinet position.

To me these suggestions seem the most obvious of common sense, or are they the dreams of a very green voter? In any case, I assert with little fear of challenge that winning the war and winning elections are not compatible.

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH.

New York, Feb. 1, 1918.

Soldiers Don't Get Their Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that there is such a delay in our troops abroad receiving letters, &c., from here. A member of my family has written and sent packages to her son, who is in France, both letters and packages, since Dec. 5 twice a week, and up to Jan. 13 neither letters nor packages have been received. It does seem that our young men who are giving their services to their country should have this delay remedied and have more comforts and privileges extended to them.

New York, Feb. 1, 1918. S. J. W.

PREDICTS SUFFRAGE VICTORY IN SENATE

Mrs. Catt Says Women of Entire Nation Will Vote for the Next President.

SURE OF 48 VOTES NOW

Hopes New York Will Be the First State to Ratify the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, returned to New York from Washington yesterday for a short rest in preparation for an arduous campaign to persuade the Senate to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution, granting nationwide suffrage to women. Mrs. Catt expressed herself as "highly enthusiastic" over the prospects of victory in the Senate, declaring that both Senators from twenty-four States had already pledged their support to the cause. She predicted that the women of the entire nation would be entitled to vote for President in 1920.

"I told the leaders here when I went to Washington last Fall," said Mrs. Catt, "that I was not going to return until the House of Representatives had passed the suffrage amendment. Some of them said then they were afraid they might not see me in New York again for some time. But here I am. Now I am going to say the same thing when I go back to help our cause in the Senate, and I expect to be back in New York in a few weeks. I must come back to help get things in shape, so that the New York Legislature will be the first State body to act on the amendment.

"We have put off our fight in the Senate for several reasons. In the first place there have been so many absentees, as many of the Senators have been home for a rest. Then, there has been a good deal of war legislation and we didn't want to push the suffrage amendment to a vote until the war legislation was settled. I expect that the amendment will come up for action in about two weeks.

Sees a Favorable Vote.

"I do not think there is a single doubt but that the Senate is going to give a favorable verdict when it votes on the suffrage amendment. We have already received pledges of the Senators of twenty-four States, assuring us of their whole-hearted support for woman suffrage. This will give us forty-eight votes sure. Then, we have a number of other good friends in the Senate who can be depended upon to work and vote for suffrage."

Asked to give ... of the States whose Senators have promised their unqualified support for suffrage, Mrs. Catt said that she could not do that without violating confidence. She said that many of the Senators who had promised to support suffrage had asked her to keep their names a secret for the present.

"One of the things that always helps us against the antis," continued Mrs. Catt, "is the fact that the men who are in favor of suffrage are generally a whole lot more aggressive than those opposed. In the case of the vote in the House the Republican leader, Mr Mann, who had not been paired, came all the way from Baltimore, from the Johns Hopkins Hospital, to vote for our cause. He went back to Baltimore that night and has not been out of the hospital since.

House Poll Was Correct.

"The Senators are prepared to make just as great sacrifices for the cause, and when the time comes you will see the truth of my words. Our poll of the House was absolutely correct, and I am able to say that, taken with the same thoroughness, our poll of the Senate shows that we surely will win. Some Senators, who are members of the Republican National Committee, recently told me that they would stay away from the committee meeting in St. Louis this month if by going there they would lose a chance to help us.

"Fully 83 per cent. of the Republican Senators are going to vote for suffrage, but the same is not true so far as the Democratic members are concerned. I am not prepared to say just what percentage of them will follow the action of the President and stand by us. The Senators whom I expect to lead the fight against the amendment are Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts for the Republicans and Mr. Underwood of Alabama for the Democrats. I do not know who will lead for the Suffragists, probably Senator Jones of New Mexico, Chairman of the Suffrage Committee. Senator Walsh of Montana, who is away at present, is also a strong advocate of suffrage."

In reply to a question as to what the Suffragists were going to do if they won in the Senate, Mrs. Catt said that there was not going to be a minute wasted in getting the necessary thirty-six States to ratify the amendment.

"I hope and expect New York will be the first," she said. "After that I don't know, but this one thing is sure—by 1920 the women will have the vote throughout the United States for the next President."

WED TO CAPT D. C. DESPARD.

Miss Sara Cheney a Bride in Chantry of Grace Church.

The wedding of Captain Douglas Cornell Despard, Regimental Adjutant, 107th Infantry, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Despard of Rockledge Road, Lawrence Park, and Miss Sara Cheney, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cheney of this city, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery.

The bridegroom wore his service khaki and the bride wore a traveling costume of tan colored cloth topped by a rose colored crêpe de chine and straw hat and walked with her father to the altar. She had only one attendant, her younger sister, Miss Barbara Cheney, who was in a dark blue charmeuse and a blue satin hat and carried Ophelia roses. Captain Despard's father was his best man, and the two ushers were Ridgely Hunt, Jr., also of the 107th Infantry and brother-in-law of the bride, and Clement Despard, a cousin of the bridegroom. There was no formal reception, but a few relatives went to the home of the bride's parents, 30 West Eighty-sixth Street, to felicitate the young couple.

Captain Despard will take his bride to Spartanburg, S. C., to live for the present, as he is stationed at Camp Wadsworth. Captain Despard was with the old 7th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and saw service at the Mexican border. He is a Phillips Exeter graduate and a member of the Union League Club.

BRIDE OF ENSIGN SWIFT.

Miss Marion Atchison Wed to Chicagoan in Naval Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6.—The marriage of Miss Marion Atchison, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Atchison, of Atlanta, and Edward F. Swift, Jr., of Chicago, Ensign, United States Naval Reserve, was solemnized tonight at the Georgian Terrace Hotel, home of the bride. The Rev. Dr. J. Sporle Lyons of the First Presbyterian Church officiated. A company of 300 witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception and dancing.

Mr. Swift and bride left tonight for White Sulphur Springs for their honeymoon. Later they will go to New York, where Mrs. Swift will reside at the Hotel Biltmore, while Mr. Swift takes up his duties at a naval station in the metropolitan district.

Mr. Swift left Yale University, where he had entered upon his senior year, to volunteer in the navy, and recently received his commission.

EDWARD S. PAGE MARRIES.

Editor Weds Miss Mary Hall, Essex County Charities Head.

Miss Mary Russell Hall, daughter of Mrs. James Earl Hall, and Edward S. Page of Oakland, N. J., were married yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Chapel, in East Sixtieth Street, the Rev. James Sheerin, vicar of the chapel, officiating.

The engagement of the couple was announced in January. The bride, who resides at Newton, N. J., is the founder and President of the Sussex County Charities Aid Association. Mr. Page, who was a widower, is editor and publisher of the Essex Register and was formerly senior partner of Faulkner, Page & Co., dry goods commission merchants in this city. He was graduated from Yale University in 1875 and is a member of many sociological and economic societies here and abroad.

Nathan-Hamburger.

The marriage of P. L. Nathan, President of a chain of stores in Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, and Miss Alice Hamburger of Los Angeles were married yesterday in the bride's apartments at the Savoy, and left immediately for Palm Beach. Later they will visit the Pacific Coast and will return here in April to make their home at the Waldorf-Astoria, where the bridegroom has been living.

Mrs. Vinton Liddell to Wed Today.

Mrs. Vinton Liddell of Asheville, N. C., and Dr. S. Westray Battle of that city are to be married quietly in New York today, with Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina officiating. Mrs. Liddell's first husband died three years ago. She is a sister of Miss Susan E. Hall, the sculptor. Dr. Battle is a former naval officer, and is physician to the George W. Vanderbilt family and other leading families in the South.

Palestine Needs Our Hospital Unit.

Disease, starvation, and expulsions have reduced the Jewish population of Jerusalem to 33,000, or about 40 per cent. in the three and one-half years since the war began, according to cable advices received by the Palestine Restoration Fund Commission here. The British authorities in Palestine have cabled that there is urgent need for the hospital unit which Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization, is planning to send from the United States.

OUR WORK IN WAR PRAISED BY TARDIEU

Calls Raising of the National Army the Event of Widest Import Since War Began.

MONEY FIRST GREAT HELP

French Commissioner Tells of Aid Given by Fuel, Food, and Railway Controllers.

High praise of America's accomplishments in the war was given last night by Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner in the United States, at the dinner held at the Plaza by the Alliance Francaise of New York to celebrate the 140th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Feb. 6, 1778, by which the Government of Louis XVI. allied itself with the young and struggling Government of the revolution. The celebration, which was one of 188 held by various branches of the organization in the United States and Canada, was attended by about 500 men and women, including representatives of the French diplomatic services and of the French and American armies and navies.

"America has done magnificently," said Captain Tardieu. "Her performance is worthy of herself and her allies. Her work in the war is already being felt; it is immense, and it bids fair to be decisive."

M. Tardieu praised particularly the organization of American industrial resources, and declared that "the Liberty motor is, if not superior to the best in Europe, at least equal." And he declared that France would be ready to furnish artillery for twenty American divisions by July 1.

J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of the French Republic, spoke feelingly of the alliance of the two nations, once more united in a war for liberty, and expressed satisfaction at allied sentiment for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. Other speakers were General Eli D. Hoyle of the United States Army, General P. Vignal of the French army, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester of the United States Navy, and Commandant L. Rebel of the French navy.

The American army and navy officers, when informed by newspaper men of the loss of the Tuscania, expressed deep regret, but refused to make further comment.

M. Tardieu's Address.

M. Tardieu began his address with a discussion of American and French ideals, but soon came to an exposition of the effort which France has made and is still capable of making.

"What we have suffered, you know," said the speaker. "Nearly 25,000 square kilometers of our country, the richest and the most productive, are in the hands of the enemy. Our population, diminished by the invasion of our northern territory, amounts only to 35,000,000 inhabitants. A little over 1,000,000 have been killed in battle. Nearly 1,000,000 have been maimed and definitely invalided out of the war. Would you care to know the present strength of the French Army? Listen:

"Officers and soldiers mobilized on Jan. 1, 1918, not including the native troops from the colonies and the workmen in the factories, amount to 4,125,000 men, of whom nearly 3,000,000 are in the army zone.

"That is the number: do you wish to judge of their quality? The extent of the western front is 750 kilometers. Belgians hold 25, English, 160; French, 565. We hold, therefore, three-quarters of it. We have in front of us eighty German divisions, that means two-thirds of the German first-line troops, and more than half of the German reserve divisions. The Germans do not intrust to any one of their divisions a front larger than six kilometers, yours often hold nine kilometers each.

"Americans who leave for France, these figures tell you what you will find over there: a country which has terribly suffered, but hardened to war and made greater by its sufferings; a country where our men in the line, thanks to the prodigious intensity of our mobilization, are more numerous than in 1914, a country which is neither unnerved, exhausted, nor bled white, a country which wants to vanquish and has the intent to vanquish.

Great Work for Freedom.

"Some more figures, if you please! What about our guns? We have in the line 15,000 guns of every calibre, and every day more than 300,000 shells are turned out by our factories. To get those guns, to produce those shells, we created an industry which did not exist before the war, and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but also to arm our allies.

"Without speaking of what we manufacture for you, and that is several hundred guns a month, we have during the last three years given to our Allies in Europe 1,350,000 rifles, 15,000 automatic rifles, 10,000 machine guns, 800,000,000 cartridges, 2,500 guns, and 4,750 airplanes.

"And the day when faithful Italy found herself in peril—a peril which is now averted—within a few hours we brought to her front the troops which prove the unbreakable brotherhood of our alliance.

"Gentlemen, that is France, such as you must know her, you whose children are already fighting on her soil. Such is France, who for three years has awaited you, certain that you would come. You have come. How are you standing now? What have you done to prepare the immense effort which is imposed upon you? That is the second question which I would like to consider tonight.

"This question, you know, I am in a good position to answer, as I have cooperated for nearly ten months, hour by hour, with every part of your war organization. This question, I am answering at once with one sentence, with one word. What you have done is magnificent, worthy of your allies, worthy of yourselves.

"To take a right view of the work you have achieved one must trace back the last few years. What was at that time the American gospel? No war risks; no mixing in European conflicts; no compulsory military service; a very small army; a minimum of Federal legislation, leaving to local communities and to the individual a maximum of liberty. Within a few months, within a few weeks, war, which German imperialism imposed upon you, as it had imposed it upon us three years ago, compelled you to modify your ideas, your laws, your ethics, and to arm yourselves for the battle.

"First, the American Army. To recruit it, in spite of the reluctance caused by a century-old tradition, you did not set back before the radical measure of draft. In less than a month the decision was taken. With the coöperation of a national discipline which never gave way, the draft has been enforced on the whole territory without any trouble. No event of wider import has ever taken place since the beginning of war.

"In April, 1917, you had 9,524 officers and 202,510 men. You have now 110,000 officers and 1,500,000 men, and the number of your men in France at the present moment is notably in excess of the establishment of your army nine months ago.

"To equip this army with guns and airplanes, you called upon your allies for the supply of your immediate needs, and you started simultaneously a program of American manufacturing. Some people, in Europe as well as here, have been wondering why you should not, in that respect, have done everything by yourselves. This criticism shows that those people ignore firstly what time means in war, and secondly, how infinitely complicated is the industrial war organization which from the very start is required by an extensive production of ordnance and aviation.

"As regards aviation, the results already obtained in the United States are, in my opinion, above all expectations. Within six months you have brought out the Liberty motor which, if not of higher value than the best existing types, is equal to them, and once standardized will be manufactured in large quantities; by the thousands. On the other hand, my technical experts declare that the organization of your aviation schools is excellent in general, and that almost everywhere your pilots are now ready, after a final training, to start their work on the battlefront.

Ample Supplies for Our Armies.

"As regards ordnance, the adoption without any modification of our various types of guns would certainly have saved some time to the benefit of the American production, and some delays may be the consequence of the improvements you are looking for, always, and rightly at that, aiming at better results. But as we have agreed, it was understood that you should supply and transport to France the necessary raw materials; we will, under such conditions, be able, in France, to deliver to you before July 1 enough guns thoroughly to equip twenty of your divisions. The situation, therefore, is completely safe in that respect.

"Let us consider the financial help. The Allies have received from you in ten months $4,236,000,000. To grant them this help without interfering with your own needs Congress has authorized expenses to the amount of $22,000,000,000.

"American aid to the Allies has taken still other forms. Time is lacking to give a detailed account of them. I wish, however, to mention the methodical and sustained action of the Food Administration, the Railroad Administration, the Shipping Board, the Fuel Administration, the War Trade Board. I am in daily touch with all these boards, I know the difficulties that they have to contend with. I know the results that they achieve.

"During the month of December last the High Commission called the attention of the Shipping Board to a crisis affecting very seriously our supply in gasoline and oil for the first two months of 1918. Today the measures taken by the board allow me to state that this imminent peril is absolutely overcome for those two months.

"Last Jan. 17, when arriving in New York, I found thirty-seven ships unable to sail for France on account of lack of coal. On Jan. 18 the restriction orders for coal were issued by the Fuel Administration, and when I left New York on the 22d all our ships had coal.

"More recently I have found myself obliged, together with my allied colleagues, to draw the attention of Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hoover to the insufficient arrivals of cereals in the American ports. I am convinced that the measures which were immediately studied and decided upon unanimously will bring for the next month a decisive improvement. Their execution has already begun.

"Judging things as a whole, I declare without any restriction and without any reserve that by its war policy the United States Government has well earned the praise of its allies and of civilization, for which we are fighting together."

Ambassador Jusserand, who, like Captain Tardieu and the French officers, as well as Charles A. Downer, President of the Alliance Française and Chairman of the dinner, spoke in French, began with a reference to the treaty of 1778, and continued: "The friends of those days, in spite of the great world changes that have come about, are once more fast friends, and allies in the war for human liberty. The soldiers of Pershing and Petain will fraternize and will fight together in the same spirit. Today England is allied with us, fighting for freedom; and I may say that the three most liberal and most moral nations in the world are side by side in the trenches."

Praising the attitude of the allies of France toward the determination to liberate Alsace-Lorraine, "the land of Kleber and the Marseillaise," he continued:

"Germany has issued various commemorative medals during the war," he said, "celebrating victories or pretended victories and other events. But when peace comes the Allies will strike a medal which will bear only one word, 'Liberty.'"

General Hoyle, who formerly commanded the Department of the East, defended the War Department against the accusations of inefficiency that have been made. "I have known Major Gen. Crozier, the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, ever since he was a plebe at West Point," he said. "Does any man suppose that in the years of peace that man didn't try to get every thing he could for the army? My opinion is that no man in the United States could have done as well as General Crozier since we entered the war. The same thing can be said for the Quartermaster General, a splendid, fine, pure gentleman, working for the Government night and day without any thought but the good of the service and the nation. I don't want any better men to stand by than those men who have been attacked and in a way discredited. They are an honor to the army and the race."

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WAR HAS AFFECTED AIDING THE POOR

Association for Improving Their Condition Postpones Important Extensions.

TELLS OF RIGID ECONOMIES

High Prices Increase the Expenditures for Food and Clothing for Beneficiaries.

The 1917 year book and annual report (for the year ended Sept. 30) of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor presents a summary of the work which the association has been doing in what is called "an essential war-time industry." "War-time readjustments have been made," says the report. "Important extension of work which had been planned have been necessarily postponed. Some activities have been dropped altogether, and on the other hand, wholly new activities have been necessarily added. Because of the industrial conditions, which have demanded a maximum amount of labor, the number of families cared for has been somewhat less during the last year than for several years. The great increase in the cost of providing food, clothing, fuel, and other supplies has, however, made it necessary to expend more for general relief purposes than during last year.

"Rigid economies have been made wherever possible. Some ten members of the Board of Managers of the association are giving their whole time directly to war work and others are rendering part-time service. Many of the trained staff of visitors and nurses and other workers have been given over to war service. These are indications of adjustments already effected.

"With the necessity for readjustment constantly before us we have realized on the other hand that this war must not be won at too great a cost in terms of boys and girls who will be the men and women of the after-the-war period; that a sacrifice of the health and possibility of future usefulness of boys and girls whose bread winner is gone or is afflicted with tuberculosis or other chronic illness, or any temporary misfortune, has no part in any program aiming to make the world safe for democracy and places altogether too large a burden upon the future.

"Even though the task of raising the necessary funds to make the continuance of our work possible is rendered doubly difficult because of the enormously increased pressure upon the public made by the demands of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and kindred organizations, the flotations of Liberty Loans and the purchase of war savings stamps, and all the other essential war activities, we must continue to tell the public what our work means to the present and future welfare of this community and to ask a continuance of their generous support in addition to the many other sacrifices they are called upon to make."

The activities of the various branches of the association's work during the past year are summarized as follows:

6,423 poor families, with 28,903 members, were assisted with money, food, clothing, rent, or friendly help.

4,809 families were under care of our nurses; in these families 16,073 individuals were treated for illness or defects; in doing this, 29,902 visits were made by nurses.

80,432 days of country outings were provided for 6,911 mothers and children during the Summer, the length of outings ranging from one to eight weeks, according to the need.

125,751 days of care and treatment were given to 668 persons at the Association's Home Hospital for Tuberculosis.

587 families received instruction from dietians in cooking and general household economics.

585 widows received monthly allowances to enable them to care for their 1,814 children.

478 deserted wives with 1,597 little children received assistance; $11,457 was secured for them from deserting husbands.

458 men and women, (most of them handicapped,) were placed in permanent or part-time positions.

185 women were helped daily toward self-support at the association's sewing rooms.

92,226 meals of hot food were served to working people at the People's Kitchen.

825,000 children received hot lunches at 34 public schools.

"The total operating expenditures of the association," the report continues, "for its past fiscal year were $873,000. Approximately $450,000 of this was expended for the general relief work of the association, including the relief of families in their own homes and the relief of tuberculous families in the home hospital maintained by the association; $73,000 was expended for providing brief periods of rest and recreation to mothers and their children who would otherwise have no opportunity for relief from work and the oppressive heat in Summer of their tenement homes; $43,000 was expended for prenatal educational work, the convalescent care of mothers with young infants, and the instruction in their own homes of mothers in the feeding and care of their babies. The balance was expended by the varied activities of the association's department of social welfare, including its school luncheons, its work for the physical welfare of school children, its public baths, its laundry, its stores, and educational food work."

CLYDE FITCH SALE, $23,005.

Proceeds of Late Dramatist's Art Collection Go to Actors' Fund.

Sale of the Clyde Fitch collection for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America was concluded at the American Art Galleries yesterday, bringing returns of $14,177 for the day, making a grand total of $23,005. Among those present, some of them buyers, were Jack Barrymore, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Mrs. Lillian Russell Moore and her husband, Mrs. William M. Chase, and Mrs. Irving R. Wiles. David Belasco made a number of purchases.

A Flemish tapestry of the sixteenth century, 8 feet 9 inches by 11 feet 6 inches, subject "The Quarrel," brought the highest price of the day, going to Elizabeth Glen for $1,700. Another smaller tapestry panel of the same country and period, "Alexander and the Wife of Darius," went to the same buyer for $500. For a seventeenth century Flemish verdure tapestry Lillian Russell paid $255; a pair of Flemish tapestry panels, sixteenth century, went to Fred Sterner for $250; Grace Wood paid $410 for a Flemish verdure tapestry; J. M. Baxter $500 for an antique Khorassan carpet, and Walker & Gillett $680 for a pair of Italian inlaid mahogany commodes of the eighteenth century.

HUNTINGTON SALE GOES ON.

John Milton's "Comus" Brings Record Price of $9,200.

The sale of Henry E. Huntington's selections and duplicates from his famous library was continued at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The record price, $9,200, was paid by George D. Smith for the rare first edition of John Milton's "Comus" London, 1637.

The total for the day was $33,191, and for the two days $62,402. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Major Martin Dies at Fort Travis.

Major Williams Swift Martin, 4th U. S. Cavalry, 44 years old, died of pneumonia at Fort Travis, San Antonio, Texas, on Monday. He was the son of the late Captain John W. Martin, U. S. A., and enlisted in the army as a private during the Spanish-American War. He was at the French Military School at Saumur when this country entered the war, and was transferred from that place to San Antonio to serve as instructor. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Elisabeth Swift Martin, who lives at Cazenovia, N. Y.

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Born.

GREENWALD.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Greenwald, 88 Central Park West, announce the birth of a son, Feb. 5, 1918.

Married.

BYRNES—MACKLIN.—Wednesday, Feb. 6, in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, by Rev. Dudley Cunnion, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas J. Macklin, to William Thomas Byrnes.

CARLETON—DILLON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 5:30 P. M., by the Rev. Leland P. Cary, at Hotel Manhattan, New York City, Emily Leidy Dillon to Alexander Carleton.

DESPARD—CHENEY.—At Grace Church chantry, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1918, by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Sarah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cheney, to Captain Douglas Cornell Despard, Adjutant 107th U. S. Infantry.

PAGE—HALL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, at St. Thomas's Chapel, by the Rev. James Sheerin, Mary Russell, daughter of Mrs. James Earl Hall of Newton, N. J., to Edward D. Page.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1918, at his residence, 445 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Abraham Ackerman, son of the late Andrew G. and Hanna Van Horne Ackerman. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, at St. Luke's Home, 2,914 Broadway, Sarah E., widow of William B. Adams and daughter of the late William B. and Mary E. Hamlin Smith. Funeral service at St. Luke's Chapel, Broadway and 114th St., on Friday, Feb. 8, at 10 A. M.

ADAMS. — Raymond, actor. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th, and 67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell's.)

ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1918, at her residence, 537 West 121st St., Jennie H. Anderson. Notice of funeral hereafter. Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—Eliza, on Feb. 6, 1918. Funeral service at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Warrell, 213 West 115th St., Thursday, at 8 P. M.

AUFERMANN.—After a short illness, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. Henderson, 337 Aycrigg Av., Passaic, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, Antonia, widow of the late August Aufermann, in her 73d year. Funeral services at 337 Aycrigg Av., Passaic, N. J., Friday, Feb. 8, at 11:30 A. M. Interment private. Train leaves Hoboken, D., L. & W., 10:38 A. M.

BAGOT.—On Feb. 5, 1918, William Jackson, husband of Maud Seffers, son of Catherine and late John Bagot. Funeral at the residence of his mother, 714 St. Nicholas Av., New York City.

BAILEY.—Vernon Howe, Jr., son of Vernon Howe Bailey and Edith Bailey, aged 10 years. Services in St. Thomas's Chantry, Thursday, Feb. 7, at 11 A. M. Interment at Rowley, Mass.

BAKER.—On Feb. 4, in her 43d year, Clara A., beloved wife of William H. Baker. Funeral private, from her late residence, 545 West 111th St., on Thursday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M.

BANG.—On Feb. 6, 1918, Grace Bang, (nee Wibel,) wife of Joseph Bang. Funeral service at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, 7th inst., at 10 Sylvan Terrace. Interment private.

BENTHEIM.—Noah Benevolent Society officers and members are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Jacob Bentheim, from Sam Rothschild's Funeral Parlors, 200 Lenox Av., on Friday, Feb. 8, at 10 A. M.
HERMAN BRAND, President.

BENTON.—Feb. 6, 1918, Joseph J., husband of the late Sarah E. Benton, in his 80th year. Funeral from his late residence, 348 79th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Friday, 8th, 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

BROWN.—On Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, at his residence, the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, Abbott Brown, son of the late Stewart Brown of New York City. Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Thursday, Feb. 7, at 11 A. M.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, Henry Rapson, aged 16 years, beloved son of John C. and Jessie R. Brown. Funeral services at his late residence, 43 North St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Thursday, 8 P. M.

CAHALIN.—Suddenly, on Feb. 4, Joseph B., in his 27th year. Funeral from the funeral parlors of E. H. Crane, Inc., 268 8th Av., (near 23d St.,) Friday morning, 10:30. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.

CANTANI.—Mary. Funeral from John J. Fox's Chapel, 1,008 Bathgate Av., on Thursday, Feb. 7, at 10 A. M.

CHRYSTIE. — Captain Phineas P., U. S. N. A., son of Dr. and Mrs. Walter Chrystie of Bryn Mawr, Penn., in his 29th year, from an artillery explosion at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 6.

COHEN.—Lena, on Feb. 5, daughter of the late Charles and Rose Fox and beloved mother of Rebecca J. Goldsmith, Estelle F. Rosenbaum, and Henry C. Burnstine. Services at her late residence, 461 Fort Washington Av., New York City, on Friday, Feb. 8, at 10 A. M. Funeral private. Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

CONBOY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1918, Thomas Francis Conboy, eldest son of the late Andrew Conboy and Mary Ellen McGowan, at his residence, 16 East 85th St., in his 62d year. Born in Buffalo, N. Y. Interment New Brunswick, N. J. Funeral private.

CONDON.—At her residence, Maple St., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Francis G. Maher, beloved wife of Frank A. Condon. Funeral at Sacred Heart Church, Friday, Feb. 8, at 10 A. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

COUCH.—Edward Seguin, suddenly, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 5, son of William Powell and Susan Hallock Couch of Cromwell, Conn.

DALY.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, William F. Daly, Jr., aged 29 years, after a long illness. Notice of funeral later.

DENNIS.—On Feb. 5, 1918, at 112 East 74th St., Mildred, daughter of Warren E. and Mary James Dennis, in her twenty-second year. Funeral private. Washington (D. C.) and Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

DEPEW.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, Hanna Louise, daughter of the late Joseph and Hanna Depew, in her 82d year. Services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Stuart H. Patterson, 1,111 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday morning, Feb. 7, at 10:45 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DE VIVO.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, at his residence, 11 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, Constantino P. U. de Vivo, in his 54th year. Funeral private.

DOWNES.—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, Mary J. Brown, beloved wife of Samuel B. Downes. Funeral services at her late residence, 148 West 130th St., New York City, Friday, Feb. 8, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

EDWARDS. — On Wednesday, Feb. 6, at Charlotte, N. C., after a brief illness, Anna Louisa, daughter of the late Ogden E. and Catherine S. Edwards, in her 78th year. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 7, 4:30 P. M., at Charlotte, N. C.

FAIRCHILD.—At Chicago, Feb. 6, Rev. Elijah Stites Fairchild, father of Ernest A., Edmund W., Louis E., Meredith H., Arthur E., and Emil L. Fairchild. Funeral services Saturday, 2 P. M., Rosehill Cemetery Chapel, Chicago.

GEMMELL.—John, Sr., at his home in Bristol, Va., in his 76th year.

GUMPERT.—Sigmund, Wednesday, Feb. 6, husband of Ida Gumpert, (nee Eisig,) father of Martin, Amelia, Babette, Mamie, and the late Max Gumpert. Funeral at late residence, 223 West 121st St., Friday, 10:30 A. M.

HAHN.—Bertha M., (nee Anspacher,) beloved wife of Max Hahn, mother of Herbert S., Jerome N., Mrs. Alexander Weiss, and Mrs. M. W. Rosenberger, at her residence, 601 West 162d St., after a brief illness. Funeral private, Thursday, at 10 A. M.

HARTMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, Celia Hartman, beloved wife of Max Hartman of 3,647 Broadway, city, and sister of Sylvan Rogers, Emma Levy, Ida Sternberg, and Hannah Livingston. Funeral services at late residence Thursday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M. sharp. Interment on grounds of Hungarian Society, Union Fields Cemetery. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

HIGGINS.—On Feb. 5, 1918, James J., beloved son of Morris and Maria Higgins. Funeral from his late residence, 176 East 78th St., Friday, Feb. 8, at 8:30 A. M. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery, Hudson, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

IMLAH.—On Feb. 6, 1918, James Imlah, beloved husband of Fannie S. and father of Mrs. M. Martin and Mrs. W. R. Lewis, in his 70th year. Funeral services on Saturday, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 137 West 104th St. Fergus (Canada) papers please copy.

JACOBS.—Feb. 6, Julius, beloved husband of Minnie Jacobs, (nee Silber,) beloved father of Mrs. Bella Cohen, Abe, Maurice, Milton, Helen, and Lillie Jacobs. Funeral from his late residence, 546 East 86th St., Friday, Feb. 28, 1:30 P. M. Members of Chebra B'nai Ishri Tef, Sebulon Lodge No. 8, I. O. F. S. of I., and Cigar Packers' Union No. 251 are cordially invited. Kindly omit flowers.

KIRK.—Elizabeth Hilliard, wife of Robert. Funeral services at her late residence, 39 Adrian Av., Marble Hills, New York City, Thursday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Take Broadway subway to 225th St. station.

Valentines
Putnams 2 W. 45th St., N.Y. just west of 5th Ave.

Died.

KNICKERBOCKER.—Entered into rest on Feb. 5, Mary E. Knickerbocker, wife of the late John E. Losee, M. D., and beloved mother of Edwin K. Losee, M. D., and Harvey Losee, M. D. Funeral from her late residence at Upper Redhook, N. Y., on Friday at 2:30.

KOLLMEYER.—On Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, after a brief illness, Henry Kollmeyer, beloved father of Mrs. Charles Betsch and Mrs. Clara Schaefer, age 90 years, 3 months. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, 11 Second St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday evening, Feb. 7, at 8:30 o'clock. Funeral private.

KOSTER.—On Feb. 6, Marie Koster, widow of the late John Koster and beloved mother of Mrs. Chris G. Hupfel and John Koster. Funeral services at her home, 15 Claremont Av., New York City, Thursday evening at 8 P. M. Interment private.

LAMB.—On Feb. 4, Frank E. Lamb, son of Edward and Maria Lamb. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Thursday, 12 noon. Interment Evergreen.

LARSON.—On Feb. 6, Captain Robert J. Larson, aged 78 years. Funeral chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Interment San Francisco, Cal., time later.

LEONARD. —At Glencove, Bermuda, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, Mary Barnes, wife of Colonel Robert W. Leonard. A memorial service will be held at St. Mark's Church, Mt. Kisco, on Sunday, Feb. 10, at 3:45 o'clock.

LYNOTT.—On Feb. 5, Mary A. Kearney, beloved wife of the late Martin and mother of Agnes and Anna Lynott. Funeral from her late residence, 330 West 15th, to St. Bernard's Church, Friday, Feb. 8, at 8 A. M. Interment Scranton, Penn. Scranton papers please copy.

MacNAB.—Of pneumonia, on Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, Archibald C. MacNab, in his 39th year, eldest son of John S. and Jeanie G. Wilson MacNab. Services at the chapel of the Collegiatae Church of St. Nicholas, 1 West 48th St., on Friday morning at half past ten. Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

MAFFITT.—On Feb. 6, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. L. Borden, 215 West 98th, Emma Martin Maffitt, widow of Captain John Newlan Maffitt. Funeral service and interment Wilmington, N. C.

MARTIN.—Mary Fannie, on Feb. 3, 1918. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 7, at her late residence and home of Fred B. Martin, Schodack Landing, N. Y. Interment, Kinderhook, N. Y. Funeral private.

MARTIN.—On Feb. 4, at San Antonio, Texas, of pneumonia, Major Williams Swift Martin, U. S. A., son of the late Captain John W. and Elizabeth Swift Martin.

MEARS.—Hallie Hodgson, beloved wife of William E. Mears and loving mother of William H., Elizabeth H., and Preston K. Mears. Funeral service at her late residence, 406 Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 8, at 8 P. M. Interment Athens, Ga.

MILLER.—Brethren of City Lodge, 408, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend funeral services of our late brother, Joseph G. Miller, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 553 South 6th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. By order
RAYMOND REUBENS, Master.
HENRY J. MILLER, Secretary.

MOTT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, Edna Isobel Mott. Funeral service at her late residence, 835 West 179th St., on Friday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M. Interment Kensico.

NICKLIS.—On Feb. 6, 1918, Robert Durrell, youngest son of John D. and Jessie D. Nicklis, aged 2 years and 5 months. Services at the parents' home, 236 Nyac Av., Pelham Heights, on Friday at 10:15 A. M.

NORTON.—At Asheville, N. C., on Feb. 3, Louise P. Norton, wife of Frank P. Norton of Greenwich, Conn. Notice of funeral service hereafter. Greenwich (Conn.) and Suffolk County (L. I.) papers please copy.

PALMER.—Suddenly, at her home, Miller Road, Morristown, N. J., Feb. 4, 1918, Helen Campbell, wife of George Carnegie Palmer and daughter of the late George W. and Eliza Schuyler Campbell. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

PARKS.—Newton Allen, eldest son of the late John and Anna Parks, suddenly, Feb. 6, in his 67th year. Services 8 P. M. Friday, at his late residence, 1,549 East 19th St., Flatbush. Kindly omit flowers.

REEVE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, Samuel B. Reeve. Funeral from his late residence, 207 Keap St., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 7, 1918. Interment private.

RICHARDS.—On Feb. 6, at Roosevelt Hospital, Amelia, daughter of Lucy Richards and Herbert Richards. Notice of funeral later.

ROSE. — On Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, Alma Marie, daughter of the late William and Alma Bertram, in her 39th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 1 Post St., Yonkers, on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery on Friday, Feb. 8, at convenience of family.

RYAN.—At East Orange, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, George W. Ryan. Funeral private.

SCHARPS.—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, Mary Turner Scharps, widow of the late Marcus Scharps and beloved mother of Edward Scharps, Ruth Michaelson Fuld, and Lillian M. Friend, aged 69 years 8 days. Funeral services will be held at the residence of H. M. Friend, 145 South Arlington Av., East Orange, on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Newburg, N. Y., on Friday. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

SCHAUF.—After a lingering illness, Feb. 4, Helen Schauf, beloved wife of John Schauf. Funeral services Thursday, 10 A. M., at her late residence, 196 Crown St., Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

TANCK.—On Feb. 6, 1918, Sophie Tanck, aged 73. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,011 Amsterdam Av., on Saturday at 2 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

VORCE.—At Roosevelt Hospital, on Feb. 4, 1918, Clarence B. Vorce, husband of Virginia Osborn Vorce. Funeral at Farmington, Conn. Kindly omit flowers.

WAKEMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, Jabez, son of the late David B. and Mary Gautier Wakeman. Funeral private.

WALL.—Feb. 4, Leila, wife of John R. Wall. Funeral Thursday at 10 A. M. at residence, 62 West 36th St. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

WARD.—At Spartanburg, S. C., Feb. 5, 1918, Charles Everest, infant son of George Merritt and Ruth Everest Ward.

WIENER.—Charles, beloved husband of Anna C. Wiener, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral private.

ZABRISKIE.—On Feb. 6, John A. Zabriskie, in his 86th year, at the residence of his son, 40 Prospect Drive, Yonkers, N. Y. Notice of funeral in tomorrow's Times. Jersey papers please copy.

ACKER.—Nathan M., 210 West 130th St., Feb. 5, aged 42. Funeral service today.
BROGAN.—Josephine B., 922 Bryant Av., Bronx, Feb. 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
DEMPSEY.—Lawrence, 192 West 10th St., Feb. 5. Funeral notice later.
EUSNER.—Bruno, 517 West 47th St., Feb. 5, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FARRELL.—Hannah M., 1,819 2d Av., Feb. 5. Funeral notice later.
FRANK.—Ziporah, 313 East 90th St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
KEANE.—Anna V., 346 East 87th St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
McDONALD.—John B., 472 West 147th St., Feb. 5. Funeral notice later.
McGINN.—Emily, 357 East 49th St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MAHLER.—Edward, 702 Columbus Av., Feb. 5. Funeral notice later.
MASTERSON.—John J., 375 East 159th St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
PAIKKI.—Oivo, Feb. 5, aged 35. Funeral, 161 8th Av.
ROSEMIER.—Fredrick, 108 West 96th St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
ROSENBERG.—Sadie, Feb. 4. Funeral, 2,003 7th Av.
SCHMIDT.—Charles W., 552 West 39th St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SCHMITT.—John, 703 East 137th St., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
SULLIVAN.—Daniel, Feb. 5. Funeral, 107th St. and Amsterdam Av., tomorrow, 9.30 A. M.
WALSH.—John T., 2,162 Lexington Av., Feb. 5. Funeral notice later.
WEST.—James, 590 Columbus Av., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
WILSON.—Mary, 233 West 16th St., Feb. 4. Funeral notice later.

Brooklyn.

BARTHMANN.—Isidor, 214 Guernsey St., Feb. 4, aged 66.
BOLLMANN.—Peter, 271 Devoe St., Feb. 5, aged 61. Funeral today.
BRUMMER.—Caroline, 172 Hall St., Feb. 4, aged 79. Funeral today.
CAMPBELL.—Celia, 734 Prospect Place, Feb. 4. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
CLOONAN.—Elizabeth C., 715 Madison St., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
DONOVAN.—Catherine A., 260 Union St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FROMAN.—Christine, 147 South 9th St., Feb. 5, aged 78.
HOFSTAD.—Allan F., Kingston Avenue Hospital, Feb. 5, aged 4. Funeral today.
HOGAN.—Marion C., 179 Willoughby Av., Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
HUDSON.—Robert T., 377 South 4th St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
JUSELIUS.—Aina M., 718 Bedford Av., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
LACEY.—Elizabeth, 121 Boerum Place, Feb. 5.
McGUIRE.—Dennis, 502 Quincy St., Feb. 6. Funeral Feb. 9, 9:30 A. M.
McNALLY.—Owen, 273 Manhattan Av., Feb. 4, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
MOYNAHAN.—Ultan P., 249 Washington Av., Feb. 5, aged 10.
MURPHY.—Lyman F., 1,225 Gravesend Av., Feb. 4, aged 48.
O'NEIL.—Elizabeth, 678 Dean St., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
PAINE.—Minnie A., 606½ Lexington Av., Feb. 4.
PRICE.—James, 44A 17th St., Feb. 4, aged 68. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
REILLY.—James J., 200 Prospect Park West, Feb. 6. Funeral Feb. 9.
RENZ.—Charles, 59 Covert St., Feb. 5, aged 72. Funeral Feb. 9, 2 P. M.
RYAN.—Mary A., 811 Madison St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
SCHIEDER.—Amelia, 1,597 Pacific St., Feb. 5, aged 46. Funeral private.
SHEPHERD.—William, 842 Quincy St., Feb. 4. Funeral today.
STANTON.—James, 41 Bond St., Feb. 5. Funeral today.
WEBB.—Elizabeth, 440 McDonough St., Feb. 4.

Died.

YEARWOOD.—Jane P., 518 Jefferson Av., Feb. 5. Funeral today.
YERBURY.—Ella M., 215 McDonough St., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

BENEDICT.—Irene, Woodhaven, Feb. 3, aged 1.
BUTLER.—Patrick, Flushing, Feb. 3, aged 64.
BUTTERLY.—John P., Elmhurst, Feb. 3, aged 45.
DELMONICO.—Guliano, 255 Boulevard, Astoria, Feb. 3, aged 2 months.
DORIES.—William, Jamaica, Feb. 3, aged 44.
DUFFY.—Delia, Jamaica South, Feb. 5. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
FOWLER.—George O, Whitestone, Feb. 5.
GOLASZCIOSKI.—Jacob Maspeth, Feb. 3, aged 50.
HALSTEAD.—Martha E., Jamaica, Feb. 3, aged 48.
HAMILTON.—John G., Evergreen, Feb. 3.
HASS.—Mrs. A., Woodhaven, Feb. 4, aged 64. Funeral today.
LUCHT.—Laura C., Woodhaven, Feb. 3, aged 58.
O'BRIEN.—Arthur, Jamaica, Feb. 3, aged 53.
PIERCE.—Jeanette, Flushing, Feb. 3, aged 24.
REISZ.—Michael, 56 13th Av., Astoria, Feb. 3, aged 43.
SCHERCH.—Madeline, 355 Hancock St., Long Island City, Feb. 3, aged 63.
SCHAVRIEN.—Phebe F., Belle Harbor, Feb. 3, aged 26.
SCHOELLIG.—Edward, Middle Village, Feb. 3, aged 60.
SPOR.—Edward, Woodhaven, Feb. 3, aged 36.
SMART.—Emory, Richmond Hill, Feb. 4.
WHYTE.—John, Woodhaven, Feb. 3, aged 73.
WILDMAN.—John, Middle Village, Feb. 3.

In Memoriam.

COHEN.—Henry M.—In loving memory of our dear brother, who passed away the 25th of Sebat, 5675, corresponding with Feb. 9, 1915. NATH AND FANNY COHEN.

SULLIVAN.—"John L." Memorial services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) Sunday, 4 P. M. Athletic clubs, friends, admirers welcome.

O'DONOHUE.—Mrs. Joseph J., mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, today, 8.30 A. M.

Charles E. Faxon, Botanical Artist.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Charles Edward Faxon, artist, botanist, and assistant director of the Arnold Aboretum since 1882, died here today in his seventy-third year. Mr. Faxon was formerly an instructor of botany at Harvard University. He was widely known as a botanical artist and was chosen by the Smithsonian Institution to illustrate several works on botany. He executed the drawings for Sargent's "Silva of North America" and Eaton's "Ferns of North American Garden and Forest." He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

John A. Zabriskie, Railroad Builder.

John A. Zabriskie, 86 years old, one of the old railroad builders, died at the home of his son, 40 Prospect Drive, Yonkers, N. Y., yesterday. He was born at Toms River, N. J., and was a descendant of an old Colonial family. Among the railroads constructed by him were the New Jersey, Southern, New York and New Jersey, Erie Short Cut, and divisions of the Long Island and West Shore.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY WURTZ, 38 years old, a builder of College Point, died in St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven, on Monday.

JOSEPH MILLS, sexton of the Rockaway Methodist Church, is dead at his home in Rockaway, N. J. He was 73 years old.

JOSEPH SHOCH, 39 years old, junior member of the firm of Bahr & Shoch, wheelwrights of Belvidere, N. J., is dead at his home there.

PETER DE NYSE CARTER, an old-time sea captain and retired policeman, died in Jamaica, L. I., on Monday. He was 76 years old.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WEBB, 53 years old, wife of James R. Webb, died from pneumonia on Monday at her home, 440 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE WOOLY, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home in Rockaway, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year, on Tuesday. He was a former resident of Detroit.

WILLIAM H. WILLETT, 63 years old, an instructor in architecture at Cooper Union for fifteen years, died at his home, First Street, Bayside, L. I., on Tuesday.

Mrs. FRANCES G. CONDON, the wife of Frank A. Condon, clerk in the office of Surrogatae Sawyer of Westchester County, died at her home in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., yesterday.

JOHN L. HUNT, a passenger conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in whose employ he was for thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 166 Avenue C, Bayonne, aged 51 years.

HENRY KOLLMEYER, a retired marchant tailor of Manhattan, died in his ninety-first year on Monday at the home of his daughter, 11 Second Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Westphalia, Germany.

CHARLES MICHAEL VONDER HEID, associated with his father in the painting and decorating business in Flatbush, died on Tuesday at his home, 922 East Thirty-second Street, Flatbush, aged 40 years.

CORNELIUS DU BOIS BLOOMER, 79 years old, who was the owner of a large fruit farm at Marlborough, N. Y., died at the home of his niece, Mrs. F. H. Meade, 331 Broadway, Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday.

Mrs. LILLIAN SACHS KRAUS, wife of Max Kraus, a Brooklyn merchant, and formerly a teacher in the Brooklyn public schools, died in the Jewish Hospital on Monday. Her home was at 1,247 Union Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE W. RYAN, President of the Brokerage Company of America, 80 Church Street, died of apoplexy at his home, 11 Ivanhoe Terrace, East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday. He was born in this city sixty-three years ago.

Mrs. REBECCA ADAMS, 60 years old, the wife of Robert Adams of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, died at her home, 522 West 152d Street, on Tuesday. She was a native of Ireland and came to this country when a girl.

Mrs. GEORGE C. PALMER, wife of George C. Palmer of Palmer & Hornbostel, architects in this city, died at her home at Morristown, N. J., on Monday. She was the daughter of George W. Campbell, linseed oil merchant in this city.

JAMES J. REILLY, Chief Naturalization Examiner of the New York and New Jersey districts, died yesterday morning at his home, 200 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. Mr. Reilly was a member of the bar of this State and of New Jersey.

RICHARD MARKEY, for many years a city weigher and a member of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn and the St. Albans Golf Club, died on Tuesday in St. Mary's Hospital. He was 76 years old and lived at 156 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

DENNIS BUCKLEY, formerly for many years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and in the Department of Water Supply, died on Tuesday in the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty-five years.

FRANK WRIGHT, 63 years old, who lived at 139 Kipp Avenue, Hasbrough Heights, N. J., died of heart disease in a restaurant in Grantwood, N. J., yesterday. He is said to have held the championship for fancy skating in New Jersey many years ago.

RAYMOND ADAMS, Jr., 24 years old, a vaudeville actor, died at his home, 156 West Seventy-fourth Street, yesterday. For the last five years he had played in a dramatic sketch with his wife. He was born in Lodi, Cal., the son of Raymond Adams, a mining broker.

Mrs. HANNAH RICKEY SCHMERHORN died at her home in Riverside, Conn., on Tuesday. She was born in Flushing, L. I., where she was well known as a philanthropist. Among her gifts were several to the Congregational Home for the Aged in Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELLA MAY YERBURY, wife of Charles S. Yerbury, professor of music in the Manual Training High School, died in the Prospect Heights Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. She was secretary of the Universal Women's Alliance of the Metropolitan District and lived at 215 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SARAH TERWILLIGER BURCH, widow of the Rev. Thomas H. Burch, at one time pastor of the old Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church of Greenpoint, died on Tuesday at her home, 583 Leonard Street, Greenpoint, from pneumonia. She is survived by her son, Thomas H. Rusk, by a former marriage.

Mrs. LEILA DRESSNER WALL, 56 years old, wife of John R. Wall of 62 West Thirty-sixth Street, died in Roosevelt Hospital on Monday night. She had been an active dealer in real estate in this city for twenty years. She was born in Louisville, Ky., the daughter of General Edwin Borrow, a Union veteran of the civil war.

The Rev. ELIJAH STITES FAIRCHILD, 84 years old, an associate in the Fairchild publications of Chicago, died at his home, 755 Buena Avenue, Chicago, on Wednesday. He was a graduate of Princeton University and the Andover Theological School. He was formerly pastor of the Congregational Church of Morrisania, N. Y., and afterward of the Dutch Reformed Church of Flushing, L. I.

The Rev. HENRY ALOYSIUS ZIMMER, assistant rector of the Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, in Brooklyn since 1894, died in St. Catherine's Hospital on Tuesday from diabetes. Father Zimmer was 70 years old and was educated in St. Francis Xavier's College. He was ordained as a priest in St. James' Pro-Cathedral in 1872 by the late Bishop Loughlin and then for twenty years was the rector of St. Margaret's Church, in Middle Village, L. I.

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MISS BJURSTEDT WINS TENNIS BATTLE OF NORSE WOMEN ON HEIGHTS CASINO COURT

NORSE STAR LOSES TO MISS BJURSTEDT

Mrs. Rogge Is Beaten in Third Round of Heights Casino Tennis Event by 6—0, 6—1.

MISS GOSS IN SEMI-FINAL

Earns a Victory Over Mrs. Rawson Wood at 6—1, 6—2—Miss Ballin Defeats Mrs. W. H. Pritchard.

Mrs. Johan Rogge, the Norse tennis star who created quite a sensation by defeating Miss Marion Vanderhoef in the first day's play of the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn, met with disaster in her second match of the event yesterday, when she was pitted against Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the most illustrious player that the land of Norway has ever sent forth to the courts of this country. It was the misfortune of the draw that placed Mrs. Rogge against such a formidable opponent as Miss Bjurstedt so early in the tournament. Under kindlier circumstances Mrs. Rogge might have advanced well toward the final round of the event. Despite the skill which she showed against Miss Vanderhoef, and which was evidenced much of the time yesterday, Miss Bjurstedt romped away to an easy victory with the score 6—0, 6—1.

This placed Miss Bjurstedt in the semi-final round of the tournament. The other two who advanced to semi-final round brackets were Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Florence Ballin. The former defeated Mrs. Rawson L. Wood without great difficulty by a score of 6—1, 6—2, and Miss Ballin triumphed over Mrs. W. H. Pritchard at 6—1, 6—2.

The match between Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rogge was the centre of interest. It was not by any means expected that the latter would be able to defeat her countrywoman from Norway, but it was expected that she would give Miss Bjurstedt a merry contest before conceding the victory. Evidence to this was lent by the practice matches which the two have played during the Winter when there were frequently deuce sets before Miss Bjurstedt could obtain the winning points.

But yesterday this was completely changed. Mrs. Rogge was outplayed from start to finish—there is no denying that—but it is also true that she put forth a better bit of tennis than the score would indicate. The new arrival from Norway was doubtless suffering from a slight degree of stage fright, and this may have served to rob her game of some of its effectiveness. Even in defeat, however, the commendable points of her play stood out. She drove sharply, lobbed with precision on occasions and showed a well-rounded type of game that against another contender than Miss Bjurstedt would doubtless have gained greater success.

It is doubtful if Miss Bjurstedt ever played a stronger game indoors than she did yesterday. As nearly as is possible, the Norse girl approached perfection. Her bullet drives nicked the lines at the corners, and in one particular it appeared that she had taken a leaf from Miss Mary K. Browne's book of tennis lore. Heretofore the Norse girl had been content to stay in the deep court for the greater part of a match. Yesterday she advanced to the forecourt on numerous occasions and volleyed the stinging drives by Mrs. Rogge for placement aces.

The victory of Miss Eleanor Goss over Mrs. Rawson L. Wood lived up to expectations. The latter was comparatively helpless before the severe game played by Miss Goss, and especially was she puzzled by sharp service which Miss Goss sent over. There is hardly a woman playing tennis today who serves with such speed as does Miss Goss. Whenever the opportunity afforded she advanced to the forecourt and volleyed for the points, and Mrs. Wood, despite heroic efforts, could not hold her opponent at bay. The few games that Mrs. Wood did get were obtained because she played consistently to Miss Goss's backhand, which now and then showed a bit of weakness.

The summaries:

Singles, Third Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Johan Rogge, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. Rawson L. Wood, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—1, 6—2.

Doubles, First Round.—Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Miss Carom Winn, 9—7, 1—6, 6—4; Mrs. Rawson L. Wood and Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch and Miss Adele Cragin, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Miss Brown and Miss Curtiss, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. David C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. E. Sohst and Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6—0, 6—2.

SETON HALL FIVE VICTOR.

Poly Tech Team Is Beaten in a Close, Fast Game.

By a margin of six points the Seton Hall College basket ball team defeated the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute five in a fast and well-played game last night on the Seton Hall court at South Orange, N. J. The final score favored the South Orange team by 29 to 23.

In the first half superior all-around playing by the Seton Hall five, with excellent work by Igoe, McCarthy, and Cummings, enabled the South Orange team to lead in the score by 18 to 10. The good playing of the first half was continued in the second half, and the Seton Hall quintet retained the lead in the score to the final whistle.

The lineup:

Seton Hall, (29.)	Position.	B'klyn Poly., (23.)
Igoe	R. F.	Specht
R. Brennan	L. F.	Cherr
McCarthy	C.	Knudsen
Cummings	R. G.	Kurtzman
J. Brennan	L. G.	Panz

Goals from field—Igoe, 4; R. Brennan, 2; McCarthy, 2; Cummings, 2; J. Brennan, 1; Specht, 4; Cherr, 1; Kurtzman, 1; Panz, 2. Goals from foul—Cummings, 7; Cherr, 7. Referee—William Sullivan, Newark. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

CRESCENTS DEFEAT LEHIGH.

New Moon Five Wins Its Fifteenth Victory of the Season.

The Lehigh basket ball team was defeated last night by the fast Crescent A. C. five on the New Moon court in Brooklyn, by a score of 22 to 11. In the first half the Crescent five went to the fore and maintained the advantage to the end of the game. The team played fast and at the end of the first twenty minutes the Brooklyn men were leading by 12 to 4. In the second half this margin was increased, largely through the good work of Nicklas and Ashmead, who accounted for fourteen points between them. Last night's triumph gave the Crescent team its fifteenth victory of the season.

The line-up:

Crescent, (22.)	Position.	Lehigh, (11.)
Nicklas	R. F.	McCarthy
Swenston	L. F.	Donovan
Ashmead	C.	Hess
Butler	R. G.	Wysocki
Trenkman	L. G.	Strand

Goals from the field—Nicklas, (3,) Ashmead, (3,) Butler, Trenkman, (2,) Donovan, (2,) Mauer. Goals from foul—Nicklas, (2,) Ashmead, (2,) Donovan, (5.) Substitute for Lehigh—Mauer for Hess. Referee—Ed. Goatte, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Orange Five Beats Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Syracuse's basket ball team won its ninth consecutive victory of the season here tonight, defeating Colgate, 28 to 25.

SKATING AT THE PARKS.

Central Park—Skating yesterday.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn—Skating yesterday.

MISS WELD WINS LAURELS.

Defeats Mrs. S. R. Beresford in Figure Skating Event.

Miss Theresa Weld of Boston won the figure skating contest for women at Healy's Crystal Ice Rink last night, the three judges being unanimous in awarding her first place in the competition against the other two contestants, Mrs. S. R. Beresford and Miss Rosaline Dunn. Miss Weld won the amateur figure skating championship at the Hippodrome last season. The ice at the new rink was ideal for the contest, the wide area and smooth surface furnishing the best conditions for the free, open, Continental style of skating which is now being highly perfected by fancy skaters in this country.

Miss Weld showed the same finished, dainty style which gave her the title last year, although Mrs. Beresford, with her bold, athletic style pressed the Boston girl hard for the honors. The first part of the competition was given up to school skating, and in this part of the program there was little to choose between the skaters. It was in the free skating to music that Miss Weld exhibited a well-thought-out program of graceful figures.

Mrs. Beresford's style was bolder and more athletic than the champion's, her strong, sweeping strokes carrying her the entire length of the rink. It was the easy grace and confidence of Miss Weld's style, however, which gave her the honors. Miss Weld's victory over Mrs. Beresford establishes her as a skater of unusual ability, as the Englishwoman won the junior championship at St. Moritz in 1913 and won the trophy at the open competition in London in 1914.

The contest for men skaters will be held at the same rink this evening. The entry list includes the best skaters in this city and Boston. Tomorrow night Miss Weld will defend the Challenge Cup which she won last season against both men and women skaters.

KUEHNE OUTSKATES FIELD.

Wins Race at St. Nicholas Rink from Scratch Mark.

Walter Kuehne of the New York A. C., starting from scratch, won the three-quarter-mile handicap at St. Nicholas Rink last night from a fast field of speed skaters by a margin of 20 yards. Irving Reiner of St. Nicholas Rink was second and Warren Beebe of Long Branch third. Joe Moore led the field by a safe margin in the half-mile handicap, with a margin of 30 yards. Bill Taylor of the New York A. C., starting in this event was eliminated in one of the heats.

In the quarter-mile race for girls Miss Hazel Eckert, with a handicap of 15 yards, won an exciting race. Elsie Muller, starting from scratch, was second and Lillian Adler third. The half-mile novice race went to W. Woolley. Ray Murray, a six-year-old lad, skated an eighth of a mile in 34 3-5 seconds.

The summaries:

Half-Mile Handicap.—Won by Joe Moore, St. Nicholas Rink, (30 yards;) E. Langmaier, unattached, (75 yards,) second; M. Trustman, unattached, (80 yards,) third. Time—1:32 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Handicap for Girls.—Won by Miss Hazel Eckert, (15 yards;) Miss Elsie Muller, (scratch,) second; Miss Lillian Adler, (35 yards,) third. Time—0:57 2-5.

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by H. Woolley; G. Braun, second; A. R. Demmitt, third. Time—1:44 3-5.

Three-Quarter-Mile Handicap.—Won by Walter Kuehne, New York A. C., (scratch;) Irving Reiner, St. Nicholas Rink, (20 yards,) second; Warren Beebe, Long Branch, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:24 3-5.

HARVARD SEVEN IN TIE.

Plays Extra Period Match Against Boston Wanderers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—In an overtime match tonight the Harvard Varsity hockey team broke even with the Boston Wanderers, each team scoring a goal early in the match but going the regular distance, and five minutes over time, without any decision. Harvard was the more aggressive but was handicapped because of the absence of the best forward, Gross of last year's varsity.

The two goals came close together in the first half, Walker making Harvard's point after carrying the disk the length of the rink. Burkhart a minute later scored for the rival team, his play being almost the counterpart of Walker's.

The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Wanderers.
Lauderbach	G.	Mackay
Walker	P.	Morton
Stubbs	C. P.	Wendell
Bright	R. W.	Burkhart
Cabot	R.	Roycroft
Pierson	C.	Hughes
Rice	L. W.	Mulrey

Goals—Walker, Burkhart. Substitutes—Harvard: Gibbs for Cabot, Coolidge for Gibbs; Wanderers: A. Marshall for Mulrey. Referee—Harry Denesha. Goal Umpires—Messrs. McAllister and Cummings. Timers—Messrs. O'Hare and Clinker. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes, (with five minutes overtime.)

BROWNING VICTOR ON ICE.

Sweeps Aside Berkeley-Irving Hockey Team by 5 to 0.

Browning School's hockey team defeated Berkeley-Irving in the New York private school series yesterday at St. Nicholas Rink by a score of 5 to 0. Berkeley was outplayed from the start, while the Browning forwards, Church and Sanderson, had no trouble in breaking through their opponent's defense.

The lineup and summary:

Browning, (5.)	Position.	Berkeley-Irv'g, (0.)
Hemphill	G.	Silz
Morris	P.	Fish
Andrade	R.	McAleenan
Church	C.	Bernheim
Macy	L. W.	Hunt
Sanderson	R. W.	Burns

Goals—Church, (2,) Sanderson, (2,) Andrade. Referee—Mr. Smith. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

BOSTON COLLEGE WINNER.

Defeats Boston University Seven by Score of 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Boston College defeated Boston University at hockey tonight by a score of 3 to 1. Falvey made two goals in the first period and Enright counted in the second before Pond of the university team saved a shutout by making a pretty drive into the net.

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CLASS C BILLIARD TITLE FOR UNGER

Wins National Championship by Defeating Augustus Gardner at Lawler Brothers'.

Standing of the Players.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
F. A. Unger	6	0	33	5 15-17
R. McGowan	3	2	30	5
L. A. Servatius	3	2	25	4 1-32
J. Neustadt	3	3	25	5
G. W. Spear	3	4	31	4 14-34
S. Brussell	3	4	23	4 6-32
F. W. Boyd	2	4	26	5 5-29
A. Gardner	1	5	21	4 9-32

Ferdinand A. Unger of Montclair won the national Class C billiard championship when he defeated Augustus Gardner in the tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy, in Brooklyn, last night. The tournament is not completed, but Unger has so many victories to his credit that he cannot possibly lose the title. He has only one more game to play in the event, against R. McGowan, but the latter has already lost two games, so that even should he defeat Unger he would be unable to alter the result, for the Montclair man has a record of six straight victories.

It was ruled by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players yesterday that all of the games in which John Lange competed should be ruled out of the event just as if they were not played. Lange was forced to withdraw from the tournament several days ago because of illness. He had to his credit victories over Louis A. Servatius and Augustus Gardner and had been defeated by J. Neustadt, George Spear, and Unger. The cancellation of these defeats and victories has brought about quite a change in the standing of the players. Servatius moves into a tie for second place in the tournament with R. McGowan, while Neustadt and Spear are forced to lower positions by the decision.

Unger was hardly in his best form for the crucial game last night. The realization that by a victory he could become the national champion perhaps worked to detrimental effect. At any rate, he started off with a string of ciphers that boded ill. Gardner was not playing well either, but he held his rival closely and at one point they were tied at 60 each. A little later Unger broke forth into a pretty bit of balkline play and with a cluster of 25 forged ahead, and from then to the close maintained the commanding position.

The average for the victor was 3 15-45, and that for Gardner was 2 37-44.

The scores:

F. A. Unger—3 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 19 0 0 0 0 0 0 18 4 4 1 0 2 0 3 4 1 0 25 1 1 1 19 8 0 4 8 17 2 1 1 0 1 1 3 0 2. Total—150. Average—3 15-45. High run—25.

A. Gardner—1 0 0 2 3 2 0 6 2 0 6 0 0 3 0 0 4 6 1 0 0 11 0 0 2 12 2 4 1 7 0 8 0 0 0 0 11 12 0 3 7 2 3 5. Total—125. Average—2 37-44. High Run—12.

TENTH VICTORY FOR XAVIER.

Conquers Flushing High Quintet in Close Game by 16 to 9.

Xavier High School's basket ball quintet registered its tenth victory of the season yesterday by defeating the five representing Flushing High School in a hard-fought game at the Chelsea Gymnasium, by the score of 16 to 9. At the end of the first half the Xavier five was leading by 7 to 4. The line up:

Xavier, (16.)	Position.	Flushing, (9.)
Cavanagh	L. F.	Brown
Carney	R. F.	Werber
O'Connell	C.	Atkinson
McNally	L. G.	Appel
Coffin	R. G.	Buhl

Field goals—Cavanagh, 1; Carney, 1; O'Connell, 4; McNally, 1; Brown, 2; Werber, 2. Foul goals—McNally, 2; Brown, 1. Referee—W. J. McAuliffe, New York University. Times of halves—15 minutes.

DE ORO OFF IN THE LEAD.

Overtakes and Passes Kieckhefer in Three-Cushion Match.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Alfred De Oro overcame a twelve-point lead and defeated Augie Kieckhefer of Chicago 50 to 42 tonight in the first block of their match for the world's three-cushion billiard championship. De Oro, apparently beaten for more than half of the game, played in wonderful form at the end, scoring 23 points in twenty innings. The game went sixty-five innings, De Oro getting a high run of 8, and Kieckhefer one of 6.

ALEX ASKS $10,000 BONUS.

Star Twirler Also Asserts Cubs Must Pay Salary of $12,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Grover Cleveland Alexander, who with his battery mate, Bill Killifer, cost the Chicago National League Baseball Club $50,000, today declared that if he plays with the Chicago team next season he must be paid a salary of $12,000 a year and a bonus of $10,000 for signing. Alexander, who some time ago became a holdout, stopped off here on his way from Nebraska to Philadelphia. He denied that he and President Weeghman had ever reached an agreement concerning a bonus or terms for next season.

Alexander said he had heard nothing of his claim for exemption from the draft and said he would not press the claim. He said that when he was examined a notation was made of the fact that he had flat feet and a weak knee, but did not know whether these defects would bar him from army duty.

TEN EYCK FAVORS REGATTA.

Syracuse Crew Coach Opposed to Dropping Poughkeepsie Races.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Coach James Ten Eyck, according to The Syracuse Daily Orange, is radically opposed to dropping the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie, which action has been favored by Penn and Cornell. The Orange quotes Ten Eyck as follows:

"I want it emphatically stated that I am not in favor of the movement to do away with or abolish the intercollegiate regatta at all.

"Last Spring I was interviewed here by a NEW YORK TIMES writer, and at the time I made the statement that I was in favor of the standardization of college rowing shells and that more dual races be held, but I expressly stated that I was strongly in favor of the retention of all of the annual fixtures of the rowing calendar, especially the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. What I was and am still in favor of is more races each year and not a less number.

"I am not backing the University of Pennsylvania in any move to do away with the intercollegiate regatta, and I do not know of any one of the Orange athletic authorities who is backing this movement."

YALE PLANS CREW RACES.

Negotiates for 'Varsity Events with Penn, Princeton, and Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—Yale is planning three 'Varsity crew races this season, and the freshmen will probably compete in the same number of events. Correspondence has been entered into with the University of Pennsylvania for a race here May 11. Yale is willing to go to Lake Carnegie for a race with Princeton during May and is discussing meeting Harvard in a race some time in June.

None of the events has been confirmed by the Yale Athletic Council, which has notified that all of them must be rowed without the old-time glamor and excessive expenditure.

Orders have been given for the rowing squad to report here tomorrow, when the navy of the university will pick up the broken threads of rowing and try to work out a season's policy.

FAVORITES WIN ON LINKS.

Match in Women's St. Valentine Tourney at Pinehurst Begins.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 6.—The first match round in the St. Valentine tournament for women, which was played at Pinehurst today, developed no contests of any marked interest so far as the first eight was concerned. The favorites all won by safe margins, and the only match that was at all close was the contest between Mrs. J. D. Armstrong and Mrs. M. B. Byrnes, which was won by Mrs. Armstrong by 3 up at the sixteenth.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, the medalist, started out by winning the second hole from Miss Gertrude Thurston, took the third by holing her approach for a par 5, won the next three in a row, and made it 6 up at the ninth. The medalist lost three holes and won two on the way in, the match ending at the fourteenth with Mrs. Hurd 5 up.

Berkeley-Irving Five Is Winner.

Berkeley-Irving School's basket ball team defeated the Cutler School quintet in an interesting and closely contested game yesterday afternoon by the score of 14 to 10. The contest was played on the former team's court.

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FEDERAL BASEBALL LEAGUE TO BE PAID

National and American Clubs Will End Protracted Feud at Session Here Next Week.

The final scene of the long-drawn-out war between the Federal League and organized baseball will be enacted when the National and American Leagues meet here next week. While the routine object of the meeting is to approve of the season's schedules, the important event of the session will be the final action of the two major leagues in paying over to the outlaw league the payments which were agreed upon when the peace agreement was signed in December, 1915.

These payments, which have been held up since that date because of the suit brought by the Baltimore Federal League Club against organized baseball, will be made to the Wards of Brooklyn, Harry F. Sinclair, who owned the Newark team, and Edward W. Gwinner, owner of the Pittsburgh Feds. Organized ball was ready to fulfill the obligations it assumed in the peace compact soon after it was signed, but Baltimore halted negotiations by bringing suit, alleging that organized ball was conducted in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. This suit was heard in Philadelphia last Spring, but before it was finished it was voluntarily withdrawn by the Baltimore club.

Again organized ball stood ready to pay its obligations to the Federal League, but the Baltimore officials brought the same suit in the Federal Court in Washington, so the payments were again held up. It is understood that the Baltimore suit has been or soon will be withdrawn, for the other Federal League clubs have put up a bond that if the National and American Leagues pay over the claims they agreed upon, there will be no further litigation by the Baltimore Federal League Club.

The settlement of the Federal League in 1915 provided for a payment of $10,000 a year for a period of years to the Wards for the rental of Washington Park in Brooklyn and payments of $50,000 to Harry F. Sinclair for his baseball park in Harrison, near Newark, and a like amount to Gwinner of Pittsburgh.

By the terms of the settlement organized ball now has the control of the parks used in these cities by the Federal League, which will prevent a future invasion. Also by the peace terms Weeghman of Chicago was permitted to buy the Chicago Cubs for $500,000, while Phil Ball, Sinclair, and Otto Steifel bought the St. Louis Browns. The attorneys for organized ball have been working on the case with President John K. Tener and President Ban Johnson for the past few months, and nothing remains now to complete the settlement but the signing of the papers, which will take place here next week.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN BURIED.

Many Pay Final Tribute to One-time Champion at Services in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The body of John L. Sullivan, one-time heavyweight champion, was laid at rest beside that of his wife in Old Calvary Cemetery, Forest Hills, today, after a service held in the parish church in the Roxbury district, where his early days were spent. Crowds lined the streets near the church and the church itself was filled to overflowing with friends, old and young, of the ring celebrity.

A handful of veterans of the sporting world, companions of Sullivan in his pugilistic career, and men prominent in city and State affairs, were in the gathering at the church, but the funeral was largely a neighborhood affair, made up of residents of the district, their wives and children.

Jake Kilrain, principal in one of Sullivan's most celebrated battles, served as an usher, as did Jack Sheehan, a referee; Daniel Dwyer, of Chicopee, a former sparring partner of Sullivan, with a few others of note in prize ring circles, but aside from this group there was little to suggest the prominence of the former pugilist in the sporting world.

Play Seven Matches in Cue Tourney

Seven games were played in the continuation of the women's pocket billiard championship of New York State at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon Miss Florence Flower defeated Miss Ada Bresnan by a score of 60 to 56, and Miss Alice Leviton triumphed over Miss Catherine Finn by 60 to 48. Miss Mary Johnson won two victories in the evening. She first defeated Miss C. Platt at 60 to 36, and then vanquished Miss Josephine Johnson by 60 to 50. Miss Alice Leviton defeated Miss Maude Flower by 60 to 55. Miss C. Platt defeated Miss Ada Bresnan 60 to 35, and Miss Florence Flower defeated Miss C. Finn 60 to 40.

DEL PRATT RETURNS CONTRACT UNSIGNED

Yankees' New Acquisition Tells Col. Ruppert Terms Offered Are Unsatisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—Del Pratt, the noted second baseman, who was recently traded by the Browns to the Yankees, yesterday returned his unsigned contract to the New York club. Inclosed was a letter in which Pratt said he was disappointed with the sum offered by the club.

"I received the contract Monday and sent it back yesterday," said Pratt this evening. "In a letter to Colonel Jacob Ruppert I said that I was disappointed because the club did not see fit to offer me more money.

"While I don't wish to be classed as a 'hold out' I must admit that I didn't sign the contract. I told Colonel Ruppert that I preferred not to sign, even if the salary was increased, until after the suit for slander against President Ball of the Browns had been settled."

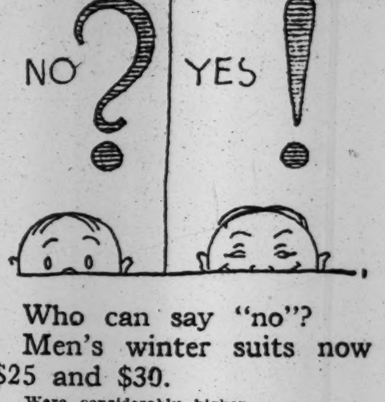
While Pratt declined to name the salary offered by the New York club, it is understood that his contract called for the same salary he drew from the Browns during the last three years under a war-time agreement.

COCHRAN SCORES TWICE.

Wins from Cutler in Two Matches at Doyle's Academy.

Welker Cochran won two billiard victories over Albert G. Cutler at John Doyle's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon the men played 18.2 balk line and Cochran triumphed by a score of 250 to 144, running out his string in ten innings for an average of 25. His high run was 93. Cutler's best run was a cluster of 55, and his average was 14 4-10.

In the evening match a novelty variety of the three-cushion game was tried out with marked success. To eliminate safety play it was agreed to allow a player to shoot with whichever of the white balls he wished. This made the game more speedy and consequently more interesting. Cochran was again victor, defeating his rival by 40 to 29.



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Do you realize that frozen equipment is worse than no equipment?—that gasoline torches used for thawing frozen pipes are causing innumerable fires?

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And do you know that insurance officials and fire chiefs consider the situation alarming?

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BOXES OF 'QUININE' SEIZED ON A PIER

Army and Navy Intelligence Officers Say They Contained Salicylic Acid.

GOING TO ITALIAN HOSPITAL

Austrian Held for Investigation Charged with Misappropriating $25,000 in Sale of the Drug.

Officers of the Army and Navy Intelligence Service last night seized thirty-two cases of salicylic acid on Pier 7, Brooklyn, where it was awaiting shipment to an Italian military hospital in boxes marked quinine. The officers also arrested Donko L. Milic, an Austrian citizen and general manager for Madero Brothers, importers and exporters, of 100 John Street. He is held at Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny on the allegations that he misappropriated $25,000 in connection with the sale of the alleged quinine to the benefactor of an Italian hospital.

The officers also said that they intended to question Milic upon the substitution of the salicylic acid, which varies in cost between $1 and $1.50 a pound, for quinine, which costs about $1.20 an ounce. Although this salicylic acid was made by the action of carbon dioxide on sodium phenolate, a form of carbolic acid, the officers said they did not think it likely that an experienced physician or hospital employe would make the mistake of administering it as quinine, because of the difference in appearance. They added, however, that chemists had told them that salicylic acid, if taken in a dose large enough, or about fifty to one hundred grains, while it might not kill a soldier, "would make him sick enough to wish to go to a hospital."

The officers who made the arrest said that Milic several months ago had received an order for 2,000 pounds of quinine to be shipped to an Italian military hospital maintained by Felice Bisleri of Milan. A few days ago they said Milic sent a cable message that the "quinine" was ready for shipment, and he received instructions to deliver it to the States Marine and Commercial Company, of 17 Battery Place, who would ship it from Pier 7. Employes of this company asserted the boxes had been received marked "quinine."

Upon the delivery of the "quinine," it was asserted, a check for about $25,000 was drawn for a representative of the Madero Brothers, indorsed and turned over to Milic, who, the officers say, put the check in a bank to his own account. It was declared that payment upon the check had been approved by the American representative of Bisleri.

Officers of the Madero company last night refused to give any information upon any transactions of Milic. The Intelligence officers said they had learned that the company had a laboratory in Bristol, Tenn., for the manufacture of salicylic acid, and they are attempting to trace the shipment of the thirty-two cases seized.

Chemists said last night that salicylic acid has been used in small quantities in preserving food, but that its use had been forbidden by the Federal laws. They added that the substance might cause death if taken in large quantities, and that an overdose, or even the dose of an ordinary quinine administration, might cause serious illness.

STAGE WOMEN INDORSED.

District Attorney Finds Their War Relief Activities Commendable.

After District Attorney Swann had examined the books and purpose of the Stage Women's War Relief yesterday, made at the request of a committee from the organization, he sent a letter to its President, Miss Rachel Crothers, 366 Fifth Avenue, saying the investigation had given him an opportunity to observe the very thorough method that the organization had adopted "to safeguard and protect the public contributing to this very worthy war relief."

The District Attorney's detectives brought in two girls yesterday who had been arrested at the Fulton Street subway station for soliciting funds for "blind babies." The prisoners, who described themselves as Elsie Wood and Evelyn Douglas, had no credentials authorizing them to solicit funds from the public. They were ordered held as material witnesses pending further examination to ascertain who had suggested to the girls to solicit money for an organization which Mr. Swann said did not exist.

La Fontaine to Repeat Lectures.

Senator Henri La Fontaine of Belgium, University of Brussels law professor and winner of the Nobel Prize, will repeat his course on the "Philosophy of International Relations" in the City College evening session next term. It is planned to furnish a more popular appeal in the content of part of the course and for this reason a two-hour lecture will be given from 8 to 10 o'clock Thursday nights, when every one will be welcome.

City Brevities.

The Civic Forum program for the season includes addresses at Carnegie Hall on "The Spirit of Japan" on Feb. 15; on "The Russian People as They Are," March 15, and one later on "Poland" by Ignace J. Paderewski.

"First Aid to the Voters" is the title of a course of six lectures which Professor William Starr Myers of Princeton University will give on Monday afternoons, beginning Feb. 11, at Hunter College.

A course in cable telegraphy was begun yesterday at Columbia University under the Department of Extension Teaching.

Problems of munitions manufacturing relating to the mining industry will be discussed at the 116th meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which will be held in this city, beginning Feb. 18, and Hudson Maxim, naval officers, and others will speak.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., Fla., and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.
Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs.; cloudy Fri.
Ohio and Ind.—Fair and colder Thurs.; cloudy Fri.
Mich.—Fair and colder Thurs.; snow Fri.
Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.
La.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.
Ill., Mo., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.
Wis.—Fair Thurs.; snow Fri.
Minn.—Cloudy Thurs.; snow Fri.
Ia.—Fair Thurs.; cloudy Fri.
N. Dak.—Unsettled and warmer Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.
S. Dak. and Neb.—Cloudy, with mild temperature Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against.*

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar.
Morse<Tillotson & W.
Mandeville<MacDonald.
Midland Co<SS Saturnus.
Lauria<Du Pont.
Triangle<Artcraft.
Goode<Oceanic Co.
Re Horowitz.
Re Schultz.
Benjamin Co<Northwestern Elec Co.
Hewitt<Speyer.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Cardinal Film Corp<Crystal Film Co.
Autopiano Co<Otto Higel Co.
Silver Co<S Sternau & Co (2.)
Machcinski<Rubin.
Gen Elec Co<Continental Fibre Co.
Paulsen<Gray.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Ruthewicz<Penn RR.
Szary<Erie RR.
Olsen<Merritt & Chapman.
Kelly<Penn RR.
Shape Retaining H P Co<Greenbaum.
Am Zinc, &c, Co<W Wells Co.
Kristiansen<D, L & W RR.
Smith<Cunard SS Co.
McDermott<C RR, N J.
Meyer Trading Co<Manheim Ins Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Naturalization.
Criminal at 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
US<Frank Baker.
Same<Paul Hennig, (on trial.)

STATE.
Court of Appeals.

Manson<Curtis.
Bennett<Austro-American SS Co.
Green<Waddington.
Doctor<Manice et al.
Reddy<Silverman et al.
Trustees of Hamilton Coll<Roberts et al.
Referty<Cater et al.
Randolph<Field.
Champman<Fargo, as President, &c.
Begen<Pettus et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.
Feldman<Washburn Wire Co.
Ursprung<Winter Garden Co. (2.)
Chard<Ryan-Parker Const Co.
Re Gray.
Col Chem Wks<Royal Chem Works.
Blum<Grampelt.
Vanderburgh<Steel.
Chautauqua Planing Mill Co<Lawyers T & T Co.
Claus<Mitchel.
Velvet Co<Blackledge.
CNY<NY Rys.
Franklin Bldg Co<Finn.
Montgomery<Shear.
King<Texas Coast Dev

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re U S Fidelity & Guar Co<Rabinowitz.
12th Ward Bk<Haines.
Jones<NY Times Co.
Carpenter<Snapleigh.
Sattler<CNY.
Molina<Comision Reguladora, (2.)
Wachtel<Trow Directory, &c.
Penn Textile Co<Colombo.
Wachtel<Trow Directory.
O'Neill<Cohen & Gottlieb.
Goldstein<Bouillon.
Re Stiner<Hayes.
Re Holmgren.
Wattles<Bird.
Krepela<Oldham.
Pettingell<Fiske.
Wakofield Mills Co<Whitman Mills.
Punch & Judy Theatre Co<Sayre, (2.)
Hoff<Adler & Goldstein Producing Co.
Davis<Armitage.
Hoffman<Farson.
Duncan<Rainbow.
People<Bangert.
Star Co<McManus.
Barragan<Barragan.
Bamberger<Beal.
Kelly<Moore.
Knopf<Sherry. (2.)
Borowsky<Schoenfeld Realty Co.
Averett<Averett.
Rentner<Wechsler.
Leonard<Nevins Perelman Co.
Gellman<Wolfinger.
Cent Chandler Co<Hershcaff.
Peterson<McAllister.
Hoffman<Klyde. (3.)
U S Grand Lodge, O, B & A<Friedman.
Fontainne<Durand.
Re Commissioners of Estimate, (Martins.)
Conlin<Conlin.
Greenfield<Schwartz, (2.)
Perot<Perot.
Minassian<Minassian.
Burbridge<Woolworth.
Dolaro<Bloomer.
Grant<Abrash.
Parshelsky Bros, Inc<Gold Theatre Co.
Gomila<Ibero Amer Export Co.
Re Adler.
Neuberger Co<L V RR
Farmers Loan & Trust<McEntegart, (3.)
Hesse<Young Men's Christian Assn.
Benedict<Forrest, (2.)
Regenbogen<Bulk.
Billings<Billings.
United Paperboard Co<Hooker Elec Co.
Sarasohn<People's Theatre Co.
Katzenberg<Grohman.
Blumenthal Co<Fishbein.
Greiff<Hennessy Rlty.
Jaffe<Ridley.
Grey<Triumph Film.
Graff<Eastern Hat Framing Co.
Saelzer<Saelzer.
Hagopian<Hagopian.
Broydel<Sehr.
Warneke<Kite.
Saelzer<Saelzer.
Rabinowitz<102 Norfolk St Co, (2.)
Perelstein<Weisner.
Naterman<Graham.
Miller<Monahan's Exp
Same<Hoffenberger.
Lipschitz<Klaiber.
Glasser<Lewin.
Ende<Fagan.
Hardy<Excelsior Savs Bank.
Same<Seamen's Bank for Savings.
Hardy<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank.
Alperstein<Frank Wilson Const Co.
Re Peerless Iron Wks.
Spath<Spath.
Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av RR, (Felner.)
Carpenter<NY Trust.
Moltz<Maas. (2.)
Reinach<Windsor Costume Co.
Deutsch<Segal.
Schneider<Feigenbaum
Grant<Craig.
Barcus<Cooper. (2.)
Goldwurm<Goldwurm.
Tashjian Carpet Cleansing Co<Warny
Morgan<Schmidt.
Rankin<Burns Agency.
Bailey<Montgomery.
Remington Arms Co<Taft-Pierce Mfg Co.
Woods<NY Rys.
Silverman<Hausman.
Arndt-Ober<Met Opera

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Columbia Corrugated Co<Hygrade Corrugated Paper, &c, Co.
Duryea<Bergmann.
Calamo<Phoenix Iron, &c, Co.
Ligure<Joseph.
Same<Phoenix Iron, &c. Co.
Bernstein<Enterprise Gen'le &c.
Sabourin<Sabourin.
Duryea<Bergmann.
Sions<Sions.
Merc Bk of Americas<Gordon.
Wight<Wight.
Canter<Canter.
Scharfspitz<Scharfspitz.
Lowerre<Burlinson.
Szrager<Szrager.
Preferred causes:
US Trust Co<Littman.
Walde<Walde.
Perry Co<Purdy.
General Calendar:
U S Light & Heat Corp<Walker.
Cudahy Packing Co<Paulsen.
Jackson<Goldman.
Kahn<Saperstein (2.)
Anteo<Friedman.
Smith<Merchants Realization Co.
Roffman<Roffman.
Rosenberg<Oestreicher
Beebe<Fleitman.
Realty Iron Works<Marx.
Eisfeldt<De Hochman.
Canadian Agy<Assets Real Co.
Greenfell<Same.
Brook<Bichofsky.
Tanly Co<Newmann.
Coronum Equip Co<Rothenbucher.
Weinstock<Sutton.
Feigenbaum<Feigenbaum.
Finck<McGirr.
Steingart<Steingart.
Winburn<Day.
Burleigh<Burleigh.
Noah<Ryan.
Winkel<Robins.
Case on.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Susquehanna Silk Mills<Jacobson.
Turner<Marsh.
Nassau Smelting & Ref Wks<Cutler.
Sloan<Dwyer.
Warfield<Wire Wheel Corp.
Peterson & Co<Shaleta.
Clear.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
De Millo<Issalano.
Donnelly<Degnon Cont.
Bongiorno<Weinbert.
Barutta<Reynolds.
Sheehan<Andrew Davey, Inc.
Potozky<G Liss Co.
Walsh<Bonner.
Same<Loew.
Pouch<N Y Rys.
Berensen<Klein.
Ogle<Rosenthal.
Cavanagh<Interborough-23d St Ferry.
Hirsch<Hudson Mort Co.
Kelly<Green.
Glynn<Gavigan.
Kaufman<Klumpp.
Kugler<NY Rys.
Gallagher<3d Av Ry.
Headey<Hallenbeck-Hungerford Rty. (2.)
N J Connolly<Hochberg Con Co, Inc.
J Connolly<same.
T Gray<Kalischer.
J Gray<same.
Kellor<Pick.
Dobrinsky<Moshman.
Pfeiffer<NY Rys.
J H Puttre<Schwartzbarg.
G Puttre<same.
Becker<NY Rys.
Hahn<same.
Little<same.
Schein<Moscarelli.
Gilligan<Empire Carrying Corp.
Cochran<Rothman.
Levy<Schwartz.
M Kaufman<Tomashefsky.
K Kaufman<same.
Sergio<Nassau El RR.
May<Yorkville Mot Co
Oppenheimer<Harriscetta Holding Co.
Birnbaum<Weintraub Bros.
Vartabedian<P Doelger Brew Co.
Murphy<McMahon.
Ryan<Shanley.
Maher<Westcott Exp.
Whelan<same.
McNulty<Burns Bros.
Morris<Postal Life Ins
Pepe<Jackson.
Dorfman<Postal Life Ins.
Meyers<Penn RR.
Shapiro<Davidson.
Haussman<Greenbaum
Rovegno<Asphalt Const Co.
A Kantrowitz<Stubenbord.
S Kantrowitz<same.
Walstein<CNY. (2.)
Guaggenti<Robert Hill, Inc.
Becker<CNY.
Carroll<Par Post Del.
Esposito<Ehret.
Fox<Hay Foundry & Iron Works.
Gottlieb<N Y Rys.
Nemeth<Int R T.
Reemer<Hilliard Hotel Co.
Basson<Porlin.
Fader<McGrath.
O'Connor<Quackenbush.
Dubinsky<Weeks. (2.)
McGowan<3d Av RR.
Scholtes<Bach.
Strassmeister<Union Ry.
Storch<Frost.
I Kaplan<Genereux & Co, Inc.
N Kaplan<same.
Glorfirda<Schorn.
White<N Y Tel Co.
Sherwood<New Eng Theatres Co.
Martin<Bohemia Restaurant, Inc.
Greenberg<Kander.
S Weiss<Hauptman.
Max Weiss<same.
Morris Weiss<same.
Vetter<Erret.
Sergeant<Sweet.
Karagazian<Reagan.
O'Connor<United El Lgt & Power Co.
Mitro<Leh Val RR.
Loesch<Silberman.
D Rosenthal<N Y Rys
M Rosenthal<same.
Larson<Union Ry of N Y City.
Austin<Mayer.
J. Kornfeld<Rockland Realty Co.
R Kornfeld<same.
Panaglianti<Weil.
Petruccelio<Turrell.
Demeri<same.
La Scala<Belt Line Ry.
Gibbs<Westcott Exp.
Lee<Miller & Arlington Wild W Show.
Schimmelman<N Y C Int Ry.
Edelson<Sachs.
Melia<Cent Brew Co.
Kronpler<3d Av RR.
Schwartz<same.
Diamond<Mendelson.
Skinyon<Hartford Lunch Co.
Sulkess<Warheit Pub.
Novegrodsky<Tremont Realty Co.
Triforinck<Bradley Cont Co.
Reiff<Markel.
Sullivan<McDermott.

PART XIV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ryan<Carnegie Trust.
Goldschmidt & L<Diamond State Fibre.
Pelanne<Sechestamer.
Gargulio<California Wineries & Dist.
Seydel MfgCo<Doggett
Frankenberg<Spiegel.
Singer<Frusher, (2.)
Wechsler<Miller.
Cragin<Berkeley.
Langley Slavin<Meads & Co.
Prendergast<Warburg.
Reilly<Stackpole Carbon Co.
Bier<Bier.
Thompson<Griscom Spencer.
Singer<Underwood Type Co.
Mitchell<Q & C Co.
Bayley<Moerlbach Sales Co.
Clark<Boker.
Franklin<Hoadley.
Zummo<Lake View Heights Assn.
Same<Home Assocs.
Hamilton Soloman & Co<Van Pustau.
Dalton<Webber.
Vidootzky<Bishop Sons & Co.
Ruben<Siegel.
Goodwin<The Ansonia a corp.
Hawkins<Union Trust
Toomey<Penn Silk Dyeing & Finish Co.
Teitz<Burnstine, (2.)
Rogers<Frear.
Singer<Taylor-Friedsam Co.
Re Abercrombie.
Atlas Assur Co<J L Dudley, Jr, Co.
Martinelli & Co, Inc<Beatty.
Thallon & Co<Droste & Snyder, Inc (2.)
Alexander<Meller.
McCook<CNY.
Isman<Davis.
Merritt & C D & W Co<Terry & Tench.
Glassberg Mfg Co<Wattenberg.
Pyne<Calhoun.
Woodward<Harrington.
Titus, Jr<Pulver.
Levy<Boro Oper Corp.
Kahler<Bond.
Cantwell<Jones.
Singer<Wermes.
Nikola Tesla Co<De La Vergne Mach Co, (Action 1.)
De La Vergne Mach Co<Tesla.
Nikola Tesla Co<De La Vergne Mach Co, (Action 2.)
Petty<King.
Knapp<Pratt.
Goldstein<Lanz.
Scheid<Hulsman.
Taggert<Sterling Piano Co.
Burns<same.
Stewart & L<Starr.
Bunge<Forth.
Simon<J Carruthers & Co. Lim.
Stewart & L<Paterno.
Business D Corp<Jacobstein.
Fine<Kantor.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to Feb. 19.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Anna M Ellenberg,
Harry M Hollister,
Charles T French,
Albert Kohn.
Georgiana B Braum,
Anna Mayberger,
Jane Kirkman,
Ernest Weingmann,
Margaret Kane.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of:
Mary E S Williams.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Picano Capaldo Co<Klopstock & Co.
Meyer<Kirsch & Co.
Ashkenas<Green & Porges.
Friedman<Excelsior Cleaning, &c, Co.
Habib<Gluck. (2.)
Weinberg<Perlstein.
Goldstein<I & M Realty Co.
Flaherty<Craig.
Hazelkorn<Prager, (2.)
Levine<Michaels.
Murry<Leichtman.
Feinstein<Hewson & Fitzpatrick.
Hamilton Court Rty Co<Lebost.
Park & Tilford<Ward.
Brinn<Horowitz.
Richman<Pinnes.
Calma Rty Co<Steel & Allied Corp.
Directors Rty Holding Co<Geissenhainer.
Gerst<Ins Co of N A.
Friedman<Winkler.
Same<Berkowitz.
Greenberg<Safety Holding Co.
Ganowich<Kirsh.
Friedman<Berkowitz.
Same<Winkler.
Kutner<Werpel.
Goldstein<Stone.
Klein<Wolf Beller, Inc.
Reines<Levenstein, (2.)
Hemingway<Grand.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Aronson<Reiss.
Rottenberg<Madero Bros.
Rutheiser<Con Gas.
Krapes<E. Gussaroff R & C Co.
Standard Color Wks, Inc<Jaffray.
Unger<Lyons.
Gimbel Bros<Horowitz
Cohen<Freidus.
Delott<Salisbury.
Zimmerman<Halperin.
Lindsay<Isaacs.
Dempsey Cont Co<O'Reilly.
Aronowitz<Lamport Mfg & Supply Co.
Adams<Luke.
French<Salomon.
Rendlo<Blue Valley Butter Co.
Guralekoff<Market & Harlem Auto Truck.
Maratto<Strauss. (2.)
Bleber<Schlesinger.
Rosenberger<Nimeth Bros, Inc.
Kaufthell<NY Rys.
Gerstenzang<Rosenberg.
Guardiano<Thompson Co. Inc.
Modern Hat Wks<Liberal Trading Co.
Gluck<Romage.
Roy<Laying.
McCumiskey<Henderson.
Jacobson<Whitridge.
Beers<Mechanical Equit. Co.
Goldstein<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Ressler<Smith Transp.
Klang<Franken.
Manzies<Tasker Halstead Rty Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Strasser<Rahway Park Rty Co.
Hechtkopf<Marell Chem Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Feinstein<Blumenthal & Co.
Finkelstein<Sipkin.
Sallah<Hassan.
Lack<US Fid & Guar.
Fluegelman<Edgar.
Roman<Bass.
Sameth<Sigmund.
Coleman<Steinfeld.
Apostoloff<Levy.
Papier Mache Works<Kahn.
Pawtuxet Valley T Co<Hofman Silk Co.
Bernstein<Borgenecht & Sons Co.
Feldman<Brody.
Smith<Roman.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Whitaker, J.—Ricardo<Pasinsky—Robert M. Miller. Lincoln Trust Co<Le Vien—George F. Harriman.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Andrews<Dammann—Robert L. Luce. Logen<Times Realty Co.—Wm. M. J. Sherry. Lane<Bayer—A. Parker Nevin. Bowers<Bloom—David Orr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Met Sav Bk<Emil Ott—Joseph Steinberg. N Y Life Ins Co<West 82d St Realty Co, (2)—Walter H. Merritt. Josephine Regnault<Mollie Gross—Isaac Gutman.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Re West 241th St.
Bronx Savs Bank<Houlihan.
Bumsted<Capoano.
Grabinsky<Pye.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Inq—Hallock<Belotti.
Colorado Realty Co.
Meiner<Meiner.
Baker<Baker.
Staker<Wawrzyniak.
Silleck, Jr<Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.
Bechlein, Jr<Bechlein.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.
Watner<Union Rty.
Blauston<Kopaski, (2.)
Kopf<Union Ry.
Kahn<Saperstein.
Goldberg<N Y Rys.
McManus<Flint's City Garage.
Melville<same (2.)
Berensky<Peetluk.
Krebs<Waldman (2.)
Horowitz<Franklin Sq Realty Co.
Boxer<Int R T.
Hochhauser<Stern.
Ruppert<Great A & P Tea Co, (2.)
Bronx Borough Bank<Vernaglia.
Conron Bros Co<Armour & Co.
South Side Const Co<Reznik.
Roth<Winnie Realty & Const Co, (2.)
Berger<Yonkers RR.
Doniaff<Mass.
Reinstein<Hahn.
Brand<Tunick.
Taub<Utility Realty.
Taub<Utility Rlty (2.)
Bronx Borough Bank<McMillian.
Kitchen Impv Co<Powell.
Kurth<Gick.
Fochi<North Sand Co.
Chambers<Yonkers RR.
Thomas<Damset.
Phillips<Romagnoli.
Cascalliggio<Sconenewes.
Von Walz<Newman.
Gifford<same.
Herzog<Levy.
Held<Hillman.
Scala<NY Rys Co.
Blakely<CNY.
Waters<Union Ry.
Harrington<3d Av RR

Highest number reached in regular order, 1317.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Fishbein<Rugen.
Lipman<Stugatz.
TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J. — Bernard Grob & ano.<Jacob H. Koch et al.—Eugene L. Brisach.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Hill<Dane.
Telsey<American Star Line (2.)
Byron<Dillon.
Cronin<Church.
Osiecki<Bernstein.
Sreleft<L I RR Co.
Beck<Bernstein & ano.
Haber<Millc.
Re Rosen, (Church.)
De Sario<Savalli.
Holden<Mitchell.
Gellen<Gellen.
Sondheim<Mauclui.
Journeay<Diggivanna.
Friedman<Herrman.
Re New Utrecht Av, (Ratthaus.)
Re E 95th St (Martin)
Affortunato<Brazileiro.
Purano<same.
Lampe<Safety Bldg.
Winters<Levine.
Dime Sav Bk<Burns.
Roberts<Rein.
Vispetti<McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Lucchi<same.
Roscitti<same.
Bok<Clegg.
Richman<Richman.
Ashe<Raynor.
Brooks<Twomey.
Burrell<Mauder, (Action 1.)
Same<same (Action 2)
Desario<Savulli.
Fredericksen<Dugan.
Frontera<Frontera.
Re King, (Waters.)
Rader<Cohen.
Smith<Smith.
Siegel<Greenberg.
Kugelmann<Selig.
Re New Utrecht Av.
Brillinger<Azias.
Schaefer<Allen.
Fuller<Singleton.
Brown<Brown.
Davis<Wolfe.
Solomon<Shapiro.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.
Casalino<Greenberg Investing Co.
McAllister<McAllister.
Abramofsky<Abramofsky.
Dewey<Dewey.
Case & Son Mfg Co<New Era Homes Co.
Cohen<Cohen.
Finch & Co<Howe.
Beckermeister<Beckermeister.
Daum<Daum.
Perfect<F & M Const.
Olson<Olson.
Belfer<Cranford Co.
Hiepe<Hiepe.
Hanley<Hanley.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 618.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Cropsey, J.
Gluck<Bindrim.
Jeffrey<Miller.
Wmsbg Scrap Plumbers Co<McLaughlin.
Dragwa<Tidewater Paper Mills.
Kilkis<B H RR & ano.
Krebs<Mfrs Tr Co.
Furey<N Y Dock Co.
Whitlock<Richards.
Tibball<C I & B RR.
Yarborough<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Dworkowsky<Stoneck.
Wood<N Y Con RR.
Freeman<Freeman.
Maloney<Nas RR.
De Cabalero<Woolworth & Co.
Rosenzweig<Hollander
Strainout Yodvalkis Laban<Mason & Hanger-MacArthur.
O'Connell<Blum.
Doyle<Wendall & Evans Co.
Jeremias<Namm & Co
Wagner<Nassau RR.
Carter<Greenberg.
Sherman<CNY.
Nucci<B H RR.
Creem Co<CNY.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Vitali<Nass RR.
Brown<Weeks & ano.
De Nobili<Mindermann.
Schwartz, Gusanskus<Postal Trans Serv.
Carlson<Broer & ano.
Pointer<B H RR.
James<Nicolay.
Trigili<Int R T.
Ferrara<Ferrara & ano.
Helfand<Wax.
Bender<N Y Rys Co.
Miller<Nass RR.
Mintz<Meyers Cont Co and ano.
Hill<Kaiser.
Carroll<McCaully.
Aldinger<B H RR.
Cappucci<Eclipse Light Co.
Keenan<Bolen.
Boesch<Peyser.
Davidson<B H RR.
Goodridge<Johnson & Higgins & ano.
Greenberg<Bleufstein.
Gray<Frankfort.
Restivo<Conklin & ano.
Kulis<Medoff.
Chizek<Doscher, Tetamore Co.
Goldman<Moran.
Bridgeman<B H RR.
Mamet<Ellman & ano.
Velosky<Weed.
Margolies<N Y Sprink.
Reilly<Baruch.
Schachter<Nagle Packing Co.
Taub<Guttman.
Jones<May & ano.
McNamara<Vanderlinker.
Hattie Bros<Haar.
Rosenfeld<Kalter & ano.
Hicks<Windsor Land & Imp Co.
Sullivan<CNY.
Hackenson<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3471.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Salvadore De Grostiza,
Anastasia Dalton,
Mary E Vaughin,
Sophie M Gadsdon,
Thomas McCormack,
Samuel Crooks.
Administration of:
Margaret Just.
Accounting of:
Robert H Lockwood,
Henry O Hoffman,
John Delmar,
Louise Guerringue,
William A Ballance,
Catherine Corey,
William May,
Henry Gall,
John T Sullivan,
Henry Howell,
Carrie R German,
Andrew Stenger,
Nicola Natale,
Catherine Curran.
Estates of:
McGronen Infants,
Arthur A Sullivan.

County Court.

PART V.—McDermott, J.
Inq—Ryszenski<Casalino.
Strang<Nass El RR.
Gordon<same.
Bradley<same.
Leichman<So Bkl Ry.
Twine<Nass El RR.
Kelly<B H RR.
Melton<NY Con RR.
Wallace<Flynn.
Christie<B H RR.
Bogoff<Stamm.
Hamburger<Lifschitz.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.; Part II.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lawson<Strayhall.
Rukstelis<Epstein.
Daley, an infant<B H RR Co.
Johanson<C I & B RR
Johann & Sons Co<Linch.
Lamb<Morrise.
Broderick<B, Q Co & Sub RR Co and ano.
Friel, an infant<Pippitone.
Kojkowski, as admr<Taft.
Iorio<The Penn RR.
Gierie<B H RR Co and another.
Smith<B H RR Co.
Ellerman<Mack & ano

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Henry, as admx<B, Q Co & Sub RR Co.
Reiss<Tomczak & ano.
Donowski<The Pullman Co.
Coyle<N Y Cons RR.
Malinska<Simon S. Hill, Inc.
Leavy, an infant<Greilich.
Fisher, as admr<C. W. Smith Taxicab Co, Inc, et al.
Chresteseen<Ruppert.
Eglas, as admx<L I RR.
Korider<same.
McDonald<B H RR.
Plaza Taxicab Co; Inc<Dubosque and ano.
Stock<B H RR.
McKay<Aaron Buchsbaum Co.
Ashe<Raynor.
Boyd<Ocean Elec Ry.
Reilly<I R T Co.
Perina<Ely.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2180.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Platt, J. Part II.—Tompkins, J. Part III.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Petitte<NY C RR.
De Carmine<Munson SS Co.
Trior<Guggolz.
Galvin<Fed Sug Ref.
Wolski<Booth & Flinn.
Corcoran<Red Hook Power Co.
Terrell<Nat El Enam.
Vickern<Hickson.
Corigliano<Green.
Moran<Kelly.
Henne<Welsh.
Zimmerman<Union Ry
Witt<Purcell & Gilfether.
Farley<Yonk RR (2.)
Lundy<Ames Transfer
Griffen<Rap Transit Subway Cons Co.
Izyzysnk<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
Koch<Waterbury.
Longacre<Yonk RR (2)
Ries<West El RR.
Clarke<Union Ry Co.
Conklin<Kaufman.
Genoa<Funk.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Kleber<same, (2.)
Jammo<Frankenberg.
Carroll<City of Yonkers.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Hayes<Connecticut-Hassam Paving Co.
Sunrise Stor Co<N Y C RR Co, (2.)
Gordon<West El RR.
Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co.
O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Russell<Kelly.
Powers<West El RR.
Fusco<NY, NH & HRR
Flannery<N Y Rys.
Moulton<Moulton.
Niedzwiecka<West St RR Co.
O'Connor<Webber.

Highest number reached on call, 739.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Markennwich<Markennwich.
Also for the hearing of motions.

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Winter Conditions for Taking the "Cure" Especially Desirable
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Skating, Sleighing
LELAND W. BLANKINSHIP.

RAILROAD BILL NOW GUARDS SHORT LINES

Provision Made Also for Compensation in Revenue if Traffic Is Taken from Them.

APPROVED BY McADOO

Director General Announces the Completion of His Permanent Staff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Consideration of the Administration Railroad bill was completed today by the House Interstate Commerce Committee with agreement on all amendments. A final vote will be taken Friday, when the committee plans to complete its report, and Chairman Sims, in presenting it, probably early next week, will urge speedy passage of the measure.

As completed today the bill differs in several important respects from the draft favorably reported by the Senate Committee. It provides for termination of Government control two years after peace is declared, as against eighteen months in the Senate bill, and leaves final rate fixing authority in the hands of the President, while the Senate measure gives final authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

An amendment not found in the Senate draft was agreed to by the House committee today. It protects short-line railroads not taken over by the Government by providing that where it is found necessary to divert traffic from those roads in the national interest the President as far as practicable may route sufficient unimportant freight over those roads to compensate them in revenue.

The amendment was drawn by Representatives Kitchin and Britten, who are not members of the committee, and it was authoritatively stated that it had the approval of Director General McAdoo.

Another amendment approved by the House committee provides that until otherwise ordered by the President operating revenues may be received by the carriers as before the Government took control, but that any net revenue above the standard return based on the average operating income during the three-year period ended June 30, 1917, must be paid into the Federal Treasury and placed in the $500,000,000 revolving fund provided for in both committee drafts of the bill.

Both committees agreed to the standard return feature, but the House Committee adopted an amendment requiring the President to make annual reports on receipts and disbursements of the roads.

Under the Senate draft, the President may initiate rates, subject to revision by the Interstate Commerce Commission, on complaint either of the shippers or carriers. The House draft provides that he shall initiate rates, which shall be reviewed by the Interstate Commerce Commission on complaint. The commission then may make recommendations to the President, who may take such action as he may "deem equired in the public interests."

The House Commitee also approved amendments retaining for the States power to tax railroad property during Federal control, and retaining the States' police powers, including the "Jim Crow" laws.

The permanent organization of the Railroad Administration, announced tonight by Director General McAdoo, provides for retention of most of the personnel of the temporary staff which has served since the Government assumed operation of the roads. It adds W. S. Carter, chief of the Brotherhood of Enginemen and Firemen, as Director of the Division of Labor, and Charles A. Prouty, Director of Valuation for the Interstate Commerce Commission, as Director of Division of Public Service and Accounting.

Mr. Carter will organize a staff of assistants to deal with labor complaints, and other questions affecting employment conditions, while the Railroad Wage Commission will continue to hear wage applications and recommend a general course of action to the Director General. Mr. Prouty, it was announced, "will represent the interest of farmers, manufacturers, producers, shippers, and consumers generally." He will act as intermediary between the public and the Railroad Administration for suggestions or complaints.

Other members of the permanent staff are:

General Assistant—Walker D. Hines of New York.

General Counsel—John Barton Payne of Chicago.

Director of the Division of Transportation—Carl R. Gray of Baltimore, President of the Western Maryland.

Director of the Division of Traffic—Edward Chambers of Chicago and California, Vice President of the Santa Fe.

Director of the Division of Finance and Purchases—John Skelton Williams.

Frank McManamy, Chief Inspector of Locomotives for the Interstate Commerce Commission, was made manager of the Locomotive Section, and will direct a strenuous campaign to repair the thousands of locomotives which recent investigations of the commission have shown were allowed to become dilapidated through improper attention under private management of the roads.

Henry Walters, Chairman of the Board of the Atlantic Coast Line, a member of Mr. McAdoo's temporary staff, asked to be relieved of active executive duties, but probably will continue to act unofficially as an adviser to the Director General.

Mr. McAdoo is considering the creation of a division on capital expenditures and improvements, and other branches of the Administration as they are needed.

Auctions.

Harold J. Gross, James H. Hurley, and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers.
Reduction Sale by Public Auction.
Machinery, Equipment and Stock of Jewelry of JOHN ANTHONY,
Manufacturer of Chains,
Friday, February 15th, 1918,
at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises,
Bigney Building, No. 94 County Street,
Attleboro, Massachusetts.
760—LOTS—760

Including Chain Machines, Milling Machines, Rotary Shears, Upright Drill, Power Presses, Foot Presses, Speed Lathes, Grinders, Drop Hammer, Polishing Heads, Motor, Plating Dynamo, Dies and Cutters, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Blowers, Iron Reels, Sinks, Sawdust Boxes, Leather Meal, Scales, Dev Time Registers, Travellers' Sample Trunks, Sample Cases, Pads, Boxes, Glass, 810 Unfinished Hair Brushes, Trays, Stock Drawers; LARGE STOCK OF PLATED CHAIN; LARGE STOCK OF SOLDERED AND UNSOLDERED BRASS, GERMAN SILVER AND IRON CHAIN; Brass Bars, Brass Beads, German Silver Tips, STOCK OF FINDINGS FOR TIECLASPS AND BUTTONS; Safe, Office Furniture.

To be sold separately, in lots to suit purchasers, in the order numbered in catalogue.

G. L. & H. J. GROSS, Established 1888, Real Estate and Insurance, 170 Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

NATIONAL LADIES' SPECIALTY CORP.
Max. Sommer, Auct'r, sells today, 10:30 A.M. at 13-15 Lispenard St., N. Y. C.,
Extraordinary Stock of
Imported Dresses
GOWNS, WAISTS, NECKWEAR, BEADED BAGS, Etc.

Creations of the finest Parisian houses such as Paquin, Molard, Premet, Goupy, Christines, etc. Garments as high as $800 apiece. Being the stock of one of the finest Importers of the Fifth Ave. Section who catered exclusively to the most select Society, and who is retiring from business.

NEW SPRING SUITS, exclusive styles; large line very fine SKIRTS, Silk Underwear, etc. This sale is a rare opportunity to buyers catering to the finest trade. Shipping Facilities free. Telephone Franklin 4343.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2249

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted. — Lewin-Neiman Co., Pittsburgh, Penn., are open for jobs of waists, silk and muslin underwear, petticoats, hosiery, gloves, aprons, kimonas, &c. Call with samples Thursday morning, S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

APPAREL Wanted, Cash.—Better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H., also cloth or pile fabrics suitable for girls' Fall coats, at price. H. Burmann, 17 West 17th. Ches. 5698.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H., and BOTANY Wanted.—All shades; also Tricotines; cash. Farr. 5759.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 0310, 0957, or similar; all colors; quantity. Chelsea 7597.

CHECKS Wanted.—Open for quantity of black and white velour coating, checks, at a price. Murray Hill 1166.

CLOTH Wanted.—K. O. F. W. French & Ward, any quantity, for cash. Military Headgear Co., Spring 9573.

CLOTH Wanted.—French, Ward, K. O. S. W., for cash. Military Headgear Co., 55 West 3d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' and misses', better grade; catering to jobbers. Call after 11 A. M., 5 and 7 West 32d St., Room 1217.

COATS Wanted.—Will place orders for better-made Spring coats. Call with samples, between 9 and 12, Areo Coat House, 15 East 26th St.

COATS Wanted—At once, plush and velours, fur trimmed. Call before 10:30, Room 517, 47 West 34th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders on popular priced suits. 35-37 West 31st, 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at new styles in ladies' and misses' coats. Rosing & Cohn, 1,333 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—100 Winter coats, in burgundy, brown, green, taupe; will pay cash. M. H. Fienberg, 1,170 Broadway, Room 900.

COATS Wanted.—Will look samples and place orders. 41 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, better grade. Fourth floor, 12 West 31st St.

COTTON CREPES Wanted.—Striped Japanese cotton crepe; also Whitman's soisette; will pay cash. Call Chelsea 2674.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on serge, jersey, and silk dresses; popular and better grades; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash jobs party and evening dresses. Pearl, 53 West 36th.

FLAG BUNTING Wanted.—Good wool, any quantity, any width, for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 4504.

GABERDINE AND POPLIN Wanted—In gray and Pekin. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St. 5143 Farragut.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for plaid gingham of good quality. Mr. Finkelstein, Spring 9630.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open for quality ginghams; will pay cash. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Quantity at a price for cash. 1,170 Broadway, Room 715.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All colors and weights; can use quantity. Shiffrin, Chel. 5183.

JERSEY Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces at a price. Mr. Rabinowitz, International Apparel Co., 37-39 West 28th St.

JERSEY DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at new styles; bring samples. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1203.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

JERSEY Wanted.—1961 Gera, all colors. Chelsea 8530.

JERSEY Wanted.—All shades; spot cash. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th St.

PANAMA Wanted.—All wool, any width, all shades, for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 4504.

PEAU DE SOIE Wanted.—Pearl gray. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Poplin, velour, and serges, all colors and qualities, any quantity, cash. Jacobus, 1,261 Broadway.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Plushes of all kinds, any quantity. Room 1,210, 200 5th Av.

POMPOM Wanted.—American, all shades; cash. Shapiro & Davis, 0373 Greeley. 29-33 West 35th.

POM POMS and BLACK BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay cash. Farragut 3447.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, Clay, Pekin, and Quaker; will buy for cash. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st St. Madison Square 1921.

POPLINS Wanted.—American Woolen Company's cotton warp or similar. Farragut 2496.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, black, Pekin, clay, gray, and 6301 serge. Barnett Goldstein, 18 West 21st St.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash for American poplin or similar, all colors. Madison Square 1540.

POPLIN Wanted.—Gray and Pekin for cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St. Madison Square 6635.

POPLINS Wanted.—High shades 0936, heavy and light weight velours and kerseys; spot cash. Gramery 1807.

POPLINS Wanted.—In high shades. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity, American or similar poplins; all colors. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st St.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—For cash. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—Wool poplin, all colors. Sitkin @ Gorschen, 15 E. 26th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610 or 06077, Clay, Quaker, and Copen. Farr. 2616.

POPLINS Wanted.—All shades. Madison Square 3149.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for American, all high shades. Farragut 5166.

SATEENS Wanted.—Black, cheap quality; spot cash. Kenilworth, 7 East 17th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Pacifics, N. S. G., K. S. W., F. S. W., K. S.; interested in assorted colors. H. Wolfson, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

SERGES Wanted.—Will exchange Whitman No. 99 navy blue for black. Max Fensterstock, 5,344 Madison Square.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for American 0936 and U. S. 838 black. Madison Square 1540.

SERGE Wanted.—To exchange, S. B. G. L. black for blue. 127 W. 28th St. Farr. 3207.

SERGE Wanted.—780, navy, Delhi, burella, Spring shades; cash. Madison Square 7816.

SHIRTING SILKS Wanted.—Cotton stripped radium. Pansy Waist, 142 West 30th St.

SILK UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Will look at Italian silk underwear all day Thursday, Feb. 7, from 9 o'clock. Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., 395 Broadway.

SILK VELOURS Wanted—Du Nord; plushes and Pom Poms wanted for cash. Farragut 2648.

SILVERTONE CLOTH Wanted.—25 pieces, all colors, any mill. Levine & Ehrentreis, 142 West 24th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for Holden, Leonard's Silvertones in Pekin, army, gray, and all Fall shades. Chelsea 2370.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—In all Spring shades; spot cash. Bransom Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6261.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted. — Spring shades: quantity. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders of snappy styles. Call between 11 and 2, 6th floor, 49 West 24th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces cheap taffeta, in colors, for cash. Majestic Dress Company, 129 West 29th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted—All shades. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for 25 pieces taupe. Piller Bros., 16 West 32d.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718, navy and tan, or similar grade. Posner Marinate, Inc., 31 West 31st St.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fancy cotton, wool mixtures for caps; send samples. N 154 Times.

VELOUR Wanted—American 0359, 0360, taupe, reindeer, tan, Pekin, for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th St. 3440 Farragut.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360 rose; also Coverts. See Mr. Schweitzer. Joseph Durst, 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—We are open to buy American or similar velours, all Spring shades. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st.

VELOURS, KERSEYS Wanted. — Heavy weight, all makes. Henry L. Bunin, Madison Square 2426.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted. — Also silvertones. Cohen & Adelman, 35 West 31st.

VELOURS and Pompoms Wanted. — All shades. Madison Square 8777.

WHITE CORDUROY Wanted.—Narrow and wide wale; open for large quantity. Spring 3719.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Can use large quantity. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Cash paid for serges, poplins, and silk velours. Mad. Sq. 2893.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—19004 blue, chambray, 5,500 yards; immediate delivery; away below market price. Spring 6034.

CAMISOLES, silk jersey, to close out. Cohen, Farragut 3986.

CHECKS.—All worsteds, (Garfield,) serge 519, poiret, botany 5920, Lorraines, 3617, U. S. 235, Laussers, Vigereaux 503, Folwell hairline 644. Essay Commercial Company, 20 West 33d St. Phone 6375 Madison Square.

CHECKS.—Will close out cheap black and white worsted mixed and cotton checks, in colors. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St. 3757 Stuyvesant.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring line, best ever; attractive styles, prices right; our pom pom coats made us famous; take a tip—visit our new showroom. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th St.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values in poplins, velours, and fancy; $3.75 to $19.50; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retailers; juniors', misses', ladies'. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Infants', children's Fall lines for jobbing trade ready. Levigan Bros. & Garkower, 136-140 West 21st.

COATS, SUITS.—Snappy Spring styles; sacrificing Fall coats. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—High-grade girls' Spring coats. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS.—Full lined, self collar; all shades; bargain. Peerless, 1 East 28th St.

COATS.—Fall coats, immediate delivery; Spring line ready. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS. — Very fine velours, fur-trimmed, plain; close out. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Don't fail to see our stout and regular coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS. — Discarded samples; will sell out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Large quantity to close out below price; exporters and jobbers, attention! Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Waists, 75 dozen; sold in jobs. 114 West 26th, 12th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Colors, 4 thread, $1.05; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES. — Wonder values of the town! Silks, serges, at $8.25 up; jerseys, (wool,) $10.50 up; voiles, ginghams, &c., at $3.75 up; lovely styles, including stout sizes; large stock; for immediate delivery. Wonder Dress and Costume Co., 152 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—High-grade models in wool Jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., 56 West 35th. 5995 Greeley.

DRESSES.—Stout dresses of assorted colors and materials for immediate delivery at reasonable prices. The Stout Dress House, 130 West 17th. Chelsea 8093.

DRESSES.—One thousand novelty jerseys, serges, chicken silk dresses on the rack for immediate delivery. Kaufman Bros. & Ruchman, 122 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Have fine styles all-wool serge dresses, $6.75 to $12.75, for immediate delivery; best values. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES, serge, big quantity, to close out, $3.25; silk dresses, taffeta, and stripes, size 75. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses to close; large variety of serge and silk dresses; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—French serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Paris Dress Co., 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Special values, serge, $6.75 up; Spring line; silk dresses, $8.50 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—French serge dresses at $3.75; immediate delivery. Sylvia Dress House, 139 West 25th St. Farragut 9039.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses for immediate delivery. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, 500, all wool French serge, at $6.75; regular. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses, immediate delivery, $8.50 up. Liberty Dress and Skirt Co., 126 West 22d.

DRESSES.—French serge; immediate delivery; $6.25. Empire Waist & Dress Co., 38 West 18th St. Chelsea 7724.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples at reductions. King & Applebaum, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES. — Silks, serges, jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES. — Desirable jobs on dresses. Frankel American Dress Co., 56 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Amazing values; silks, serges; pick from racks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate, Barker & Love, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Gingham, for girls, 6-14, popular prices. Korn & Stein, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES, Serges, and Silk Jobs.—Will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES. — Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—On hand, serge dresses to close out. Jacob Holtzman, 134 West 29th.

FAILLE.—Silk, flowered and white ground; high lustre; 10 pieces, cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

FRENCH SERGE.—Juilliard's 4408, navy, cheap. Onyx Mills, 1,128 Broadway. Phone Farragut 2932.

GEORGETTES.—35 pieces very heavy domestic, white and flesh, at $1 per yard; 8% cash. R 190 Times.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GEORGINE.—50 pieces, all colors, 85c.; 8 per cent. cash; big bargain. R 189 Times.

GINGHAMS.—Black and white gingham checks, $1 per yard; Kakicool, $1.75; taffetas, all shades; at once delivery. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

HOSIERY. — Misses', men's, and ladies' seamless for February to July delivery. Highland Hosiery Mills Co., 366 Broadway, N. Y. Phone, Franklin 3368.

HOSIERY.—13-inch ladies' fibre silk hosiery for immediate delivery. H. Isaacs, 222 4th Av. Gramercy 3022.

JAP. SILKS.—White 5, 6, 8, and 10m. Max Axelrod, Boston, Mass.

PIECE GOODS.—Wool checks, and plaids, at reduced prices. Gramercy 3262.

POMPOMS.—6234, 647 Shaw's high shades; K 544, Duval heavyweight velours, Jolshe's 777 poplin high shades. Gramercy 1074.

POPLIN.—Will exchange F. & H. Duvet de Laine for American poplin, high shades, at opening prices. L. Bauman & Co., 12 East 32d. St.

POPLINS.—Jamestown, Selden, Dobson's serges of all kinds, 6709½, Delhi, Clarke & Dana velours, very reasonable. Farragut 9811.

POPLINS.—Selden, Brightwood 4860 navy, Jamestown serges 500; S. B. G. L. serges. Gramercy 2388.

POPLIN.—American tan 7301, black and navy, 7716 Stevens, 102 Wilson & Lawrence. Phone Madison Square 9087.

POPLINS, SERGES, PANAMAS.—For immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,183 Broadway.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

PERCALES.—Exporters, 25-inch, good patterns, very cheap. X 326 Times Annex.

SAFE.—Marvin, 5 feet high, 27 inches depth, double doors; bargain. Wolerstein & Renzi, 110 West 27th. Tel. 3445 Farragut.

SERGES.—Cleveland, 7713 navy, Panamas, Whitman's, 228 Juilliards, 54273 Fastolite, single warp 54-inch, navy and black. Gramercy 3779.

SERGES.—1717, 43c; 1210, 50c; Amesbury, 80c; 9056, $1.85; 11433, $2.05; 780, $1.80, all net 60. D. & S., Woolen Exchange. Mad. Sq. 1872.

SERGES.—American, 6234, $2.02½ net; 3850, $1.92½ net 30; 54289, $1.50; 1464, $2.07½ net 30. A. and R., Woolen Exchange, 1,133 Broadway, Farragut 5842.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGE AND SILK DRESSES.—Immediate delivery; jobs to close out. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 19 West 27th.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—780, 11433, 1464, 99, 767, 0360, 519. High Shades, Madison Sq. 3192.

SERGES.—Garfield's 902, Gilbert's 8200, Gera 9056, Jamestown 7101. Telephone Chelsea 5058.

SERGES.—Delhi-American 0371, Pokan 0321; serges, Huebshman's 41-103, Rusch & Co. 720; at reasonable prices. Farragut 2648.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors, below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—Style 4408, in all colors; special price. Telephone Franklin 1268.

SERGES. — 0936 Duvet de Laine, all colors; also Stevens's velours. Farragut 3189.

SERGES. — 6120, 7120, 11433, 1210. Israel Cummings & Bros., Farragut 5390.

SERGES.—21 qualities, storm and French. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

SERGE.—519 navy, 11433 navy. Farragut 9433.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Fancy and velour checks, all sizes and qualities, at low prices. Madison Square 8698-8690.

SILK CAMISOLES.—Nice assortment, to close out, giving up that department. Kenilworth Mfg. Co., 7 East 17th St.

SILK DRESSES.—On hand, popular priced. Phil Mark & Co., 71 West 23d.

SILK SHIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta; $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS. — All wool velours, checks, and plaids; $2.75; assorted sizes and colors. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—500 poplin, all shades, assorted models. Weinstein Bros., 358 Canal St.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles; to close woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SPORT COATS, all wool, at $2.75. 15 East 26th St. Room 2001.

SUITS.—All wool poplin, $7.90 net; other good values, regulars and stouts; also coats. Joseph Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

TAFFETAS.—Colored; Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Letzter Co., 1 East 28th. Madison Square 3313-3314.

TAFFETAS.—All colors, for immediate delivery; georgettes and crepe de chine. Red Bank Silk Mills, 418 4th Av., (store.)

TAFFETAS and Georgettes, all colors, for immediate delivery. Trevas & Schack, Inc., 469 4th Av.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES.—All latest Spring colors. Republic Novelty, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINES.—Serges and poplins, all colors. Charles Goldman, 1,133 Broadway.

TRICOTINES.—Poiret twills, serges, poplins, all shades. Store, 418 4th Av.

UNDERGARMENTS.—Silk; best ever made at any price; try us and be convinced. Minerva Undergarment Co., 49 East 21st.

VELOURS.—Vigeroux and Poiret twill, Juilliard 2054, peacock, hague, bufftan, emerald; Botany 11808, shades 2002, 2022, 2050; American 6909¼, navy, black. Isaacs, Farragut 3297.

VELOURS.—13046, 11050, 15020, 15021, 544, 13009, all colors. Louis Weinstein, Farragut 292.

WAISTS.—Georgette and crepe de chine; wonderful values; $3.75, georgette, and $2.25, crepe de chine; immediate delivery. Supreme Waist, 114 West 26th.

WOOL JERSEYS for immediate delivery. Call Greeley 1629.

WOOLENS.—Poplins, Vigereaux, homespuns for sale. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on Singer embroidery machines, also on Shifli machines. A 622 Times Harlem.

CONTRACTORS wanted on cheap silk waists. S. W., 288 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors, on better grade silk dresses; bring your own styles; stock orders placed. 12th floor, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on wash dresses, bring your own styles; stock orders placed. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted silk dresses; orders giving out. 8th floor, 35 West 31st St.

Help Wanted.

BUSINESS MAN.—Wholesale dry goods and notion house requires ambitious, refined business man, capable of attending to general correspondence, credit, and handling employes; one of executive ability and long business experience, with highest credentials; rare opportunity for proper party; state age, full particulars, and salary expected. Ambitious, 249 Times Downtown.

GIRL who understands bookkeeping and can make herself useful about showroom. Call 1,182 Broadway, Room 1502.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ....5¼@5¾ p. c. for the best names
Tuesday ......5½@5¾ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Indicates Good Business.

"The word comes from the suit people," said an authority in the local women's ready-to-wear trade, "that Spring is to be a suit season, and they show the orders to prove it, orders which in many cases are greater than those of the same period a year ago. On the other hand, we hear from the dress manufacturers that dresses are selling better than last year, and they in turn show the orders that prove their contention. I should say that this is a pretty fair indication that in spite of the growlings of some of our pessimists business is unusually good. If your line is something for women to wear and you can't sell it, the trouble is either with you or with your line, not with general conditions."

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Millinery Style Show Tonight.

Interest in the millinery trade at the moment is centred in the style show, dinner, and dance of the Retail Millinery Association of America, which will be given tonight at the Hotel Astor. Great stress is laid on the point that the dinner will be served promptly at 7:30, and that there will be no "looking back" for late comers. Following the dinner President Harry S. Bernhard will make an address of welcome, which in turn will be followed by an exhibition of all that is newest in women's and children's hats. The exhibits will be divided into three classes, according to the per dozen wholesale prices at which they sell, and awards will be made to the winners in each class. The children's hats will be worn by a well-known film star. Other features will include the showing of the latest in gowns and hats by several of the best-known style creators in the country.

***

Gray Goods Sales Not Large.

Tuesday's conditions in the local gray goods market were largely reflected in yesterday's trading. Inquiries were numerous enough, but many of them were for deliveries that the mills either would not or could not sell. Prices continued very firm. Among the sales reported were some nearby 38½-inch 64-60s at 12⅝ cents, 13 cents being asked for actual spots and 12½ cents for shipments running through the Summer. The last price also was reported paid for 38½-inch 64-56s for delivery in the next three to four months, but it was intimated that this figure could be shaded in certain parts of the market for similar deliveries. Fine and coarse goods showed no great change, either as to price or the volume of goods sold. These were closing prices on spot printcloths:

39-inch, 80-80s...16¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s...13c
39-inch, 72-76s...15¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s...12¼c
39-inch, 68-72s..*14¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s...12c
39-inch, 56-44s...10¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s...11½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...13½c	27-inch, 64-60s...10c

*Asked.

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Santa Claus Is Now in New York.

Santa Claus, assisted by representatives of fifty or more of the leading toy makers of the country, has taken headquarters in the Hotel Imperial, where the annual showing of various kinds of playthings is now on. It will continue for six weeks. Practically everything that can be thought of in the way of things to amuse children is on view there, from the tiniest doll to the most complicated construction set. Educational toys are again a strong feature of the displays, and the war spirit also is reflected in the exhibits. Among the most interesting features of the display, according to buyers, are the lines of dolls that are being shown. Many of these bear witness to the fact that American manufacturers are rapidly approaching the efficiency commonly attributed to German manufacturers of these goods.

***

Drug Prices Continue to Soar.

While business in the local trade for drugs and chemicals has been hampered severely in the last week by transportation and other difficulties, Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the scarcity of spot supplies and crude materials continued to force up prices. Antipyrine advanced $1, and bismuth salts, bromides, and castor oil also scored price gains. The last-named is much needed for lubricating airplanes, and the Government is an active buyer. Few important declines took place during the week, but among them was a drop of $1 an ounce in codeine. Selling pressure also resulted in lower prices for acetphenetidin.

***

Wool Manufacturers Meet.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, held yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria, Frederick S. Clark, President of the Talbot Mills in Massachusetts, was elected to the Presidency of the association. He succeeds Colonel John P. Wood, who resigned to serve as chief of the woolen section of the Quartermaster's Department in Washington under General Goethals. Franklin W. Hobbs of Boston was elected a Vice President to serve with William M. Wood and George H. Hodgson, who were re-elected Vice Presidents. After the reading of reports by various committees a resolution was adopted indorsing the suggestion that Federal taxes on profits and incomes be made payable in four installments extending through the year, and that the date for filing returns be extended to at least April 1.

***

Jersey Cloth in Demand.

The local market for Jersey cloths continues strong. Buyers are plentiful and active, and sellers are finding it increasingly difficult to meet the demand. Particularly is this true in wool jersey, though silk and fibre silk jersey seem to be almost as keenly sought. The Monday closings have hit the mills pretty hard in the matter of deliveries, particularly since they came at a time when the demand for merchandise was about at its height, and deliveries had already been considerably delayed owing to the labor and transportation situations.

***

Combining Contrasting Fabrics.

There seems every indication that the outstanding feature of the Spring and Summer styles is to be the combination of two distinctly different fabrics. Not only is this said to be true of dresses, but in coats and suits as well the same tendency is strikingly evident. Combinations of velvets with fine silks and of jersey cloths with novelty silk weaves are the most frequently seen in dresses. In coats and suits there is much combining of wool fabrics and silks. Serges and poplins are used a great deal with taffetas, and several novelty silks are made up with wool jerseys of various weights. It is said that buyers are devoting more of their attention to garments of this sort than to any of those which are simply all one fabric.

***

A New Kind of Aviators' Boots.

A novelty in the line of war boots designed especially for use by aviators will be put on the market here in a few weeks. These boots will be made of O. D. duck, lined with wool. They will be seventeen inches in height, and will retail at about $35 to $40 a pair. Before deciding to make the boots of O. D. duck, considerable experimenting was done by the designer with kangaroo skin, with the hair left on as a lining, but it was found to be less practical than the former material. A boot meant especially for engineers will also be put on the market soon, details of which have not yet been fully worked out.

***

Palm Beach Shoe Sales Light.

Reports that have come to a maker of the better grades of shoes for men from retailers who sell them say that there has been a noticeable falling off this Winter in the sales of goods wanted for wear at Palm Beach and the other Winter resorts. Especially was this decline marked, it is said, through January, which is ordinarily the "biggest" month in the year for the sale of footgear wanted for the purpose in question. One of the hardest hit lines of all was oxfords of white buckskin.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The firm of Schiff Brothers, wholesale dry goods, 471 Broadway, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted as heretofore by Isaac O. Schiff.

Max Reichenbach, who has for a number of years been the manager of the local office of the Sexton Manufacturing Company, 1,161 Broadway, will be known after Feb. 20 as Max Richards. He has obtained a court order to assume the latter name.

Rubin & Ulius Brothers, manufacturers of coats and suits, 50 West Seventeenth Street, are to have a permanent uptown showroom at 1,261 Broadway. It will be located in Room 604 at that address.

CANADA RAISES PAPER PRICE

Increase of $2.10 a Ton on Newsprint Granted by Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Canadian newsprint paper prices have been revised by the Government to give the manufacturers an average of $52.10 a ton for ten months, ending May 1, an increase of $2.10 over the former price.

Official advices today to the Department of Commerce said the new price of $2.85 per 100 pounds in carload lots for February, March, and April was not made retroactive, as the Government reserved the right to do, in fixing the former price of $2.50, but was computed to give an average of $2.605.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Nineteen new corporations with an aggregate capital stock of $1,021,100, were chartered today. They include:

Ettinger Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, leather goods, $70,000; J. Lowe, J. Weiner, L. Price, 1,801 7th Av.

Gulf Wrecking and Salvage Co., Manhattan, $25,000; M. Zaliels, I. L. Schwartz, R. Goldman, 1,190 Madison Av.

Ess-Kay-Ess Novelty Co., Manhattan, post cards, photos and drawings, $15,000; S. A. Simon, E. D. Smythe, C. A. Flinn, 550 West 157th St.

Greenberg Matzkin, Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $5,000; D. and I. and N. Greenberg, 58 Montgomery St.

William P. Davis Machine Tool Co., Manhattan, $200,000; W. I. Allen, B. S. Ketcham, W. P. Davis, 85 Liberty St.

Pirotta's Cafe, Buffalo, $10,000; J. V. Campana, P. and A. Pirotta, Buffalo.

Modelo Publishing Co., Manhattan, $20,000; M. Glassberg, M. Picker, A. Kaufman, 1,952 66th St., Brooklyn.

Lewis German & Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and mdse., 500 shares pfd. stock par value $100 each; 500 shares common stock no par value, active capital $55,000; G. M. Spencer, S. Barker, G. T. German, 2,501 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn.

Silver Black Fox and Fur Co., Binghamton, $30,000; R. J. Bryant, F. and J. C. Colpitts, Binghamton.

209 East 14th St., Manhattan, realty, $40,000. S. H. Rose, A. and J. J. Frank, 52 William St.

G. C. Lacovara, Brooklyn, retail groceries, $5,000. R. Lacovara, M. Ciccolo, A. Tryabasso, 747 Melrose Av.

The Scoban Co., Manhattan, cigarettes and tobacco, $100,000. E. M. Beyhl, M. S. Reardon, 3d, M. D. Cochran, 63 Wall St.

Manila Hemp Fabric Corp., Manhattan, 10,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $30,000. H. Van Arsdale, Jr., D. A. Woodcock, L. A. Watson, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Player Piano Patents Corp., Bronx, $10,000. J. H. Griffin, W. Rakopp, M. Frackman, 135 Broadway.

Aero Instrument Corp., Manhattan, $500,000. B. S. Ray, J. W. Lovell, N. W. Walker, 94 Park Av.

Newton Door, Sash and Trim Co., Brooklyn, $5,000. H. C. Whittaker, J. E. Brown, M. F. Hickman, 409 East 53d St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Joseph G. Kessler & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $15,000 to $25,000.

Brevoort Holding Co., Brooklyn, $150,000 to $250,000.

The National Importing and Trading Co., Manhattan, $60,000 to $200,000.

Brunner Mfg. Co., Utica, $50,000 to $250,000.

The Helen Moller Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

Dorrite Insulation Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $300,000.

River Plate Commercial Co., Manhattan, $400,000 to $750,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Leffebvre & Bliquez, Manhattan, to Leon Lefebvre, Inc.

B. Brown & Bros, Manhattan, to B. Brown, Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Hession Tiller and Tractor Corp., Del., autos, trucks, and farm implements, $10,000,000. Representative, L. H. Rogers, 15 Broad St.

Geo. E. Cook Co., Del., printing, bookbinding, and electrotyping, $1,000,000. Representatives, Morris, Plante & Saxe, 27 Pine St.

The Vegetable Oil Corp., Del., oils and byproducts, 50,000 shares preferred $100 each, 100,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $50,000. Representative, E. H. Fallows, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

REVOCATION AND WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITY.

Samuel B. Adler Corp., New Jersey.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Continental Trading Co., Manhattan.
Lexington Motors Co., Brooklyn.
S. Lorelli of N. Y., Manhattan.
I. Levinson Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 6.—Charters filed:

New Jersey Housing and Contracting Co., Camden, $100,000; William R. Stanert, Casimir A. Sliski, Harry K. Oakford, Camden.

Paragon Laboratories, Jersey City, $100,000; H. A. Black, John W. Stout, John R. Turner, Jersey City.

Winston Trucking Co., Newark, $25,000; Abram Winston, Newark; Emma Myers, Jacob L. Horowits, New York.

Rapoport Express Co., Newark, $25,000; Philip Rapoport, Nathan Rapoport, Abraham Slutsky, Newark.

The Hanser Agency, real estate, Newark, $50,000; Charles F. Hanser, Edward J. Churchill, Newark; William D. Roller, Germantown, Penn.

Bradley Motor Co., Newark, $100,000; Everett C. Bradley, Kate L. Bradley, Russell O. Lavalla, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Feb. 6.—Charters filed:

Hurford Nitrogen Co., $6,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

National Oil Co. of Kansas City, Mo., from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

ABRAHAM NATKIN, installment dealer at 36 East Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Nathan Natilson, $191; Julius Beer, $188, and Charles A. Meltzer, $148.

HERMAN JACOBY, a tinsmith at 2,999 Webster Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,059 and no assets. The largest creditor is Rose Aaronberg, $900 liability on note.

PAULINE LORD, residing at the Hotel Monterey, Broadway and 94th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,400 and no assets. There are only three creditors, Dr. Joseph M. Cramer, $1,800; William Attwell, $600, and Nellie Roche, $5,000.

GEORGE F. MSBECK, an accountant at Willow Avenue and 135th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,196 and no assets.

MORRIS A. BERKOWITZ, women's apparel at 239 Grand Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,196, consisting of unsecured claims and assets of $3,000 represented by stock in trade.

HENRY HELMCKE, a grocer at 518 Tenth Avenue, has assigned to Leon W. Doscher.

LA MODE ROYAL COMPANY, importing French models of suits, gowns, and wraps at 45 West Forty-sixth Street, has assigned to Emil F. Martin. The partners are Edward Gosfield and Rudolph Gosfield.

BEZALEL GITELSON, dealer in buttons, trimmings, &c., at 50 East Broadway, has assigned to Nathan Cohen.

LIPSCHITZ & REINER, hosiery and underwear at 1,380 Park Avenue and 149 First Avenue, have assigned to Michael H. Marks.

Judge Mayer yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

JESSE M. BIOW.
IDA C. ROSA, formerly Ida C. Seagreaves.
MICHAEL GROSSMAN.
WILLIAM J. THOMPSON.
HENRY H. KRACK.
SAM SCHULMAN and AARON GREENBERG, individually and trading as Schulman & Greenberg.
MAX GROSS and JOSEPH GROSS, individually and trading as Max & Joseph Gross.
WILLIAM VAN WAARDT, doing business as William Van Waardt & Co.
JOSEPH SCHROEDER.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Harry G. Puffer, a grocer, of Deposit, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $12,353 and assets of $900.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Bull, Frederick W.—A. La Velle et al.$1,562.44
Chelsea Loft Co.—K. S. Roosevelt....5,568.10
Croft, Albert C.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co. 169.97
Cohen, Elias A.—Robert Griffin Co......531.40
Chinitz, Barnet—W. T. Lambert.........541.91
Commonwealth Comedy Co.—L. Marks.195.20
Same—F. P. Donovan..................405.20
Ciancimino, Antonio—E. Masiao.......258.20
Daly, Charles W., and John J. Conway, (Cumberland Taxicab Co.)—E. Brady et al., costs 112.09
Downey, William J.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 216.96
Donohue, J. Michael and Marie—E. Elsing & Co. 200.70
Epstein, Leo J.—M. Strauss et al....1,009.35
Edelstein, Robert—Empire Rubber and Tire Co. 755.39
Esposito, Erminio—T. Tassini et al.....125.40
Finger, Joseph—J. P. Martin............225.20
Gallagher, Frank H.—F. W. Bancroft..232.41
Galwey, Geoffrey—L. G. Spindler, costs.254.38
Gastman, Abraham—J. Bruschi..........127.85
Gullette, Olive—A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co. 124.20
Graf, Nathan U.—Bronx County Auto Co. 129.15
Grosman, George W.—J. Frender......240.20
Same—Same 855.20
Hoyt, Daniel J.—H. A. Bogart..........132.69
H. M. Weill Co.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 222.20
Hilands, William J.—A. W. Simpson.32,142.13
Holzderber, Charles P.—Thomas T. Hopper Co. 1,161.06
Harlem River Architectural Iron Works M. Fedel 232.70
Hyde, Charles H.—M. E. Mahon et al.20,115.00
Harbison Co.—J. Clay..................648.66
Hammett, Ruth E.—G. Hadden..........109.21
Ivor Realty Corp. and Marks Wolff—Casolaro Painting and Decorating Co..849.92
I. Osserman—United Wall Paper Decorators' Association 904.64
Klein, Anna—L. Goldberg...............251.90
Kalisk, Maxwell—C. A. Briggs, Jr....12,484.17
Keaus, Sigmund—J. Haft et al..........296.50
Levey, Arnold A., and William Trubovitz—F. Meyerson 388.72
Lamrel Film Corp.—First National Bank of Greenwood 1,462.28
Lowensohn, Solomon and Samuel, (Sol Lowensohn & Son,) Theresa Lowensohn and Sarah Lowensohn—D. W. Kahn..408.50
Licht, Harry—M. Florin................414.02
Mayer, George C.—J. C. Anderson......218.95
Marvin, Harry N.—H. Casler........20,005.40
Morrison, Lee—M. C. Taggart...........528.60
Nearpass, Charles E.—E. C. Augustine.541.82
Oppenheim, Carl S.—Weisburger & Moch, 115.89
Richards, Charles I.—M. L. F. C. Richards 4,075.00
Radt, Max—R. L. Maynard et al....20,083.24
Realty Holding Co.—New York Title and Mortgage Co. 1,797.38
Steele, Chauncey D.—O. Simpson......673.15
Stern, Sidney—B. Palinsky.............121.71
Stern, Helen—Nathan C. Bruno.........204.65
Schloss, David—C. F. Keyes............238.55
Smith, Anning J.—City of New York..5,846.98
Same—Same 7,746.15
Service Art Press—S. H. Wood.........121.70
Sonsin, Joseph, and Joseph Sonsin Co.—H. B. Smith Co. 540.57
Sawyer, Antonia—S. Kantrenstein......264.50
Seldin, Samuel—M. Mandel.............385.15
Sessions, Leigh J.—F. H. Tuttle et al. 1,359.37
Sophoclis, Gust—Gramercy Chocolate Co 488.24
Wm. H. Tiedemann and Wm. H. Tiedemann—Vilbrock Plumbing Co. 736.20
Wolff, Marks—Casolaro Painting and Decorating Co. 259.05
Wadowics, Michael—L. P. Kristeller..1,031.70
West, Robert E., John H. Chase, and Atius A. Crooke—F. M. Jacobs.....138.78
Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St.—Matthew Gilson & Co..642.30
Wacht, Tillie—Lincoln Trust Co......983.25

In Bronx County.

Chaves, Abraham J.—M. Leber et al..$178.40
Dunn, Timothy, as guardian—J. Riley & Sons Trucking Co. 109.83
Hengel, Andrew—E. Fleischl et al.....166.11
Lee, George D.—R. A. Butler...........226.72
Same—H. Davis 366.82
Trask Building Co.—F. Speyer........4,637.25

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Ragus Tea and Coffee Co.—C. Wilson, April 20, 1914, reversed.............$2,095.61
Williams, James J.—I. Leibowitz, Jan. 2, 1918, canceled....................366.92
Baer, Jette—P. Nitke, Oct. 11, 1917...1,136.70
United Drug Co.—J. A. Wolff, July 6, 1917, reversed 3,170.72
Pileggi, Vincenzo—Pennsylvania Rubber Co. of N. Y., May 28, 1917..........165.43
Stringer, G. Franklin—National Surety Co., Oct. 25, 1917, canceled.......2,849.26
White, Anna M.—Contopoulo Bros., Sept. 11, 1917 ....585.92

In Bronx County.

Gent, Caroline B.—Bronx Borough Bank, Sept. 1, 1917.......................$814.10

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABERDEEN—L. N. Danielson; Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Danielson, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery, hosiery; McAlpin.

AKRON, Ohio—Federman Dept. Store; Mr. Friedman, waists, children's coats, silk dresses; 116 W. 32d.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; H. G. Cameron, coats, suits, dresses; 260 5th Av.

ALANY, N. Y.—Silas Sporborg; millinery, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way, Room 604.

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Skinner-Chamberlain Co.; Miss Frisley, house dresses, waists; Miss Holvik, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

ALTON, Ill.—Sternberg Bros.; J. H. Sternberg, ladies' wear; Hermitage.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—G. E. Smith Co.; A. N. Lowles, clothing; Broadway Central.

AMSTERDAM—Max Gray, suits, dresses; Room 920, 1,133 B'way.

ANDERSON, S. C.—B. Fleishman & Bros.; S. Fleishman, men's, women's clothing; 1,161 Broadway; Herald Square.

ATCHISON, Kan.—J. Wallenstein, millinery, ready to wear; Imperial.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Max Kutz Millinery Co.; A. Kitchin, millinery; Bonta Narragansett.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Smullian & Shalloway; S. Smullian, furn. goods; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Lauers Dept. Store; M. H. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Sauer, Men's sweaters, work-dress shirts; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—M. Summerfield, Son & Co.; M. Summerfield, pants; Marlborough.

BALTIMORE—Lauer's Dept. Store; M. H. Goldstein, coats, suits, dresses; York.

BALTIMORE—B. Katzenstein & Bros.; W. Katzenstein, woolens; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Klein-Moffett Co.; D. A. Moffett, children's dresses; 1,270 B'way; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. Schott, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats, millinery; 598 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Mrs. M. Lannon, waists, underwear, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. L. Seligman, shoes; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; I. Sacks, ribbons; Albemarle.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss Brauer, millinery, flowers, feathers; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery; 470 4th Av.

BELVIDERE, Ill.—Hovey & Schaeffer; E. C. Hovey, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

BILLINGS, Mont.—Popular Dept. Store; H. Lipsker, clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av., Room 657.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; J. Goldstein, notions, men's furn. goods; 39 W. 32d; Aberdeen.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph; M. Nussbaum, laces, embroideries, trimmings, veilings; 116 West 32d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; Miss A. Cunningham, laces; 1,150 B'way.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Bender Clothing Co.; C. C. Bender, clothing; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. F. Durant, men's, boys' clothing; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Silberman, machine-made dresses; Miss Thulin, ladies' coats; Mrs. Bogle, ladies' silk-muslin underwear; Miss Vincent, ladies' suits, basement buyers; Miss Dodd, infants' wear; Mr. Ring, dresses, furs; Mr. Riordan, bath robes, kimonos; Mr. Rafeld, juniors, coats, suits, dresses; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. Adelson, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Kelly, corsets; Miss Kramer, house dresses, kimonos; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Peabody, Tucker Co.; W. B. Peabody, carpets; Bristol.

BOSTON—The Enterprise Cloak Co.; J. L. Wolbarsht, suits; Room 920, 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mr. Cook, bungalow aprons, corsets, dresses, kimonos; Miss Kramer, Miss O'Connell, Miss Kelly, representing Miss Townes, hdkfs.; Miss Hornstein, Spring and Fall coats; Miss O'Brian, skirts, suits; Mr. Wilson, Spring suits; Mr. Gest, gloves, ribbons; Miss Durant, boys', men's clothing; Mr. Hartford, small wares; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, women's dresses; G. L. Lee, laces, hdkfs., trimmings, ribbons, neckwear; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. H. Jury, inexpensive dresses; E. A. Pitman, books; J. Keough, men's clothing, basement; Mr. Watson, Mr. Flaherty, representing; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; S. Falk, boys' clothing, furn. goods; A. F. Dalton, waists, sweaters; R. M. Dean, toys, small wares, buttons, toilet, fancy, leather goods, paper patterns; Miss M. C. Mackey, cotton underwear, petticoats, negligees; 470 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, jewelry, silver, novelties; H. P. Cleary, millinery; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, knit goods, corsets; Miss Betz, Miss Barth, representing; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss Jackson, muslin underwear, negligees, infants' wear; Miss Cummings, Miss Lanigan, books, stationery; Mrs. E. P. Wright, corsets; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss Lanigan, stationery; Miss Cummings, books; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; J. J. Connolly, furn. goods; A. J. Sutton, bathrobes, house coats, boys' furn. goods; 2 West 37th.

CANTON, Ohio—Redfern Style Shop; J. H. Hirschl, general ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

CHICAGO—S. T. Corydon Co.; S. T. Corydon, dress goods, ready to wear; Miss K. Willworth, ready to wear; 1,133 Broadway; Latham.

CHICAGO—Dixie Tailoring Co.; H. L. Stern, clothing; Manhattan.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss L. C. Fuller, millinery; 404 4th Av.; Albert.

CHICAGO—The Fair; D. W. Newton, stationery; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, dresses; A. H. Winkler, sweaters, waists; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. Mandel, handkerchiefs, laces; Mrs. J. C. Nichols, millinery; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Miss J. Carlson, H. Felsenthal, infants' wear; F. D. Leeds, carpets, rugs; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—H. Greenberg Co.; M. Greenberg, woolens; Navarre.

CHICAGO—J. Oppenheimer Co.; G. M. Sachs, notions, laces, hdkfs.; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—F. M. Matthews, georgette crepe, silk waists, underwear; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.—W. Weinstein, laces, embroideries, ribbons, hdkfs.; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; M. L. Marcus, white goods; D. C. Blair, silks, satins; T. Thackery, underwear; T. Doherty, notions, fancy goods; G. Tatlinger, notions; 1,107 B'way.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; C. C. Vosburgh, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.; Bristol.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. R. Rogers, men's, women's shoes; 116 W. 32d.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Miss M. Stalb, [illegible] muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss C. Kavanaugh, infants' wear, petticoats; 350 Broadway.

CLARKSBURG, Va.—Grand Leader; J. Yost, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way, Room 503.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee & Co.; Mr. Foster, general merchandise; Mrs. Kurz, dresses; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss P. Hopper, skirts; Miss J. Hogan, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schnebby, furn., knit goods; Miss Workman, ribbons; Miss Gustel, hosiery; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Mrs. A. H. Boehler, millinery; 116 West 32d.

CLEVELAND—W. B. Davis Co.; T. P. Jones, furn. goods; Gregorian.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; E. C. Wingerbach, millinery; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; G. J. Baum, silks, dress goods; 230 5th Av.

COFFEYVILLE, Ky.—Logan & Stephens Mercantile Co.; J. H. Stephens, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Armbruster Co.; C. A. Cassidy, furn. goods; 353 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; C. Adams, furn. goods; 1,150 B'way; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; T. E. N. Taylor, domestics, dress goods, silks, laces; Holland House.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; A. L. Schmitt, dress goods, blankets; 1,150 Broadway; Breslin.

DALLAS, Texas—Texas D. G. Co.; H. G. Egzers, general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.

DANVILLE, Penn.—Cohen Bros.; B. F. Cohen, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; C. J. Von Maur, ready-to-wear, infants' wear; 1,133 Broadway.

DAYTON, Ohio—L. Troxler Co.; L. Troxler, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; Miss Skelly, coats, suits; L. M. Schwab, upholstery goods; 230 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—L. Troxler Co.; W. K. Sutton, housefurn. goods; 116 West 32d.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; Miss Skelly, coats; 230 5th Av.

DECATUR, Ill.—W. Gushard Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Hill, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

DENVER—The Neusteter Co.; Miss T. Feenberg, waists, skirts; 364 5th Av.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; Miss A. S. Williard, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss R. E. Cross, art needlework, yarns, silks; 71 West 23d.

DENVER—M. Weinberg, jobber coats, suits; Room 1910, 15 E. 26th.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Sons; P. P. Brehm, rugs, draperies, carpets; 3 West 29th St.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Desendorf, art goods; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss Mahony, children's wear; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. L. Gleaves, millinery; 354 4th Av.; Wellington.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss L. Davis, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.

DULUTH—M. C. Altenberg Co.; M. C. Altenberg, cloaks, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.

DULUTH, Minn.—I. Treimuth; E. W. Kaltenbach, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

DULUTH, Minn.—Miller-Albenberg Co.; M. C. Albenberg, women's, children's wear; Flanders.

DURHAM, N. C.—Q. E. Rawls & Son; H. C. Rawls, women's ready-to-wear, piece goods; McAlpin.

EASTON, Penn.—Wm. Laubach & Sons; J. H. Sisman, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.

ELKHART, Ind.—H. B. Sykes Co.; L. C. Maisner, ready-to-wear; Miss D. Chester, corsets, children's wear, undermuslins; 1,133 B'way.

ELMIRA, N. Y. — Sullivan-Knapp Clothing Co.; J. H. Sullivan, clothing, furn. goods; York.

ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Dept. Store; C. E. Gamble, W. Kennedy, men's clothing, furnishing goods; 1,150 Broadway; Grand.

ERIE, Penn.—Osborne Norman Co.; N. C. Norman, general merchandise; Miss Knob, waists, dresses, infants' wear; Miss Ayer, millinery; 1,170 Broadway.

ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; E. J. Heartell, dry goods; 1,239 B'way.

EVANSVILLE — A. Kaiser, ready-to-wear; Room 610, 1,170 Broadway.

FORT DODGE, Iowa—Tuercke Co.; L. Charon, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; W. C. Burke, general mdse.; 1,239 Broadway.

FORT WAYNE—J. Stillman, millinery, flowers, coats, dresses; 37 West 26th.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Carroll & Byers; P. H. Byers, ready-to-wear; 47 W. 34th; Marlborough.

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—G. H. Estes, general mdse.; Herald Square.

GALVESTON—Garbode, Erband & Co.; B. McMannon, house furn. goods; 1,170 Broadway; Latham.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Judson & Rogers; Mrs. A. H. Rogers, women's ready-to-wear; Algonquin.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; H. A. Wilson, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 353 4th Av.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—H. B. Griffith; H. W. Randall, cloaks, corsets; A. L. Larsen, dry goods; Flanders.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; E. W. Wurzburg, general mdse.; 105 Grand.

GREENSBURG, Penn. — New York Store; Miss E. Kohanowitz, millinery, ready-to-wear; Holland House.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; J. W. Bowman, dry goods; T. P. McCubbin, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.; Continental.

HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. J. Egan, hosiery, underwear, gloves; C. S. Cleasby, boys' clothing; K. M. Rice, representing; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Menter, Rosenbloom & Co.; B. Z. Brewer, men's, women's clothing; 114 5th Av.

HOUSTON—McCardell & Sauer; W. McCardell, millinery; 303 5th Av.

JACKSON, Mich.—L. H. Field Co.; E. D. Smith, F. G. Miller, representing; Longacre.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; J. J. O'Neil, hosiery, underwear; A. Miller, silks; Mr. Chapman, merchandise manager; J. Terbeck, domestics; Mr. Mufley, toys; Mrs. A. B. Krauss, muslin underwear; Miss Scullin, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 105 Grand.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—P. Kessell, millinery; 37 W. 26th; Netherland.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—H. Levi & Co.; J. Minda, furn. goods, pants, shirts; Ansonia.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; Miss R. Kessler, millinery; 45 W. 34th.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Muller Co.; Miss A. Snodgrass, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

LANCASTER, Penn. — Watt & Shand; P. Watt, linens, blankets; W. Shand, representing; 432 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bros.; W. H. Hager, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, cloaks, suits, millinery, infants' wear; 37 W. 26th.

LAREDO, Texas—A. C. Richter, general mdse., ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—A. B. Sutherland & Co.; G. M. Talbot, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Ross-Shipp Co.; Mr. Shipp, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; W. R. Sledd, silks, woolen dress goods; 116 W. 32d; Latham.

LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; Miss A. Roberts, jewelry, silverware; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Miss Timmons, muslin underwear, petticoats, sweaters, bathing suits, basement; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE — Stewart D. G. Co.; Mrs. Joyes, ribbons, art embroideries; Miss McKibbon, hadkfs.; Miss McCroy, laces, robes, embroideries, trimmings, neckwear; Miss S. Stevens, millinery, flowers, feathers; J. C. Smith, domestics, linens, comforters; 2 W. 37th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Sternau's; L. H. Sternau, clothing; Arlington.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Strauss & Sons Co.; C. A. Greenman, notions, laces, neckwear, trimmings, ribbons; 1,133 B'way; Arlington.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Lyon, Lang & Goldstein Co.; I. M. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. R. Millner & Co.; B. K. Merryman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

MANHATTAN, Kan.—L. Eakin, general mdse.; 44 East 23d.

MARIETTA, Ohio—Otto Bros.; C. W. Otto, coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 B'way, Room 509.

MARION, Va.—M. Weil, clothing; Grand.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; R. Rosenthal, millinery; 225 5th Av.

MEMPHIS—E. C. Denoux, clothing; Grand.

MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; M. J. Starr, millinery; A. L. McCoy, linens; 1,150 B'way.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; W. W. Daniels, domestics, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Herald Square.

Continued on Following Page.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. LEO BAUMANN, Defendant.

The President of the United States of America to Leo Baumann, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wheresoever the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by the United States of America and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Witness, Honorable Learned Hand, Judge of the District Court of the United [Seal] States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 14th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

ALEX GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, United States Attorney, Solicitor for United States of America.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.

ALEX GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

To Leo Baumann, the Defendant above named:

The foregoing Writ of Subpoena is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Martin T. Manton, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated January 16, 1918, and filed on January 17, 1918, with the Writ of Subpoena and Bill in Equity herein, in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, at the United States Courts and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, February 5, 1918.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, U. S. Courts and P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Read This and Get Busy!

A manufacturer whose brain never shirks (even in war time) learned of a mighty "good buy" in the way of yardage that could be had for *spot cash* only! He came to me, secured the necessary funds and closed the deal all in 24 hours!

I am relating this specific case because it is a concrete example of what *you* too can do when you forget the bugaboo of "conservation" and open your eyes to the countless opportunities that the present market affords.

My terms are reasonable and the strictest confidence observed.

Universal Discount Co.

100 Fifth Ave., New York City

LOAN WANTED

For client, from private investor or lender, $5,000 or less on security of gilt-edged utility bonds, which have paid their interest for over fifteen years, and company earning nearly 10 per cent. on its stock. K 288 Times Downtown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

Continued from Preceding Page.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — Charles A. Israel, women's ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss K. M. Riordan, housefurnishing goods, china, toys; 404 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; Miss J. Block, children's clothing; 114 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; S. Sinek, furn. goods; 105 Grand.

MILWAUKEE—H. Stern, Jr., & Bros. Co.; C. G. Stern, wash dress goods; Manhattan.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; T. S. Mayer, coats, suits, waists; Miss B. Wachter, art embroideries; Miss E. Bena, waists; 1,170 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS — Young-Quinlan Co.; N. Lahiff, waists, petticoats, hosiery; Miss K. Walsh, ladies' wear; 220 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Arcade Garment Shop; A. Cohn, Spring gen. mdse.; 1,199 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—S. Schoen & Co.; L. G. Schoen, coats, suits, dresses; Latham.

MOUNT CARMEL, Ill. — J. G. Stanseld's Sons; W. A. Stanseld, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Wellington.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Rich, Schwartz & Joseph; H. Joseph, dry goods; 1,140 B'way.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Frank & Co.; M. S. Loventhal, clothing, furn. goods; Flanders.

NEW MEXICO — Kendall D. G. Co.; Miss Kendall, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—L. Sellman; S. G. Keller, ladies', misses', children's ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS—F. S. Kaufmann, millinery, Hermitage.

NEW ORLEANS—Charles A. Kaufman & Co.; A. I. Kaufman, millinery, muslin underwear; 116 West 32d.

NIAGARA FALLS—Niagara D. G. Co.; F. J. Fisher, mdse. mgr.; 432 4th Av.

NORFOLK, Va.—J. Saks & Co.; J. Saks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; York.

NORFOLK, Va.—Whichard Bros. & Co.; H. W. Whichard, dry goods; Wellington.

NORRISTOWN, Pa.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; York.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Kerr D. G. Co.; Mrs. B. Wolsam, waists, petticoats, (basement;) 1,150 B'way.

OSCEOLA, Iowa—D. Goldsmith Co.; F. Ettinger, general mdse.; Breslin.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa — Baldouff-Rosenblatt Co.; A. Rosenblatt, Miss Ryan, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

OWASSO, Mich.—C. A. Lawrence, millinery; Churchill.

PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; J. H. Rudy, C. D. Barber, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Dills Brothers & Co.; H. H. Dills, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA — "Blauner's;" Miss Schneidman, untrimmed hats; Miss Schenck, skirts; Miss Cohen, Spring coats; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. B. Lerner, waists; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Ladies' Bazaar; S. Greenberg, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

PHILADELPHIA—Myers, De Haan & Co.; M. Myers, raincoats; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Moskowitz & Teitlebaum; H. Teitlebaum, S. I. Rose, silk waists and dresses; 1,270 B'way; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—Apt Bros.; M. S. Apt, notions; Wallick.

PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA — John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, coats, suits; B'way & 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Largman & Bro.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss H. Darmstaedter, jewelry; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Bros.; R. J. Hutching; representing D. Scott, furn. goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; E. Bohn, leather goods; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss B. Ramsey, infants' wear; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koffler, laces; 1,133 B'way.

PITTSBURG—Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. J. Gattman, basement ready-to-wear; J. H. Harris, china, glassware; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURG—A. L. Klopfer Co.; Miss M. Truxell, millinery; Netherland.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. D. Burnett, general mdse.; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH — Frank & Seder; E. C. Portno, ready-to-wear; A. J. Seder, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; H. A. Koch, muslin underwear, petticoats, kimonos, bathing suits; Miss Loeb, waists; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. M. H. Demond, children's wear; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss S. Markowitz, millinery; Miss R. Schwartz, laces, embroideries; Miss B. McCuen, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; B. S. Chapin, Miss J. Davis, Miss M. Moffatt, ready-to-wear; T. W. Kerr, linens; W. M. Diak, notions, stationery; E. E. Grafftey, men's furn. goods; F. H. Myers, silks, dress, wash goods; Miss C. A. Quinn, jewelry; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. F. Carroll, laces, embroideries, neckwear; Miss Moss, notions; Miss Broelman, ribbons; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH — Campbell's; J. Josephson, millinery; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Jacobs, Miss Jones, coats; 364 5th Av.

PORT HURON, Mich.—L. Higer & Sons; Z. Higer, misses' ready-to-wear; 29 West 30th.

PORTLAND, Ore.—W. Seller & Co.; H. Lowengart, crockery; 43 Leonard.

PROVIDENCE—J. Samuels & Bro.; T. Eisner, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; J. Hood, linens; 230 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mfgrs. Outlet Co.; Miss R. Frank, laces; H. Wonderlich, carpets, rugs; 116 West 32d.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. A. Ward, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

QUINCY, Ill. — Kespohl-Mobrenstecher Co.; H. J. Fortkamp, linens; 44 E. 23d; Breslin.

RALEIGH, N. C. —Boylan-Pearce Co.; W. Pearlstein, general mdse.; Aberdeen.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann Co.; E. J. Kaufmann, coats, suits; Miss E. Fowler, waists; 353 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, silks, dress goods; Miss Comoli, laces; 432 4th Av.

ROANOKE, Va.—S. H. Heironimus & Co.; Mrs. R. Bell, women's ready-to-wear; C. B. Cole, domestics, gloves; 353 4th Av.

ROANOKE, Va.—New York Bazaar; L. M. Kohen, dry goods; B'way Central.

ROANOKE, Va.—S. H. Heironimus & Co.; H. D. Gray, hosiery, infants' wear; Collingwood.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; M. B. O'Toole, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.; Woodward.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — McCurdy - Robinson Co.; J. L. Geraghty, general mdse.; 351 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meyer, Nusbaum & Co.; M. Nusbaum, silks, linens; Wallick.

SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; W. H. Sanborn, general mdse; 230 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—L. & A. Cohn; G. F. Weidner, domestics; 470 4th Av.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—L. Adler; M. Marschak, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; Wallick.

SAN ANGELO — Palais Millinery; Miss Haynes, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Dalkowitz Bros.; S. Dalkowitz, dry goods; 45 W. 34th; Bristol.

SAN ANTONIO—Emil Blum Co.; Mr. Blum, handkerchiefs, leather goods; 1,140 B'way.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; M. Bluethe, dress goods; C. A. Dietrick, ladies' garments; J. W. Carrithers, notions; W. A. Hohner, men's, boys' clothing; 43 Leonard.

SANDUSKY, Ohio—Kugel Bros.; B. Kugel, women's underwear, hosiery, gloves; 1,233 B'way; Albert.

SAN FRANCISCO—L. Dinkelspiel & Co.; L. Ettlinger, ladies', children's hosiery, knit underwear; 377 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Mr. Artiers, toys; 114 5th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Rhodes Co.; O. F. Condon, dress goods, silks; 1,150 Broadway.

SEATTLE—Bon Marche; Mr. Calhoun, silks, dress goods; Mr. McGill, Miss Fallon, representing; 230 5th Av.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; A. J. Boisvert, housefurn. goods; 1,261 B'way.

SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; E. Moog, domestics, silks, dress goods; 1,261 B'way.

SIOUX CITY.—Pelletier Stores Co.; Miss O. Grieve, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

SOUTH CHICAGO—The Lederer Co.; A. I. Spilker, merchandise manager, silk dress goods; cotton goods; J. Armon, hosiery, underwear, men's furnish., rugs; 1,133 B'way.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Blakely D. G. Co.; P. Driscoll, coats, suits, corsets, muslin underweary, millinery; Breslin.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, pictures; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; N. Wallace, ribbons, laces, hdkfs., trimmings; 230 5th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; P. F. Slade, white goods, laces, cloaks, notions, jewelry; 320 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Butler Bros.; H. J. Littledale, general mdse.; 495 B'way; Herald Square.

ST. LOUIS—The Fair Cloak & Suit Co.; A. Deutsch, ready-to-wear; R. 610, 1,170 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Klines; Miss J. Flynn, waists; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. Hall, misses' coats, suits; 23 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Schaper Bros.; C. L. Schaper, ready-to-wear; Navarre.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—T. C. O'Bryan Co.; T. C. O'Bryan, women's ready-to-wear; Marlborough.

ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; Miss M. Seller, sweaters, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 1,133 B'way.

ST. PAUL—The Macey Co.; L. Silverstein, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, children's wear; Claridge.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Field, Schlick & Co.; Mrs. R. Hurley, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Miss Seller, laces; 1,133 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; H. A. Andree, coats, suits; 1,239 Broadway; Marie Antoinette.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. McPherson, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Emporium; E. C. Ferguson, piece goods; 1,239 Broadway.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Roth Bros. Co.; C. F. Lines, general mdse.; Holland House.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; J. W. Darling, silks; 220 5th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chappel-Dyer Co.; C. E. Teeple, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d; Park Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; Miss E. Quinn, infants' wear; Imperial.

TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; F. J. Knadler, housefurnishing goods, toys; 23 E. 26th.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—May Corset and Novelty Shop; Miss K. May, corsets; Latham.

TIFFIN, Ohio—Warner-Koller Co.; N. A. Koller, dry goods; 4 West 22d; Flanders.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; L. Epstein, draperies, furniture; 1,170 B'way; Wallick.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; A. B. Koch, general mdse.; 1,170 B'way.

TOLEDO — Lion D. G. Co.; J. A. Mack, misses' suits, girls' coats; 25 East 26th.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Parsons Garment Co.; S. Lieberman, ready-to-wear; Latham.

TRINIDAD, Col.—Jamestown House Furn. Goods Go.; Mr. Leeson, dry goods; 105 Grand.

TROY, N. Y.—Wm. H. Frear & Co.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Navarre.

TROY, N. Y.—W. P. Herbert & Co.; W. P. Herbert, women's ready-to-wear; Brostell.

TYLER, Texas—Mayer & Schmidt; Mrs. M. McKenna, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

UTICA, N. Y.—Folkner & Brink Co.; I. Brink, coats, skirts, dresses; York.

UTICA, N. Y.—Brandegee-Kincaid Co.; J. P. Meyer, clothing; 215 4th Av.; Brostell.

UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; C. A. Vencill, coats, suits, hosiery, gloves; Manhattan.

UTICA, N. Y.—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, silks, laces, millinery, hats; 320 5th Av.; Somerset.

WARREN, Penn.—B. Essylstyne, ready-to-wear; 351 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. M. Johnson, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; T. F. Finnin, notions, jewelry; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; W. W. Everett, general mdse; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, N. C.—Lewis D. G. Co.; J. T. Lewis, ready-to-wear; R. 517, 47 W. 34th.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, art goods, jewelry; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON — Bertram Cohn, women's ready-to-wear; Martinique.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; R. Menzie, coats, suits, dresses; 220 5th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. C. M. Nohe, millinery; 432 4th Av.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Rubin Department Store; Mr. Rubin, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa—S. Eichman, women's garments; Imperial.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Blum Bros.; H. Blum, coats, suits; 308 5th Av.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn.—F. H. Patchen Co.; Miss E. Kramer, dress goods, silks; Wallick.

WILMINGTON, Ohio—H. B. Patterson & Co.; H. B. Patterson, clothing, furnishing goods; Wellington.

WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; A. J. Viau, dress goods, domestics, hosiery, underwear; 1,270 Broadway; Hermitage.

WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; W. J. McGrath, gingham, prints; H. F. Wood, ribbons; 404 4th Av.

WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; J. S. Marsden, gloves; Miss McLaughlin, dresses; 230 5th Av.

YOAKUM, Texas—E. Hertz, ready-to-wear, novelties; 35 Claremont Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest Sons; L. S. Hydeman, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest Sons; Miss L. M. Culbertson, dresses; 404 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—Golden Rule; C. F. Horner, dry goods; G. H. Martin, general mdse; Hargrave.

YORK, Penn.—C. H. Bear & Co.; Mrs. H. O. Smith, millinery; Mrs. G. Chronister, sweaters, muslin underwear; Miss J. Zinn, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs; Miss E. Grayville, corsets; 44 East 23d.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; E. E. Moore, Miss L. Biddle, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Central Stores Co.; W. H. Toulman, ready-to-wear; Mrs. J. J. Hennessy, millinery; Navarre.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber Sons Co.; S. Weber, dry goods; 44 E. 23d.

WOOL MARKET IS FIRM.

Demand for South American Goods Is Feature of Trading.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Demand for South American wool is the principal feature of the wool market, which is firmer than it has been for the last two weeks. It is believed that conditions in South America constitute the chief reason for this greater strength. England, Japan, and Italy have been buying wool there and this has made the supply smaller for the United States. South American wools are needed for making uniforms for the United States Government.

"It is understood that mills have been keeping out of the cotton market in an effort to break the market. Some feel that price fixing may come, but the opinion is expressed that there will be no fixing of the maximum price and that there is more likelihood of fixing a minimum one.

"Evidence of a more acute shortage, exceeding high fabric costs, and inability on the part of buyers to obtain the quantity of merchandise required are noted in the woolen goods market. This market is strong, because the supply is small and probably becoming smaller.

"The important consideration in the cotton goods market is obtaining sufficient supply to meet the pressing demands. This applies to both buyers and manufacturers. Cotton goods are proving that they are much more of a necessity than was believed possible, and that the relative values are still very large, as compared with most other styles of merchandise. The outlook is for still higher prices together with a demand sufficient to absorb all and more than the industry can produce."

TO TAKE PLACE OF COTTON.

Chemist Said to Have Used Wood Cellulose for Explosives.

The successful use for the first time in the United States of wood cellulose as a substitute for cotton in the manufacture of explosives, a scientific achievement that may have far-reaching results, was announced yesterday in a paper presented at the third annual convention of the Technical Association of the American Paper and Pulp Association at the Waldorf-Astoria. The importance of this discovery was said to be indicated by the fact that had German scientists not made a similar discovery under stress of circumstances the Germans today probably would be without means of producing explosives in necessary quantities, since cotton imports have been shut off. It was stated that the chemist making the discovery was W. E. Byron Baker of Lock Haven, Penn.

Henry P. Carruth of the American Writing Paper Company, President of the Technical Association, said in his report that the work of standardizing methods was rapidly progressing.

For immediate delivery

"Peter Pan"
Gingham Cloth

"Bangkok Shantung"
Superior All Cotton

"Rangoon"
Silk Mixed Shantung

Henry Glass & Co
44-46-48 White St
New York

DRESS GOODS WANTED

Serges—Gabardine—Ottomans—Wool Taffetas—Wool Batistes—Henriettas—Mohairs—Broadcloths—any quantities—in the following numbers:

BCN 36" Mohair
SCLX 50" Mohair
PSL 35" Mohair
SLE 35" Hair Line Mohair
CBR Cotton Warp Batiste
BA All Wool Batiste
NTA All Wool Taffeta
NCO All Wool Henrietta
CGN 36" Granite
BPN 54" A W Panama
CSG 36" C W Storm Serge
PFS 35" A W French Serge
HG 35" Hair Line Granite
GBN 48" All Wool Gabardine
AWP 41" All Wool Gabardine
OT 37" All Wool Ottoman
AWS 41" All Wool Storm Serge
4002 Serge
HWO 37" C W Ottoman
CS or 1209 36" C W French Serge
WSG 50" C W Storm Serge
WF 48" A W French Serge
50" & 54" A W Storm Serges
Or Similar Materials
Also Broadcloth.

Tel. Gramercy 6989. Address Shuldener, 227 4th Ave.

SUITS COATS
RECORD BREAKING VALUES

Suit No. 1036
All-Wool American Poplin, All Shades,
$12.75

Coat No. 2009
All-Wool American Poplin, All Shades,
$8.75

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.
T. WEINBERG & SONS
38-44 West 26th St. Far. 3468.

SWEATERS
Fibre Silk, Thread Silk, Shetland, Zephyr
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
The most elaborate range of UP-TO-THE-MINUTE models ever shown by any manufacturer.
COHEN BROS.
The Leading Sweater House.
16-18-20 West 32nd St. New York
Our Complete Fall Showing Now Ready.

Silks—Serges Dresses
Any quantity, any price, any good style, to any place, absolutely guaranteed immediate delivery.
Serges, Silks and Novelty Dresses
$6.75 to $13.75
BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG
120-135 West 27th Street.
New York City

Cotton Dresses
$1.75 to $6.00
—styled for quick selling, priced for profitable retailing and made by the largest producers of cotton dresses in the country. A line worth while seeing—today!
Wash Skirts $9 to $45 dozen.
ROSEBUD MFG. CO
Quality Merchandise Economically Produced
37-43 WEST 26th ST., NEW YORK
Rosebud Cotton Dresses

DERBY Waist Inc.
Progressive stores everywhere are featuring
DERBY STOUTS
—scientifically modelled to fit stout figures.
An assortment, combined with "Derby" regulars, will prove immensely profitable.
Immediate Deliveries
40 West 32nd St., N. Y.

COATS LADIES' MISSES' SUITS
SUIT No. 2660
Men's Wear Serge, Peau de Cygne lined throughout.
EXTRA SPECIAL
$12.75
COAT No. 3556
American Woolen Co. Poplin.
EXTRA SPECIAL
$8.75
D. M. JONAS,
3 EAST 28TH ST., N. Y. MAD. SQ. 6985

"Crepe Juliette"
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE
is a Georgette, absolutely pure dye, not weighted, making it absolutely indestructible and washable.
WHEN BUYING DRESSES OR WAISTS, ASK FOR IT.
NONE BETTER MADE IN AMERICA
CONTINENTAL SILK MILLS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
95 MADISON AVENUE - - - NEW YORK

Be sure to see our wonderful range of
POPULAR PRICED
COATS and SUITS
for Juniors, Misses, Stouts and Out Sizes
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Mutual Garment Co.
16-18-20 West 32nd St. New York

GINSBERG BROS.
3-5-7 West 35th Street
Values you can't resist
DRESSES
WAISTS
For immediate delivery

SKIRT SPECIALS
Biggest Line. Immediate Deliveries.
No. 3484: All Wool Mannish Plaid in contrasting colorings, pleated, shirred back, novelty belt. Trimmed with large pearl buttons. Price $3.87½ Net.
Ask to see our No. 1034: A Barroutau Skirt in 10 popular shades.....$5.75
GOLDSTEIN CO., 43 W. 24th St.

Taffeta Dresses
ALL COLORS
6.75—8% off, 10 days
TIP TOP DRESS CO.
134 WEST 37TH

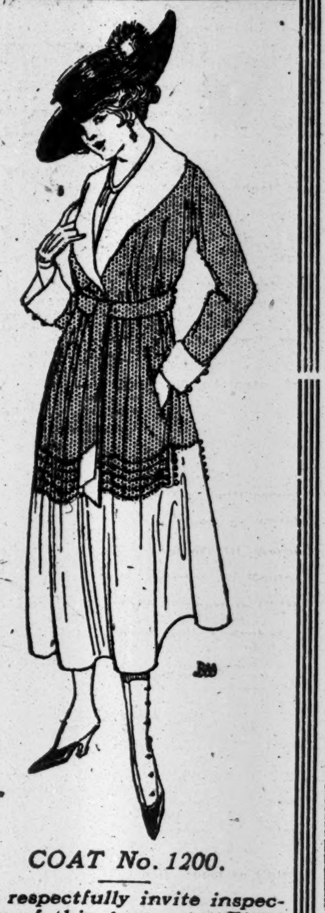
Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway, N. Y.
Manufacturers' Agents.

PERLMARK DRESSES
$12.75 to $22.50
Silks and Serges
Immediate Delivery from Stock
MARK PERLMAN
25-29 West 31st Str. New York

Heavy Domestic Georgettes
WAISTS
In all pastel shades
$27 and $36 doz.
Bronner Mfg. Co.
1270 Broadway

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

SCOUT OUTFITS
Military Equipment for Boys.
J. EMIL DRYFOOS & SON,
5-11 University Place.



COAT No. 1200.
We respectfully invite inspection of this garment. There are hundreds of them on our racks in all materials and shades, ready for immediate delivery.
THE
G. B. G.
MFG. CO., INC.
15 EAST 26th ST.

Monarch
Saves You 20%
By Eliminating Selling Expenses
By Reducing Overhead
By Figuring Minimum Gross Profits
MONARCH DRESSES
are the sensation of the season—in style and in price. Have you seen them?
Monarch Dress Co.,
6 West 32d St., New York

We've moved from our old place to
72—74
Madison Ave.
bet. 27th & 28th Sts.
Larger quarters, so that we can serve our friends more efficiently.
POTTER
TEXTILE Co. Inc.
'Phones 1166 1167 Mad. Sq.
CHICAGO Barbe & Loeb 154 Mentor Bldg.
ST. LOUIS J. A. Knapp 201 Benoit Bldg.

UNIFORM
Manufacturers Should Purchase
Cotton Fabrics of Merit
now and here! This is the only certainty of best value and prompt delivery
Denzer & Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York.

BELTS
for Women and Children
"S. & S." Novelties succeed as surely as originals precede.
Our "Tommy Atkins" belt is one of a thousand numbers awaiting you here!
SLOTE & SCHAFFER
"The BELT HOUSE of New York"
49-53 E 21st St. New York City

Another Miracle
Don't Miss the
Sveltline
REVELATION
on Living Models
It spells salvation for the stout woman and more business for you.
DON'T BUY—JUST LEARN.
For dealers and representatives only.
47 West 34th St. 3rd Floor.
Associated Stylish Stout-Wear Makers, Inc.

Come today and see Herman Coats. Every number a Value!
HERMAN CLOAK Co
The Big Popular Priced Coat House
Girls to Ladies
1333 BROADWAY at 36th St.
NEW YORK

PRISCILLA COATS
for Misses
Are styled right up-to-the-minute and priced right-down-to-the ground.
Innumerable trim and youthful new spring models in all popular fabrics now on display.
Have you seen them?
H. Goldwater & Co.
36-46 W. 25th St., N.Y.

KAYANEE WAISTS
TWO PRICES ONLY
$18 to $27 Doz.
in Crepe de Chines, Georgettes, Satins, Satin Striped Tubs and Heavy Japs.
It will be difficult to find more value than is available in the Kayanee line at the prices and in the materials mentioned.
KAYANEE WAIST Co
20-28 WEST 33rd ST.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE MADISON SQ. 256-57-58-59

Julius Pollack
Temporary Show Room
Hotel Breslin
29th St. & Broadway, Room 814
COATS AND SUITS

SILK and SERGE
DRESSES
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
$6.75 AND UP.
PIONEER LADIES' GARMENT CO.
6-8 West 32nd St.

Dresses Fashioned by Peggy Paige
Silks & Jerseys $10.75 to $22.50
131 West 35th St.

SPRING DRESSES
We are offering new Spring models in lots at greatly reduced prices.
PHIL. I. LEVENSON & CO.,
39 West 32d St.

'BEST BY TEST'
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 W. B'way, N. Y.
Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES SUITS
COOPER & GRAPES
302 5th Ave., Cor. 31st St.

MILITARY UNIFORMS
of every description.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.
93 Fifth Ave. New York.

Our Spring Line for 1918 of
CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES
is NOW READY.
Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 W. 20th St.

COTTON FABRICS Off Price
R. SERIL & CO., 486 B'way, N. Y.

HA-KU-RA
SILK WAISTS
There is always something new to see in Ha-Ku-Ra Waists. And it's always worth seeing.
Crepe de Chines $27 to $42 dozen, Georgettes $27 to $42, Habutai $18 to $27, Tub Silks $24 to $27, Satins $36, Special Heavy Georgettes $27.
Be sure to call before leaving town.
HANEY-KUTTNER & RAAB
JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
1170 BROADWAY NEW YORK

L&G
LEVINE & GINSBURG Inc.
115-125 West 30th St.
Remember, every dress in our extensive line is manufactured on our premises.
SILKS
JERSEYS
COTTONS
Dresses
$10.50 up
Large Stock on hand. See Them!

F. F. Models
FULL FORM
STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS
The day of the easily satisfied stout customer is past.
She now demands style as well as fit in the garments she buys and wears, and she is getting both in F. F. Models.
BERNSTEIN, BAUM DaCOSTA COMPANY
38 West 32nd Str. New York
13th Floor

Mary's Dresses
Youthful styles, popular styles, salable styles, profitable styles. Many models to choose from. Serges $7.50 up, Silks $7.50 up, Cottons $2.50 up. At Mary's showroom every day.
Henry Hunvald
115 West 27th St., New York

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
COAT AND SUIT HOUSE
OF BIG VALUES
Worsted Whipcord Suit, Worsted Serge Suit, $6.75
American Woolen Co. all wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, $11.50
Complete line of coats and suits from $4.75-$13.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 West 27th Street.

DRYFOOS
Silk Petticoats
"At Home in Best Stores"
131-137 W. 35th St., N. Y.
PHONE GREELEY 397

Army & Navy
Officers' Dispatch Cases, Bedding Rolls, Clothing Rolls, Silk Hat Cords, Sheep Lined Army Coats, Uniforms.
Universal Trading Co.
220 Fourth Ave. New York City.

ITZKOWITZ BROS.
Line ready. Newest novelty. Wide range prices. See special No. 242 Assorted satin stripes, at... $3.25
SKIRTS
245-7 AVE. COR. 24th ST.

OUT OF TOWN MERCHANTS.

Merchants finding their stock running low may replenish it by sending a letter to The New York Times, describing what is wanted. A summary of the letter will appear the next morning on the Business Page as a small advertisement. Replies can be mailed direct to the advertiser, or The Times will supply a box number.

The cost of this service is 50c an agate line of six words.—Advt.

Substantial Investments

Bonds Notes
To yield over 7%

Send for descriptive circular

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co.
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

Investments
Yielding from 5% to over 7½%

OUR February list of investments contains many offerings both sound in character and attractive in yield, offerings to meet every investment requirement.

Send for Circular AG-154

The National City Company
Correspondent Offices in 24 Cities
Bonds—Short Term Notes—Acceptances

City of Asheville North Carolina

5½% Bonds

Maturing Serially 1920-1935

To yield 5%

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Canadian Government & Municipal Bonds

Yield 5½% to 6½%
Principal and interest payable in New York

Send for Circular A-63

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Price Changes, with Shipping Issues in Demand —Interest Waning.

Under cover of strength in the few issues for which speculative demand has been stimulated by reports of impending developments of importance the stock market sold off yesterday on fairly active dealings. The outstanding feature of the day was the buying of shipping issues, which resulted in sharp advances in Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies and both of the Marine issues, with sympathetic gains in American International Corporation and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, both of which have capital invested in steamships. The advance in these stocks was presumably based upon the much advertised shortage of commercial tonnage, and was maintained until a few minutes before the close, when selling produced a slight reaction from the new high records just made. Elsewhere the list was irregular, with most stocks selling fractionally lower than the final prices established on Tuesday.

The marked decrease in the public's interest in security movements is easily explainable on the ground that the war situation has settled back into much the lines occupied before renewed efforts to produce peace discussions stimulated fresh display of speculative interest in the future of business. The news of the past few days has not been of a kind to encourage traders to continue operations on the theory that the war's end is in sight. On the contrary, the indications at the moment favor a long struggle.

To what extent the difficult weather conditions have interfered with production of iron and steel is made painfully clear by the weekly summaries of the trade reviews. The output of pig iron last month fell to a daily average of 77,800 tons, against 93,000 tons for December. The month's output was the smallest since that of May, 1915. On Feb. 1 the number of furnaces in operation was down to 310, comparing with 321 a month earlier, and 345 on Dec. 1. Not only have many furnaces gone out of blast, but the production per furnace has suffered a serious decrease. In the light of these facts The Iron Age characterizes the situation today as being even more discouraging than shown by the figures. The severe cold of the past few days has resulted in a further cut in pig iron production, and, with the railroads giving still less assistance in moving bituminous coal, the steel industry of the country has been reduced to operations only 50 per cent. of normal. Under the most favorable conditions it will be several weeks before decided improvement may be looked for.

Disappointment over the failure of expected improvement in the fuel and transportation situation to materialize has served temporarily to depress sentiment in the financial district. It is realized that the congestion that has become such a serious factor in the conduct of business, particularly where no priority privileges can be claimed because of Government orders, will eventually be worked out, but until the shipping blockade is broken the relief aimed at through promulgation of the fuel conservation orders cannot be obtained.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Traders Principally Interested in Mining and Oil Shares.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The stock market displayed a good tone today with a fair business in investment stocks, but the principal interest was in mining and oil shares, which were active and firm under a broadening demand. Shipping shares were freely bought at rising prices, but foreigners were quiet and Russians neglected.

Money was plentiful owing to maturing Treasury bills, which exceed the weekly sales. Discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 57 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4½	Renewals	3½
Low	3	Last	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾	Four months	6
Five months	5¾	Five months	6
Six months	5¾	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3⅞@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5½@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75 7/16	$4.75 7/16	$4.75 7/16	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75 7/16	$4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.72⅛	5.70⅛
	China—		
	Hongkong	72.00	72.25
	Peking	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Shanghai	106.00	106.50
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	43.625	44.00
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	8.57½	8.56
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.50	51.65
	Yokohama	51.50	51.65
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46	Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	32.75	33.25
	Copenhagen	30.50	31.00
	Christiania	31.75	32.25
19.30	Spain	24.00	24.10
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.40	26.50
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.00	44.10
5.1826	Switzerland	4.51½	4.49½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $624,275,702; balance, $49,402,696; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,018,422; Federal Reserve credit balance, $2[illegible],[illegible]92,000.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.0625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43d, down ¼d; in New York, 86⅛c, down ½c; Mexican dollars, 68¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,732,978	$97,635,519
Internal Revenue—		
Corp. income	722,532	29,646,725
Individual income	600,361	16,550,547
Excess profits	337,539	13,079,505
Miscellaneous	9,566,425	400,595,917
Miscellaneous revenue	3,021,988	128,637,655
Total receipts	$15,981,775	$686,145,871
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	153,010,239	2,621,193,341
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	16,005,106	261,563,731
Expenditures	170,992,014	3,307,339,212

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	506,613	912,903	540,062
Year to date	15,774,290	23,646,059	20,763,360

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
52	53	100	Ajax Rubber	51	51	51	51	+1
2⅜	2½	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	2½	2½	2⅜	2½	...
2⅜	2⅝	1,700	Alaska Juneau	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	23⅜	5,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	23⅛	23½	22⅞	22⅞	− ¼
75⅛	78	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74¾	75	74¾	75	...
78⅛	79	8,200	Am. Beet Sugar	77½	81½	77½	78¾	+1¼
38⅛	38¼	600	Am. Can	38½	38¾	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
90	92	100	Am. Can pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
72	73¼	2,300	Am. Car & Fdry	72¼	73¼	72	72½	+ ¾
31¾	32⅜	900	Am. Cotton Oil	31¼	32⅜	31¼	32	+ ¾
12½	13	400	Am. H. & Leather	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	− ½
57¼	58	200	Am. H. & L. pf	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¼	− ⅝
57¼	57¾	1,700	Am. International	57	58	56¾	57⅝	+1⅛
34	34⅜	5,800	Am. Linseed	33¾	34½	33¼	34⅜	+ ⅞
75	75½	300	Am. Linsed pf	75⅜	75⅝	75	75	− ¼
58	58¼	1,900	Am. Locomotive	58¼	58¾	58	58⅛	− ⅜
12	12¼	2,600	Am. Malting	13	15½	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
55⅛	56¼	1,800	Am. Malting 1st pf	57½	58½	56¼	56½	+ ¾
82¾	83	4,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	83⅜	83⅝	82⅝	82¾	− ½
105	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106	106	106	106	+1
85	100	100	Am. Snuff	94	94	94	94	+4
60	61	200	Am. Steel F'dries	60	60	60	60	−1
106	106½	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	105	106⅞	105	106	+ ½
67	67½	1,200	Am. Sumatra Tob.	66½	67¾	66½	67¾	+1
107½	107¾	900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	107½	107¾	107⅛	107¾	− ¼
165	166	800	Am. Tobacco	166½	168⅞	166½	167⅞	+ ⅛
97	..	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	98	98	98	98	...
52¾	53	1,500	Am. Woolen	53¼	53⅜	52¼	52¾	− ⅜
29½	30	400	Am. Writing P. pf	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅝	− ⅞
13	15	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	14	14	14	14	− ½
44	44½	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	44	44	44	44	−2
63⅛	63¼	8,100	Anaconda Copper	63¼	63⅜	62¾	63	− ¼
58⅝	59	100	Associated Oil	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ¼
84⅝	84⅞	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	− ⅜
81½	82½	1,200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	81¾	82	81⅝	82	+ ½
113½	113¾	27,000	At., Gulf & West I.	109¼	114¾	108½	114	+4½
61	62¾	400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	61⅞	62½	61⅞	62½	+1½
63½	63¾	2,200	Baldwin Loco	64¼	64¼	63⅜	63⅞	− ⅜
51⅛	51⅜	800	Baltimore & Ohio	51¼	51⅜	51	51⅛	...
99	100¾	100	Barrett Co. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅝
⅞	1	200	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	...
77	79	100	Bethlehem Steel	78	78	78	78	−2½
75¾	76	17,300	Beth. Steel, class B	77¼	77⅝	75⅞	76	−1⅜
101	102	900	B. S. 8 p.c.pf.s.r.f.p.	102	102	101	101¼	− ¾
44¼	44⅞	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	− ¼
63	68	150	Brown Shoe	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¾
18⅝	18¾	100	Butte & Superior	19	19	19	19	...
10⅛	16	100	Butterick Co.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	300	California Packing	39	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¾
16	16½	2,900	California Petrol	15¾	17⅜	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅝
44¾	45	2,100	California Pet. pf	44½	45¼	44½	44¾	+ ¾
146½	146⅝	2,700	Canadian Pacific	147¼	147¼	146⅛	146½	− ¾
33	34	100	Central Foundry	33½	33½	33½	33½	−1
45½	46	100	Central Foundry pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
70¾	71	12,700	Central Leather Co.	71½	71½	70¼	70¾	− ½
105	110	100	Central Leather pf	105	105	105	105	...
83	84	100	Chandler Motor	83½	83½	83½	83½	− ⅜
52¾	53	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	53	53	52¾	52¾	− ½
42¾	43	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	42½	43	42½	43	...
74	74¼	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	74⅜	74⅜	74	74	− ¼
93	93¼	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	93¼	93½	93½	93½	...
19¾	20¼	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	20	20	19¾	19¾	− ½
52½	53	400	C., R.I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	53	53	52½	52¾	−1
16½	16¾	400	Chile Copper	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	− ¼
43⅞	44	200	Chino Copper	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	− ⅛
37½	38½	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	−1⅛
34¾	35	3,200	Columbia Gas & El.	34⅜	35	34	35	+ ¾
91½	92½	400	Consolidated Gas	91	92⅝	91	92⅜	+2¼
91	92½	100	Continental Can	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
33½	33¾	10,300	Corn Products Ref.	33	34⅛	33	33⅝	+ ⅜
94¼	94½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
56½	56⅝	3,000	Crucible Steel	57⅛	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	− ¾
31¼	31½	9,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	30⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼
111⅛	113¾	100	Delaware & Hudson	113	113	113	113	−1
42½	42⅝	24,850	Distillers' Secur.	42⅞	43¼	42⅛	42½	− ¾
14⅝	14¾	400	Erie	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	− ¼
32½	33¾	200	Federal M. & S. pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
37	37¼	2,650	Gaston, W. & W.	35¼	37	35¼	37	+2
36	39	100	General Cigar	38½	38½	38½	38½	+1
135⅝	136¼	1,400	General Electric	137⅛	137⅛	135¾	136	−1¾
136½	137½	3,500	General Motors	138	138½	135¾	136½	−2½
49	49½	900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	49½	49½	48	49	...
97¼	100	200	Goodrich pf	98½	98½	98⅛	98⅛	−1⅛
75	77	100	Granby Consol	76	76	76	76	−1
91¼	91½	900	Great Northern pf	91¼	91½	90¾	91¼	− ¾
27½	27¾	400	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	27⅝	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
43	44½	200	Greene-Cananea	43⅛	45	43⅛	45	+2⅛
38¾	39¾	600	Haskell & Barker	39	39	39	39	...
94½	94¾	100	Illinois Central	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	−1⅝
45½	46	900	Inspiration Copper	45⅝	45¾	45½	45½	− ½
8¼	8½	400	Interboro Consol	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
45	45½	100	Interboro Con. pf	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	− ¾
109	110½	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¾
26⅜	26½	19,000	Int. Mer. Marine	24⅞	27	24½	26⅜	+1⅜
97¾	98	86,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	94½	98⅝	94½	97⅞	+3½
28⅜	28½	1,200	Int. Nickel	28¾	28¾	28⅜	28½	...
31	32	3,000	Int. Paper	33	33½	31½	31¾	−1¼
63½	65	1,700	Int. Paper pf., sta	63½	65	63	63	+ ½
16½	17¼	100	Kansas City South	17	17	17	17	− ¾
50	52	100	Kan. City South. pf	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
46	47¼	200	Kelly Spring. Tire	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
32¾	33	1,400	Kennecott Copper	33⅛	33⅛	32⅞	33	− ¼
76½	77	300	Lackawanna Steel	77	77	77	77	...
13	14	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	− ⅝
57	58	200	Lehigh Valley	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	− ¾
183	225	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co.	185	185	185	185	+15
114¼	115	100	Louis. & Nash	114½	114½	114½	114½	+1
59	60	500	Mackay Cos. pf	59	59	59	59	+1
30½	31¼	600	Maxwell Motors	31	31	30½	31	− ½
63½	64½	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	64½	64½	64	64	− ½
25¼	25¾	1,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	25½	25¾	25½	25½	+ ½
91½	92	8,500	Mexican Petroleum	92½	92½	91¼	91½	− ½
30¾	31	200	Miami Copper	30¾	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	...
45	45¼	4,000	Midvale Steel	44¼	45¼	44	45¼	+1⅛
85	87	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	87½	87½	86½	86½	−3
22	22⅛	100	Missouri Pacific	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	...
44¼	45	200	Mo. Pacific pf	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	− ¾
98	100	100	Nat. Biscuit	98	98	98	98	−1
17⅛	17½	1,700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	17	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
43¾	44¼	3,200	Nat. Enam. & St.	45	45¼	44	44	−1
47	48	200	Nat. Lead	47½	47⅞	47½	47⅞	...
18⅝	19⅛	200	Nevada Con. Cop.	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
133	134	900	N. Y. Air Brake	130	133	130	133	+2
70½	70¾	1,500	N. Y. Central	70¾	71	70½	70½	− ½
29½	30⅛	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30	30	30	30	− ½
105¼	105½	200	Norfolk & Western	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	− ⅝
85	85½	1,100	Northern Pacific	85⅞	85⅞	85¼	85½	− ⅝
40⅝	40⅞	10,900	Ohio Cities Gas	40¼	40⅝	39¾	40⅜	+ ¼
43¾	45	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
27	27½	3,100	Pacific Mail	25½	28⅜	25½	27⅜	+2
17	20	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅞
89	90	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...
45⅞	46⅛	1,100	Penn. R. R.	46	46	46	46	− ¼
51¾	52	100	People's Gas, Chi.	52	52	52	52	− ½
97	102	100	Pet., M. & Co. 1st pf	99	99	99	99	+1
25	26	100	Philadelphia Co.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅞
37	38	100	Pierce-Arrow	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	− ⅝
47	47⅛	600	Pittsburgh Coal	48⅛	48⅛	47	47	−1
26½	27½	200	Pitts. & West Va.	27	27	26½	26½	− ¾
66⅞	67	41	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	67	67	67	67	...
62¾	63½	200	Pressed Steel Car	62⅝	63	62⅝	63	...
116	118	100	Pullman Co.	117	117	117	117	...
52¼	52½	200	Railway Steel Sp.	52¾	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	− ⅝
23¼	23⅞	600	Ray Con. Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	− ⅜
74¾	75	8,300	Reading	75⅜	75¾	74¾	74¾	−1
35	42	100	Reading 1st pf	35	35	35	35	...
76¾	77	1,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	77¼	77¼	76½	76¾	− ¼
95½	97	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	96	96	96	96	+ ¼
74	76	200	Royal Dutch t r.	75	75	75	75	−1
9½	9⅞	400	Saxon Motor	10	10	9¾	9¾	− ¼
37	37⅛	4,400	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	37	37½	36½	37	+ ¼
42½	43	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
83¾	84	2,000	Southern Pacific	84	84¼	83½	84	− ⅛
23⅛	23½	700	Southern Railway	23½	23½	23⅛	23¼	− ⅜
59	59½	100	Southern Ry. pf	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	− ½
51⅝	52	4,400	Studebaker Co.	52	52¼	51⅝	52	− ¾
95	95½	100	Studebaker Co. pf	95	95	95	95	+1
46½	47⅜	200	Stutz Motor	47	47	46¾	46¾	− ¾
35	36	100	Superior Steel	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	− ⅞
16½	16¾	600	Tenn. C. & C.	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	...
156½	157	3,700	Texas Co.	158	158	157	157½	−1¼
17	19	400	Texas & Pacific	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ¼
54½	54¾	4,900	Tobacco Products	54½	55⅝	54	54½	− ¼
39⅞	41	100	Transue & Wms.	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
65	65¼	100	Twin City R. T.	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	− ⅛
100½	103	300	Underwood Typew.	102	102	101½	102	+12
114⅝	115	1,900	Union Pacific	115	115	114½	114½	−1⅛
70½	71	200	Union Pacific pf	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	...
38½	39	200	United Alloy Steel	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	− ⅛
..	..	100	Do., cash	39	39	39	39	...
95½	96	3,300	United Cigar Stores	94¾	96¾	94¾	96	+ ⅛
127½	128½	700	United Fruit	127	128½	127	128½	+2½
14	15½	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	15	15	15	15	...
125⅝	126	9,100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	128½	128½	125¾	125¾	−2⅝
57⅝	57¾	2,100	U. S. Rubber	58⅛	58⅛	57	57⅞	− ⅝
99½	101¼	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	100¼	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅜
46	46¾	500	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	46½	46½	46	46⅜	− ⅝
94½	94⅝	90,000	U. S. Steel	95¼	95⅜	94⅝	94⅝	− ⅞
110⅜	111	122	U. S. Steel pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	− ½
82¾	83	3,300	Utah Copper	82⅝	82¾	82¼	82¼	− ¾
41¼	42	200	Wabash pf. A	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	− ½
14⅜	14⅝	200	Western Maryland	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
15½	16	300	Western Pacific	16	16	15⅞	16	+ ½
57½	58	1,600	Western Pacific pf	57	58	57	58	+2
90	91⅛	200	Western Union Tel.	90¼	90¼	90⅛	90⅛	− ⅝
41	41½	900	Westingh. E. & M.	41⅛	41½	40¾	41½	− ¼
53	54	300	Wilson & Co.	53	53	53	53	−2
18½	18¾	3,700	Willys-Overland	18¾	18⅞	18½	18⅝	...
78¼	82	200	Willys-Overland pf	78½	79	78½	79	...
36	38	100	Wisconsin Central	37	37	37	37	−1¾
118	121	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	− ⅝

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96⅝	97	7.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	94	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99½	6.50
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95	95¼	8.45
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	96⅝	97	7.75
Govt. of N.F.	5	July, 1919	93	97	6.60
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100	103	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	47	50	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	41	43	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	84	87	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100¼	4.80

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	93	7.00
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99⅛	99¼	6.90
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	97	97½	5.50
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99½	99¾	5.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98⅜	98⅝	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97⅜	97⅞	7.70
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	95½	96¼	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93⅝	93⅞	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98⅜	98⅝	8.00
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	98½	[illegible]	7.05
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	98¼	98½	6.25
Cu.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan., '18-22	94	98	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97½	98	6.10
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	..	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93¼	94	..
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99⅞	100⅛	5.90
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99¾	100	6.00
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98	98½	6.80
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	98	7.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96⅞	97⅛	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99	99¼	6.80
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99⅞	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98½	99¾	6.65
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97½	98⅜	5.30
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	94	97	5.50
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	99½	99¾	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	90	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100⅝	4.50
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	93	98	6.875
N. Y. C. R.R.	5	Sep., 1919	97	97¼	7.20
N.Y., N.H.&H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	94½	95½	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	96	96½	6.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	95	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	90	92	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '18	97	97¼	7.60
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	83	85	10.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99	99⅛	6.90
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100	5.00
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96½	98¾	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	..	100	6.00

Chalmers Motor Shares Canceled.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Chalmers Motor Corporation the authorized common stock, formerly amounting to 532,000 shares of no par value, was by resolution decreased to 400,000 shares of no par value. The 132,000 shares thus removed from the books had been held unissued in the company's treasury. Jules S. Bache, J. Horace Harding, Hugh Chalmers, Henry E. Butler, George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Joseph H. Clark and W. P. Kiser were elected Directors.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	58.99	58.77	58.87	−.27
25 industrials	78.23	77.17	77.56	−.26
50 stocks	68.61	67.97	68.21	−.27

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Feb. 6	68.81	67.97	68.21	−.27
Feb. 5	68.84	67.94	68.48	−.23
Feb. 4	Holiday.			
Feb. 2	68.84	68.30	68.71	+.19
Feb. 1	69.48	68.30	68.52	−.39
Jan. 31	69.00	67.20	68.91	+1.95
Jan. 30	67.38	66.21	66.96	−.15

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Feb.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	69.48 Feb. 1	67.94 Feb. 5	68.21
1917	83.46 Feb. 21	77.24 Feb. 3	80.65
1916	89.06 Feb. 10	84.16 Feb. 28	85.02
1915	62.78 Feb. 11	58.99 Feb. 24	60.02
1914	73.14 Feb. 4	69.83 Feb. 26	70.49
1913	77.30 Feb. 3	71.51 Feb. 25	73.39
1912	76.61 Feb. 20	72.54 Feb. 1	76.25
1911	82.60 Feb. 6	78.87 Feb. 24	80.05

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	69.48 Feb. 1	64.12 Jan. 15	68.21
†1917	90.46 Jan. 4	77.24 Feb. 3	81.25
Full Years.			
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	68.09 June 10	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.
DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Feb. 6	77.29	−.02	Jan. 29	77.09	+.27
Feb. 5	77.31	+.03	Jan. 28	Holiday.	
Feb. 4	Holiday.		Jan. 26	76.82	−.01
Feb. 2	77.28	+.08	Jan. 25	76.83	+.19
Feb. 1	77.25	[illegible]	Jan. 24	76.64	−.08
Jan. 31	77.43	+.14	Jan. 23	76.72	−.12
Jan. 30	77.29	+.20	Jan. 22	76.84	

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	77.43 Jan. 31	76.64 Jan. 24	77.29
†1917	79.48 Jan. 20	87.72 Feb. 7	87.72
Full Years.			
1917	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.30
1916	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 28	88.64
1915	87.62 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$4,600,000	$3,625,500	$3,943,500
Year to date	124,598,000	153,916,800	149,757,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid
$10000 .... 98.14
10000 .... 98.12
22000 .... 98.10
17000 .... 98.08
92000 .... 98.06
36000 .... 98.08
6000 .... 98.06
28000 .... 98.08
20000 .... 98.12
1000 .... 98.10
18000 .... 98.06
6000 .... 98.08
13000 .... 98.10
20000 .... 98.06
14000 .... 98.14
10000 .... 98.10
1000 .... 98.12
20000 .... 98.10
8000 .... 98.06
13000 .... 98.08
4000 .... 98.10
15000 .... 98.06
1000 .... 98.10
9000 .... 98.08
6000 .... 98.06
$400000

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
[illegible] 96.36
2000 .... 96.30
3000 .... 96.2[illegible]
2000 .... 96.30
9000 .... 96.50
4000 .... 96.46
1000 .... 96.40
$22000

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$24000 .... 95.84
15000 .... 95.82
85000 .... 95.80
5000 .... 95.82
34000 .... 95.84
31000 .... 95.82
36000 .... 95.80
6000 .... 95.82
10000 .... 95.80
10000 .... 95.82
50000 .... 95.80
1000 .... 95.82
2000 .... 95.80
8000 .... 95.82
2000 .... 95.80
25000 .... 95.82
12000 .... 95.80
1000 .... 95.82
5000 .... 95.84
5000 .... 95.86
5000 .... 95.84
8000 .... 95.86
5000 .... 95.84
20000 .... 95.88
13000 .... 95.90
7000 .... 95.88
6000 .... 95.84
35000 .... 95.82
8000 .... 95.84
5000 .... 95.82
24000 .... 95.86
1000 c. 95.90
45000 .... 95.88
45000 .... 95.90
16000 .... 95.88
26000 .... 95.90
4000 .... 95.88
3000 .... 95.90
1000 .... 95.88
100000 .... 95.90
25000 .... 95.88
2000 .... 95.86
5000 .... 95.90
74000 .... 95.88
8000 .... 95.90
2000 .... 95.86
6000 .... 95.88
4000 .... 95.86
1000 .... 95.88
9000 .... 95.86
20000 .... 95.84
5000 .... 95.86
4000 .... 95.88
2000 .... 95.86
3000 .... 95.88
1000 .... 95.86
4000 .... 95.88
14000 .... 95.86
10000 .... 95.88
1000 .... 95.84
21000 .... 95.88
2000 .... 95.90
26000 .... 95.88
102000 .... 95.90
10000 .... 95.92
5000 .... 95.94
11000 .... 95.90
13000 .... 95.92
8000 .... 95.94
2000 .... 95.92
96000 .... 95.90
8000 .... 95.94
$1262000

U S 4s, coupon
$1000 105

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s
4..... 96⅞
3..... 96¾
4..... 96⅞
5..... 96⅞
1..... 96¾
25..... 96⅞
47..... 97
Anglo-Fr 5s
80..... 89⅝
5..... 89¾
70..... 89⅝
46..... 89¾
94..... 89⅞
2..... 89¾
8..... 89⅞
20..... 89⅞
½..... 90¼
2..... 89⅞
5..... 89¾
½..... 89½
3..... 89¾
18..... 89⅞
10..... 89¾
11..... 89⅞
CityofBord6s
31..... 88
1..... 88⅛
4..... 87¾
16..... 87½
1..... 88
8..... 87½
CityofLyons6s
1..... 87¾
15..... 87½
4..... 87
CityofMars6s
4..... 87¾
4..... 88
10..... 87½
9..... 87
8..... 87¼
CityofParis6s
17..... 87
10..... 86¾
2..... 86½
8..... 86¼
1..... 86¾
52..... 86¼
5..... 86⅛
3..... 85⅞
2..... 86
2..... 86¼
3..... 86¼
DomofCan5s, 1926
2..... 92½
1931
1..... 93½
3..... 94
French Govt temp 5½s
20..... 96⅞
112..... 97
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
10..... 99
63..... 98⅞
5..... 98¾
53..... 98⅞
10..... 99
10..... 98⅞
5½s, 1919
4..... 97
1..... 96⅞
26..... 97⅛
4..... 97
5..... 97⅛
new
90..... 99¼
29..... 99¼
35..... 99⅛
17..... 99
5½s, 1921
40..... 94¾
1..... 94½
15..... 94⅝
4..... 94¾
29..... 94⅝
Jap. Govt. 4½s stl ln, 2d Ser
2..... 91
N Y City 4¼s, 1960
2..... 90
4¼s, 1964
2..... 90¼
4½s, May, 1957
4..... 96⅜
1963
1..... 96
9..... 96⅛
AlaskaGMconv deb 6s, Ser B
1..... 25
AmHide&L6s
1..... 98⅞
AmSm&Rtemp 1st 5s
5..... 88½
AmT&Tcol4s
6..... 82⅛
1..... 82
col tr 5s
1..... 95⅛
49..... 95
1..... 94⅞
1..... 95
conv 4½s
5..... 91
AmWrPaper5s
10..... 84
Armour&Co4s
1..... 85½
4..... 85
Atch, T & S Fe gen 4s
8..... 84½
14..... 84¾
adj 4s stpd
1..... 77¾
Atl Coast Line L & N col 4s
1..... 72¼
B & O prin3½s
1..... 87⅝
7..... 87¾
gold 4s
1..... 77⅞
1..... 78
9..... 77⅞
3..... 78
conv 4½s
9..... 78½
1..... 78⅝
ref 5s
3..... 82
1..... 81⅝
4..... 81⅝
BethStlext5s
1..... 99
2..... 98½
1st & ref 5s
3..... 89
2..... 89¼
pur money 5s
8..... 81
B R T 5s, 1918
1..... 95⅝
BushTerBldgs gtd 5s
1..... 74
Can So con 5s, Series A
1..... 90
CentLeather5s
5..... 95¾
Ches & Ocon5s
1..... 98¼
conv 4½s
2..... 70
5..... 69⅝
5..... 69½
conv 5s
11..... 77⅝
2..... 77½
1..... 77¾
2..... 77½
5..... 77⅝
5..... 77¼
18..... 77½
5..... 77⅝
Chi, B & Q jt4s
5..... 93⅝
10..... 93⅝
1..... 93½
50..... 93⅝
3..... 93½
3..... 93⅝
Chi, G W 4s
1..... 58½
1..... 58
Chi, M&StP4s, 1925
5..... 77½
gen 4½s
2..... 84½
conv 4½s
4..... 74½
ref 4½s
5..... 68⅝
Chi&NWgen5s
1..... 102
gen 4s
5..... 84⅛
C, RI&Pgen4s
1..... 77⅛
C. R I & P Ry ref 4s
8..... 67
2..... 66⅝
C&WIndcon4s
4..... 66
Chile Cop 6s rects pt pd
5..... 77½
Col Indus 5s
7..... 74⅞
Col&So1st4s
2..... 84
ref&ext4½s
1..... 69¼
7..... 69¼
ConGasconv6s
13..... 101
CornProdRef s f 5s, 1934
1..... 98
Cuban-AmSug col tr 6s
1..... 100
Den&RioG1st & ref 5s
1..... 48½
DisSecCorp5s
1..... 81½
Eriecv4s, SerA
2..... 43¼
1..... 45⅜
conv4s, SerD
2..... 50¾
GenElecdeb5s
3..... 97¼
5..... 97
Hud&M1st& ref 5s, Ser A
16..... 56
10..... 56⅛
10..... 56¼
21..... 56½
4..... 56⅝
3..... 57
2..... 56¾
adj inc 5s
4..... 17½
5..... 17⅝
20..... 17⅝
1..... 17½
1..... 17¾
IllCent4s, 1953
10..... 75
IllCent&Chi, St L&NO jt 5s Series A
1..... 90
Ill Steel 4½s
6..... 83
3..... 82⅞
2..... 82
Inter-Met 4½s
2..... 55½
21..... 55
IRT1st&ref5s
3..... 84
3..... 84¼
2..... 84⅜
2..... 84⅛
8..... 85
IntMerMar6s
49..... 93½
2..... 93⅞
13..... 94
16..... 94¼
39..... 94⅛
12..... 94¼
2..... 94
10..... 94⅛
34..... 94
10..... 94¼
20..... 94⅛
10..... 94⅜
14..... 94¼
10..... 94⅜
26..... 94¼
21..... 94⅜
1..... 94¼
KanCitySo5s
6..... 75¾
1..... 77
1..... 76
KanCityTer4s
5..... 76
LacledeGasLt ofStL1st5s
1..... 98½
LS&MSo4s, 1931
1..... 86⅛
1..... 86
Liggett&M5s
2..... 93
Louis & Nash gen 6s
1..... 109
Manhatncon4s
5..... 80
Midvale Steel col tr 5s
2..... 82¾
1..... 83¼
MoPacgen4s
2..... 58⅜
5..... 58⅛
1..... 58⅜
MonPower5s, Ser A
1..... 88⅞
NO, Tex&Mex 6s, Ser A
2..... 94½
1..... 94
NYCentdeb6s
3..... 93½
10..... 93¼
6..... 93⅜
1..... 93½
14..... 93⅜
deb 4s, 1934
1..... 79
NYG, EL, H&P purmoney4s
1..... 70
col tr 5s
2..... 87½
NYRysadj5s
5..... 18⅞
N Y Tel 4½s
6..... 87
NorfSo1stref 5s, Ser A
1..... 64
Norf&Wcv4½s
50..... 105½
Nor Pac 4s
5..... 84⅝
10..... 83⅞
1..... 84¼
4..... 83⅞
Nor Pac 3s
1..... 60⅝
NorStatesPr 1st & ref 5s
5..... 86
OntarioPrCo 1st s f 5s
1..... 86
Pac T & T 5s
1..... 92½
PRRcon4½s
4..... 98¼
2..... 98⅛
gen 4½s
6..... 89⅝
Penn gtd 4½s
5..... 97
PereMar1st5s
5..... 80⅝
1..... 80⅝
3..... 80½
9..... 80⅝
9..... 80⅝
Rdg gen 4s
5..... 84⅛
Rep I & S s f 5s, 1940
1..... 98
StL, IrMt&So gen 5s
5..... 93¼
unify&ref4s
1..... 75
River&G4s
3..... 70½
St L & San Fr pr ln 4s, SerA
13..... 59
1..... 58⅞
2..... 58½
adjust 6s
4..... 66
pr ln 5s, SerB
1..... 73
1..... 72⅞
income 6s
10..... 49
StP&KanCity SLine1st4½s
5..... 59
SeabAirLref4s
12..... 55¼
adjust 5s
87..... 52¼
14..... 52
1..... 51¾
67..... 51¼
1..... 51¾
1..... 52
SinclairOil&R 1st s f 7s
19..... 88⅛
1..... 88
with war
23..... 90⅝
2..... 91
15..... 90⅝
3..... 90½
5..... 90⅝
1..... 91
12..... 90⅝
1..... 90⅝
So Pac col 4s
3..... 75⅝
1..... 76
conv 4s
3..... 77½
conv 5s
1..... 89¼
1..... 89½
3..... 89⅝
5..... 89½
1st ref 4s
5..... 81⅝
5..... 81½
1..... 81⅝
10s6f... 81½
So Ry 1st 5s
3..... 92½
gen 4s
7..... 60¼
Tex Co deb 6s
3..... 99¾
Un Pac 1st 4s
1..... 87⅞
5..... 88
conv 4s
23..... 87½
1st & ref 4s
1..... 78½
10..... 78¼
1..... 78⅛
U S Rubber 1st & ref 5s
3..... 79¼
6..... 79⅝
1..... 79½
2..... 79⅜
5..... 79¼
30..... 79
3..... 79¼
3..... 79⅜
1..... 79
USStlCorpsf5s
5..... 99⅛
4..... 99⅜
3..... 99⅜
1..... 99½
1..... 99⅝
3..... 99¼
1..... 99⅜
2..... 99¼
2..... 99⅜
12..... 99¼
3..... 99½
Utah P & L 5s
2..... 83½
VirgnRy1st5s
1..... 91⅛
1..... 91⅞
WesternElec5s
1..... 97⅛
WesternPac5s
45..... 79⅝
5..... 79¼
50..... 79⅝
2..... 80
WUTelcoltr5s
1..... 92½
1..... 92
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
2..... 95¼
Wis Cent, Sup & Dul div & term 4s
1..... 76¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97⅛	98
2s, c, 1930	97⅛	..
3s, r, 1918	99	99¾
3s, c, 1918	99	99¾
3s, r, 1946	80	..
3s, c, 1946	80	..
4s, r, 1925	105	105½
4s, c, 1925	105	106
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¾	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96¾	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	75	80
Ad Rumely	12⅝	13
Do pf	27	28
Am Ag Ch.	86	87½
Do pf	90	92
Am B N	29	34
Do pf	41	45
Am B Sug pf	80	92
Am B S & Fdy	..	100½
Do pf	151	175
Am C & F pf	109	..
Am Cit pf	..	20
Am Coal	43	..
Am Cot Oil pf	76	81
Am Exp	79	85
Am Ice	11	12½
Do pf	39	41½
Am Lo pf	96	97
Am Sm pf, A	91½	93½
Am Sn pf	80	100
Am Shipb	86	90
Do pf	..	91
Am Sug R pf	110	112
Am S Tob pf	86	88½
Am T & C	51	60
Am W pf	93	94
Assets R	¾	1⅛
Asso D G	8	15
Do 1st pf	45	54¼
Do 2d pf	37½	54⅞
A, B & A	8½	9
Atl C L	90	91
Bald L pf	95	100
B & O pf	55	56
Barrett Co	87¾	90
B'ch Cr'k	..	80
Beth Steel pf	90	92
Booth Fish	22	23
B Un Gas	80	90
Brown Shoe pf	89	102½
Bruns Ter	6¼	7¾
B, R & P	80	90
Do pf	100	110
Burns Bros	109	110
Do pf	105	110
Bush Ter	..	97
Cal & Ar	64½	67½
Can So	..	54
C, C & O	..	26
Do pf	..	50
Case (J I) pf	77	90½
C C & C	..	70
C R R of N J	199	235
C & S A T	101	105
Cerro de P	31¼	31½
Chi & Alt	8	10¼
Do pf	..	25
Chi Gt W	6⅞	7
Do pf	20⅝	21½
C & N W pf	130	150
C, R I & P, 7% pf	61½	63
Chi, St P, M & Om	70	80
Do pf	100	110
C, C, C & St L	28	30
Do pf	61	72
Cl & Pitts	..	83¾
Clu-Peab	51⅝	58
Do pf	99	104
Col & So	21	22¾
Do 1st pf	45	50
Do 2d pf	40	50
Comp T R	30	31¼
Con G, B	98½	104
C I C M	9	10¼
Cont C pf	100	115
Cont Ins	45	50
Crex Carp	36	45
Crip C C	20	..
Do pf	24½	28
Cruc S pf	88½	89
Cuba C Sug pf	80	80¼
C-Am Sug	150	160
Do pf	94	100
D & Co pf	95	98
D, L & W	175	179
D & R G	3½	5½
Do pf	6⅜	7
Det Ed	100	103
Det U Ry	..	90
Dome M	8⅜	9
D, S S & A	2	3½
Do pf	5	10
Elec S B	49	53
Elk H C	22	25
Do pf	37½	42
Erie 1st pf	25	25¼
Do 2d pf	18	20
Erie & P	..	70
F M & S	12	13
Fisher Bdy	25¾	35
Do pf	79	85
Gen Chem	170	185
Do pf	100	105
Gen Cig pf	..	100
Gen M pf	83½	85
Gulf S S	90	94
Do 1st pf	95	..
G, M & N	9¾	13
Do pf	28	35
Hartman	41½	42
Homestake	80	82½
Int Agric	13½	14½
Do pf	47¾	49½
I H, N J	117	120
Int H Cor	65	70
Do pf	100	..
Int N pf	90½	99½
Int Pa pf	75	95
Int Salt	55	65
Iowa Cent	2	3
Isl C Coal	..	75
Jewel Tea	40	43
Do pf	95	98
K C, Ft S & M pf	45	60
Kelly S T pf	77	80½
Kelsey Wh	29	31
Do pf	84	90
K & D M	2	7
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	94	96
Lacl Gas	83	90
L E & W	9½	11
Do pf	18	25
Ligg & M	170	200
Do pf	104	104½
L-W Bisc	17½	19
Do 1st pf	80	83
Do 2d pf	50	64
Lorill'd Co pf	101	120
M'kay Cos	74	79
Man B'ch	½	3
Man Elev	97	99
M Dep Sts	51	55
Do pf	101	103
Mex P pf	89	95
Mich Cent	..	109
M & St L	8½	9
M, St P & S S M pf	100	110
Do l l	55	70
Mo, K & T	4⅝	5
Do pf	7½	8½
Mon Pow	69½	71½
Do pf	99	..
Mor & Es	69	80
N, C & St L	105	120
Nat Acme	31	32
Nat B pf	107	115
N C & S	68	80
Do pf	100	108
Nat En pf	95	100
Nat Lead pf	100⅛	103
Nat Rys of M 2d pf	5	7
N O, T & Mex	18	20
N Y, C & St L	14	18
Do 1st pf	46	67
Do 2d pf	42	46
N Y Dock	17	24
Do pf	40	46
N Y, L & West	..	123
N Y, O & West	19½	20½
Norf So	19	22
N & W pf	78	85
North Am	45	46
N W Tel	..	60
Nova Sc S	..	68
Ont Min	5	5½
Owens B M	62	65
Do pf	105	..
Pac Coast	42	45¼
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf	58	80
Pac M pf	102½	112½
P T & Tel pf	..	96
Peo & E	4½	6
Pere Marq	11½	13
Do pr pf	52	54
Do pf	28	37
Pett-Mull	29	..
Pierce-A pf	91½	93
P, C, C & St L	50	65
Pitts C pf	81	82
P, Ft W & C	130¼	150½
Pitts S pf	95	98½
Pr Stl Car pf	95¾	98
P S, N J	99	109
Ry Stl Spr pf	95	98
Rdg 2d pf	36	42
St L S F	11⅝	12
Do pf	25	28
St L S W	18	25
Do pf	28	35
Sav Arms	67	68
Seab A L	8	8¾
Do pf	17	18
Sears-R	152	152⅞
Do pf	115	120
Shat Ariz	17	18
So P R S	140	175
Do pf	105	112
St'd Mill	87	92
Do pf	79	84
Stewart W	49	..
Sup Stl 1st pf	95	98½
T P L Tr	125	168
Third Av	19	21
Tide W O	180	190
Tob P pf	88	94¼
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs	4	7
Do pf	5	11
Do pf c	6	12
T C R T pf	..	125
Und T pf	108¾	112
U B & P	65½	74½
Un Cig Sts pf	105	115
Un Drug	69½	70½
Do 1st pf	46½	47
Do 2d pf	75	80
Un Dyew'd	58	61
Do pf	90	96½
U Rys Inv pf	11	14
U S C I P pf	47	49
U S Exp	15	17½
U S Ind A pf	92	100
U S R & I	11	13
U S Sm pf	44	45⅝
Utah Sec	14	15
Va-Car Ch	40½	41½
Do pf	101⅝	105
Va I, C & Coke	54	55
Wabash	8¼	8¾
Do pf, B	22¼	22¾
W F Exp	81	84
W Md 2d pf	24	30
W E & M 1st pf	57	69
W & L E	8¾	9½
Do pf	19½	23
White Mtr	42	43¾
W & Co pf	95	100
W'w'th (F W) pf	114	121
Wor Pump	34	35
Do pf, A	84	87½
Do pf, B	59	60

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Speculative Swing.

The speculative character of the current stock market was pretty well demonstrated yesterday by the movement of American Beet Sugar. Opening at 77½, a concentration of buying orders followed the passing of the word among the brokerage offices that the Directors were in session and might consider the payment of an extra dividend. The stock was bid up to 81½, only to fall sharply back to 78½ again when the Directors declared nothing more than the usual payment of 8 per cent. for the year, divided into quarterly disbursements. The rapid upturn appeared to be the result of buying on the part of traders who aimed to make a turn on the extra dividend prospect. They did not stay long with their stock when the news of the Directors' action came out. The swift forward and back movements left the shares with a net gain of 1¼ points.

* * *

Alien Enemy Property.

Bond men reported yesterday that a substantial amount of railroad bonds, the property of enemy aliens, had been disposed of this week by the Custodian for Alien Enemy Property at relatively good prices. The amount mentioned was $3,000,000. Confirmation of the transactions was not obtained.

* * *

Confusion and Uncertainty.

While shipping shares were strong on the Stock Exchange yesterday, apparently reflecting a belated realization on the part of the investing public of the fundamentally strong position of the big firms, whose boats are all under requisition by the Government on very liberal terms, the shipping industry in general seems, on the testimony of well-informed men in the trade, to be suffering, as it has more or less for months past, from confusing and contradictory reports regarding the next move in Government control, and uncertainty as to the result of measures already announced. "What I would like to see," said one shipping man yesterday, "is the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation which is its operating agency, running the whole show, as the British Ministry of Shipping runs the whole show, without the independent and parallel organization which General Goethals is trying to build up for the army, but I would also like to see the Emergency Fleet Corporation organized, as I believe it could be, on more efficient lines than the British Ministry of Shipping. Let them organize the whole industry just as any big shipping firm is organized, put their boats on the open market or get them from the open market as they are needed. Then we would know where we stand."

* * *

Money in Circulation.

Money in circulation in the United States on Feb. 1 amounted to $4,965,878,604, as compared with $4,498,060,871 on Feb. 1 a year ago and $5,120,424,908 a month ago, according to estimates made by the Treasury Department. Based on estimated population of 105,150,000, the per capita circulation of the country is placed at $47.23, which compares with $43.50 a year ago and $38.67 two years ago. The general stock of money in the United States on Feb. 1 totaled $6,174,413,964, against $5,043,240,957 on Feb. 1, 1917.

* * *

Regulating the Coffee Trade.

While the Coffee Exchange will loyally accept the Food Administration order, and put up the shutters on unrestricted dealing in futures, coffee dealers privately are by no means unanimously in accord as to the benefit of Mr. Hoover's decision. "It is a question," said one large importer yesterday, "of distinguishing between the sort of speculation which is simply a weighing of the risks inseparable from any business which requires heavy commitments on the future, and the speculation which is mere gambling. Of course the latter is harmful, but its amount and effect on markets is far less than most people think. On the other hand, while the big firms which are in the business all the way from the plantations to the grocery store can dispense with it, it is going to be very hard for the ordinary small importer to commit himself to enterprises, whose success or failure lies months ahead of him, without a free futures market he can hedge in."

* * *

Early Clearing a Success.

The experience of two days has demonstrated the advantage of having the 9 o'clock or "early" clearings in advance of the regular 10 o'clock exchanges at the New York Clearing House. It was said yesterday that the hour's leeway was very helpful to the banks in making it possible for them to expedite their work. Thus far forty-four of the sixty-one regular and special members of the association have signified their desire to participate in the early clearings. The innovation is declared a success.

* * *

American Malting Situation.

It would seem as though some differences of opinion about the future business of the American Malting Company exist within the management. One or more Directors take the ground that the high price of barley and other adverse factors would justify the liquidation of stocks and the leasing or sale of the plants. An officer was quoted yesterday as saying that liquidation of the company was not in prospect and had not been considered by the authorities. The company has contracted for the sale of about two-thirds of the goods it expected to manufacture in the current year, according to a Director, and the proceeds of all the raw material when worked up, together with other liquid assets, would amount to about $5,000,000. The Directors who discuss the possibility of liquidating the concern incline to the opinion that the plants could be leased to brewing firms, or sold at a fair price, and that the stockholders would benefit more if the company were wound up than through the continuation of manufacturing. As far as could be learned, the Directors as a body have not yet gone in a serious fashion into the proposal to liquidate.

* * *

May Use Notes Instead of Gold.

A new Italian decree provides that until six months after the conclusion of peace custom house dues may be paid in paper currency instead of in gold, importers, however, being required to pay 50 per cent. additional. Power is given to the Minister of the Treasury to vary, by decree, the amount of this additional payment. For clearances not exceeding 50 lire payment in silver 5-lire pieces is accepted, and for clearances not in excess of 5 lire the custom house authorities are permitted to accept silver small coins or notes without any addition. Last July an Italian decree was published providing for the payment of import duties in gold or Government notes, but requiring in the latter case that there should be added the rate of exchange which should be periodically fixed on the basis of exchange on Paris, London, Switzerland, and New York.

* * *

How to Restrict Imports.

The export and import and shipping trades, which are pretty closely allied, found matter for serious study yesterday in dispatches from Washington announcing that, because of the great need of more tonnage to keep up General Pershing's line of communications, the country is in for a drastic restriction of its imports. One man, who is probably as well qualified to speak on this problem as any man in the United States, remarked yesterday that effective import restrictions would be a very simple matter. "Just let the Shipping Board mark up the freight rate on non-essentials," he said, "going as high as $100 a ton if necessary, and the restriction will take care of itself. That method will provide the elasticity which is needed, as a rigid system of embargoes never would, and the adjustments will be practically automatic, while the Government, as the biggest shipping operator, will get the profit on such imports as are badly enough in demand to come in anyway."

Stocks to Sell Ex Dividend.

Owing to the fact there are no stock deliveries on Saturday, the following issues, dividends on which are payable to holders of record on the transfer books of the company on Feb. 9, will sell "ex dividend," except for cash, at the opening of business on the Stock Exchange tomorrow:

Cleveland & Pittsburgh regular and special guaranteed, International Harvester of New Jersey preferred, International Harvester Corporation preferred, Woolworth (F. W.) Co. common.

It happens that there are no stock transfer books of listed companies closing on Monday, otherwise their stocks would also be quoted "ex dividend" tomorrow, due to the fact that Monday is a holiday on the Exchange in accordance with the decision of the Governors of the Exchange to keep the Exchange closed on the days designated in the Administration's fuel conservation plans.

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Copy on request

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

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Stock and Rights

Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

General Electric "Rights"
General Electric "Scrip"
Anglo-American Oil "Rights"
Ohio Cities Gas "Scrip"

Gude, Winmill & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
20 Broad St., N. Y. Rector 8880

Syracuse Gas Co. 5s, 1946
Michigan United Ry. 5s, 1936
Booth Fisheries 6s, 1926
Detroit Edison Issues

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street, New York.
Phone Rector 6070.

New Jersey Securities

Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Telephone 20 Montgomery.

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS

Bankers and other investors should familiarise themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this corporation. $31,353,500 issued, $26,494,000 matured and paid. New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

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OFFER MADE TO BUY NATIONAL BANK HERE

Irving Trust Company Seeks Control and Ownership of the Market & Fulton.

WILL PAY $305 A SHARE

Proposed Purchase Contingent on Action of Stockholders, as Two-thirds Vote Is Required.

The Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, at 81 Fulton Street, has sent out a circular letter to its stockholders, advising them that a certain institution had offered to pay $305 a share for their stock and requesting that they indicate whether or not they are willing to sell their holdings. Inasmuch as a two-thirds vote is required, the proposed purchase of the bank is contingent on the action of the stockholders.

Alexander Gilbert, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Market and Fulton National Bank, declined to disclose the name of the institution that had made the offer, but it was learned last night that the proposal had come from the Irving Trust Company, which has its main office in the Woolworth Building, and operates five branches.

The price of $305 a share is considerably above the market quotation of the stock of the Market and Fulton, but, of course, a purchase carrying control and ownership of the institution can only be made at a price higher than that paid for odd shares of the stock bought here and there. Announcement of the proposed sale carried the price of the stock yesterday from $245@$255 to $260@$270.

The Market and Fulton National Bank was organized in 1852, and it is a conservative institution. The Chairman of its Board of Directors, Mr. Gilbert, has been with the institution for sixty years. He is one of the oldest bankers in the city, and has held all the important and honorary positions in the New York Clearing House. In 1863 he became cashier and Vice President of the bank, in 1897 was elected President, and about a year ago he retired from the Presidency to become Chairman.

The Market and Fulton is capitalized at $1,000,000 and has a surplus and undivided profits amounting to $2,185,672. Its deposits aggregate more than $15,000,000. It is understood that the bank's President, Robert A. Parker, will become Vice President of the Irving Trust Company, and it is likely that Mr. Gilbert will be elected Chairman of the Board of the Irving Trust.

The Irving Trust Company is capitalized at $1,500,000, and has a surplus of $1,082,200. Its deposits total approximately $25,000,000. Its President is Frederic G. Lee.

The Directors of the Market and Fulton National Bank are Alexander Gilbert, W. Irving Clark, Thomas B. Kent, Vice President of the American Brass Company; Leopold Stern of Stern Bros. & Co.; Aaron J. Bach of Elias Bach & Son; William C. Demorest, Robert A. Parker, Frederic B. Fiske, Frank M. Smith, Alexander H. Wray, Charles F. Noyes, John J. Carle, Austin B. Fletcher, William B. Franklin, President of the American Malting Company, and Frank C. Jennings of Bruce & Cook.

The Directors of the Irving Trust Company are M. M. Belding, E. S. Benjamin, William C. Breed, F. A. M. Burrell, James Clarke, Warren Cruikshank, William K. Dick, John H. Flagler, Emanuel Gerli, Walter M. Gladding, Horace Havemeyer, Frederic G. Lee, John H. Love, A. K. Luke, G. C. Meyer, S. Z. Mitchell, Lewis E. Pierson, J. J. Pulleyn, J. L. Reiss, William Skinner, Theodore F. Whitmarsh, and Frank M. Woolworth.

The five branches operated by the Irving Trust are the Eighth Street, at the corner of Broadway; the Aetna office, at 92 West Broadway; the Flatbush office, the New Utrecht office, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and the Long Island City office, at the Bridge Plaza in Long Island City. The Irving Trust Company is a member of the Federal Reserve System, it having been the first New York City trust company to join the system. The Irving used to be called the Broadway Trust Company.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesrooms:

150 shares Hillyer Sperring Dunn Co., $100 each, $100 lot.

1,000 shares Scranton Foundry and Engine Works, $100 each, $100 lot.

1,050 shares Sawyer Shipyards Corporation common, $100 each, $100 lot.

1,050 shares Sawyer Shipyards Corporation preferred, $100 each, $100 lot.

5,000 shares Western Steamship Corporation, $100 each, $100 lot.

300 shares Lufkin Salvage and Shipping Corporation, $100 each, $100 lot.

360 shares Scripps Booth Corporation, $12 per share.

25 shares Hecla Coal and Coke Co., $100 each, 10.

62 shares D. Appleton Co. common and $50 scrip, $100 each, 10.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Lead	6.95	7.10	6.87½	7.12½
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.20
Antimony	13.62½	13.87½	13.87½	14.12½
Quicksilver	*125.00	....	*125.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No.2X fy	34.25	....	34.25	....

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	300	15	0	299	0	0
Tin, futures	299	0	0	296	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	15	16	Iron Blossom	51	55
Bay State Gas	8	10	Iron Cap	19½	19¾
Begole	50	75	Jerome Verde	75	80
Bingham Min.	8¾	9¼	La Rose	32	36
Bohemia	90	1	Majestic	30	34
Boston Ely	60	70	Mex. Metals	31	33
Bost. & Mont.	45	46	Mojave Tung.	7	8
Butte & Lon.	14	17	New Baltic	90	1¼
Butte & Det.	32	38	Nat. Z. & L.	24	25
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	New Cornelia	16½	16¾
Calaveras	1	2	Nevada Doug.	1	1¼
Crown Res.	18	24	Nixon Nevada	1¼	1⅜
Con. Arizona	1⅛	2¼	Oneco	30	40
Cortez	10	20	Onondaga	21	25
Champ. Cop.	8	9	Pioneer Con.	57	59
Chief Cons.	2½	2¾	Ray Hercules	4¼	4¾
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	Rilla	2	3
Earl-Eagle	3	4	S. W. Miami, part paid	75	1½
Fortuna	5	6	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	2
Gold Lake	1	4	Un. Verde Ex.	38	38⅝
Gila Cop. Sul.	17	17½	Victoria Min.	1¼	1⅜
Houghton	75	1	Yukon Gold	1⅜	2
Homa Oil	60	65			
Humboldt	60	75			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.05	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.03	Savage	.01
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.07	Sierra Nevada	.09
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.97
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.67
TONOPAH.		Booth	.04
Belmont	3.05	Florence	.13
Cash Boy	.12	Goldfield Con.	.40
Halifax	.18	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.61	Great Bend	.04
McNamara	.19	Kewanas	.07
Midway	.06	Silver Pick	.05
Mizpah	.03	Spearhead	.04
Monarch Pitts	.08	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.11	Consolidated	.10
North Star	.06	Morning Glory	.10
Rescue	.07	Union Amalg.	.07
Tonopah Divide		White Caps	.44
Tonopah Exten.	1.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.76	Packard	.24
West Tonopah	.15	Round Mountain	.23
GOLDFIELD.		United Eastern	.37
Atlanta	.10		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅜	5	Granite	43	50
Dr. J'pot.	4	5	Isabella	6⅞	8
Elkton	5	6	McKinney	6	8
El Paso	14	20	Portland	106	110
Fanny R.	2	4	U. Gold M.	15½	15¾
Golden C.	177	180	Vindicator	32	40
Gold Sov.	2⅜	3			

TO CURB CAPITAL ISSUES.

Stock Exchange Committee Votes to Require Certificate.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange adopted a resolution yesterday to the effect that it would require as a condition precedent to the listing of new capital issues the presentation of a certificate of approval of the same from the Capital Issues Committee which is working in co-operation with the Federal Reserve Board.

Following is the text of the resolution:

"Whereas, The Federal Reserve Board has, upon the request of the Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, appointed a committee of its members to act as a Capital Issues Committee authorized to pass upon such proposals as may be submitted to them in respect to capital expenditures or issues of new securities;

"Resolved, That the Committee on Stock List will require as a condition to the listing of such new capital issues the presentation of the approval of such committee of the Federal Reserve Board."

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	$1,083,697	$925,649	$108,048
Net aft. taxes	382,227	299,315	82,912
Total income	414,303	283,194	131,108
12 mos.' gross	11,005,063	10,995,223	9,840
Net aft. taxes	2,589,818	3,196,078	*606,260
Total income	2,765,522	2,822,622	*77,100

*WHEELING & LAKE ERIE, report to I. C. C.:

Dec. gross	743,779	672,869	70,910
Net aft. taxes	163,524	†48,535	212,059
Net oper. inc.	89,742	†55,944	145,686
12 mos.' gross	11,028,904	10,003,607	1,025,297
Net aft. taxes	3,055,404	3,077,411	*22,007
Net oper. inc.	2,064,659	2,560,103	*495,444

†Deficit.

Public Utilities.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION—

Dec. gross	307,865	230,174	77,691
Net aft. taxes	95,611	96,789	*1,178
Sur. aft. chgs.	44,461	46,994	*2,353
12 mos. end Dec. 31	2,867,310	2,502,142	365,168
Net aft. taxes	856,846	864,249	*7,403
Sur. aft. chgs.	139,102	159,194	*20,092

*Decrease.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY for year ended Dec. 31: Gross earnings from operations, $17,427,940, compared with $16,036,669 the year before, operating expenses increased from $11,215,802 in 1916 to $13,259,791 in 1917. Income from other sources increased from $351,335 in 1916 to $411,737 in 1917, making total income $4,579,886 after operating expenses, compared with $5,172,202 the preceding year.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE COMPANY for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earn.	$1,639,269	$1,470,143	$1,301,754
Net aft. taxes	747,449	729,928	682,170
Sur. aft. chg.	412,178	399,823	361,013

Miscellaneous.

FEDERAL MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY operations showed a loss of $108,381 for the month of December, 1917.

ILLINOIS BRICK COMPANY for year ended Dec. 31: Net earnings, $280,073, compared with $674,542 in 1916. After the payment of dividends and charges there was deficit of $1,927.

Midvale Steel and Ordnance.

	Quarters Ended— Dec. 31,'17.	Sep. 30,'17	June 30,'17
Net earn.	$18,393,605	$18,045,082	$18,966,135
Fed. tax res.	5,220,688	7,817,964	8,132,591
Int., chgs.	817,086	805,685	816,521
Deprec.	1,473,794	1,382,148	1,758,233
Net profit	*10,882,037	8,039,285	8,258,790

Above figures are subject to change on account of new Treasury Department rulings which may affect excess profits and income taxes.

Preliminary report of the company for year ended Dec. Dec. 31, 1917:

Earnings before charging interest on bonds, &c.	$71,264,560
Reserve for Federal taxes	27,360,270
Interest on bonds of M., S. & O. and subsidiaries	3,253,748
Balance of earnings	40,650,542
Reserved for depreciation	6,415,039
Net profits	34,235,503

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	5.90	5.40
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.60	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.80	5.10
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.80	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.10	5.50
Erie R. R.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.70	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.60
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.70	5.20
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.10	5.60
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.30	6.00
Norf. & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.70	5.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.60	6.00
Pa. Gen. Freight	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.70	5.10
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.70	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.00	5.30
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.40	5.70

THE COTTON MARKET

Close Steady at Net Decline of 28 to 44 Points After All-Day Downward Trend.

The local cotton market weakened somewhat yesterday for no particular discernible reason, unless a generally more pessimistic feeling regarding conditions in the industry, the coal shortage, possible trading restrictions, and more especially the shipping situation, could be held responsible. There were one or two rallies when some of the short lines took thankful advantage of an opportunity to realize, but on the whole the market trended downward all day. The close was very steady, but at a net decline of 28 to 44 points.

Dispatches from Washington telling of the strenuous efforts making on the part of the Government and the Allies to obtain the tonnage needed to transport and supply the American army in France were commented upon pessimistically by many traders, as, while any import restrictions are not likely to hit the cotton trade directly, the indicated scarcity of shipping for anything but the most vitally needed freight is something to be felt not only in the export movement of cotton, but also in the movement to New England points.

The market opened up 1 to off 10 points, and sold off from 15 to 26 points immediately before the continued bullish character of Southern spot reports induced a rally. This was only temporary, however, and after an early afternoon rally of mild proportions the market went off rapidly toward the close.

There was a great deal of discussion of the shutting off of speculation in coffee futures, next door to the Cotton Exchange, but no definite information as to the possibility, if it exists, of similar action in cotton. Exports yesterday were 8,655 bales, or 2,475,768 for the season, against 3,813,124 a year ago.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
February	..	..	..	30.24 bid	30.52
March	30.62	30.64	30.33	30.34@30.35	30.62
April	..	..	..	30.74 bid	30.06
May	29.93	29.94	29.63	29.66@29.68	29.98
June	..	..	..	29.40 bid	29.78
July	29.45	29.45	29.11	29.13@29.18	29.53
August	..	..	..	28.88 bid	29.32
October	28.10	28.10	27.78	27.85@27.86	28.13
December	27.63	27.63	27.63	27.62@27.64	27.90

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 30 points lower at 31.60c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31c; New Orleans, 30.63c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 30.75c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 30.50c; Little Rock, 30.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wed.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	16,125	18,625	10,565
Exports	8,655	2,028	8,118
Season's exports	2,475,768	2,423,870	3,813,124
Interior receipts	13,172	10,340	11,700
Int. shipments	18,295	13,078	14,649
Port stocks	1,424,491	1,406,584	1,891,255
N. Y. arrivals	787	3,855	9,613
N. Y. stocks	135,135	148,324	161,267

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull; middling 3 points higher at 23.22d; good middling 2 higher at 22.61d. Sales, 1,000, all American. Imports, 31,000; American, 7,000. Futures opened steady, 5 to 12 points higher. Closed steady at a net decline of 2 points to an advance of 3 points. February, 23.42d; March, 23d; April, 22.68d; May, 22.34d; June, 22.07d; July, 21.79d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Beet Sugar	2	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 13
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Am. Foreign Sec.	3	—	Feb. 15	..
Am. Sm. & Ref.	1½	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 26
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Am. Tobacco	5	Scrip	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 15
Avay Ref.com.& pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
Beatrice Creamery	2½	Q	Feb. 13	Feb. 5
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 13	Feb. 5
Canadian Pacific	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Do pf.	2	SA	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Gen. Development	$1	—	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Hartman Corp.	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Homestake Mining	50c	M	Feb. 25	Feb. 20
Kings Co.El.Lt.& P.	$2	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Riordan Pulp & P.	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 11
Do	1½	Ex	Feb. 15	Feb. 11
Savoy Oil	3	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Studebaker	1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Thompson-Star. pf.	4	SA	Apr. 1	Mar. 25

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat situation showed little new feature other than the warm weather, which is expected to remove the snow covering if the higher temperatures prove prolonged. Receipts at primary points were again light, although they showed a slight improvement over the movement of the last few days. Mills are complaining of difficulties in procuring wheat to grind; but it is thought that this is due largely to the traffic situation, although supplies of wheat are undoubtedly very much reduced.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $2.26 cost and freight New York.

CORN.

From the appearance of the weather map yesterday the long-delayed thaw has set in. Temperatures throughout the corn belt were 30 to 50 degrees above the minimums of Tuesday, with the warmest weather experienced throughout the Winter. It was the general impression in the corn trade that this will prove of great benefit in bringing about better railroad facilities. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.82¾; No. 3 mixed at $1.80¾, cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment, subject to embargoes; Argentine corn, $2.06, f. o. b. cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Feb.	1.27⅜	1.27¾	..	1.27⅛	..
March	1.27⅜	1.27	1.27⅜	1.27¼	..
May	1.25½	1.25⅛	1.25⅛	1.25	1.01

OATS.

The oats market was easier, closing with net losses of ⅝c to ⅞c. Sentiment seemed to lean toward the bear side on the supposition that the warmer weather will facilitate the movement and that larger receipts may be confidently expected. This feeling was reflected in the shading of cash premiums in the West. At the same time there is nothing to indicate any let up in the demand for cash oats. The East was still buying for future shipment, and some very well informed grain men expressed the belief that the Government will again be in the market before long and that the export demand is only awaiting better shipping facilities to again make purchases. The local cash market was easier; natural quoted at 99c@$1.01; clipped white at $1.02@$$1.03, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
February	83¼	83⅛	..	..	..
March	83⅜	82¼	82¼	83⅛	..
May	80⅜	79⅜	79⅜	80⅛	54¼

PROVISIONS.

It seemed to be the impression in the provision trade that the warmer weather over the West is going to bring about a larger run of hogs. In consequence prices were easier despite the fact that hogs were somewhat higher. Sentiment is still being influenced somewhat by the recent Government report on the number of hogs in the country, which showed a much larger total than had been generally supposed. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Thursday, 35,000. Kansas City received 21,000 and Omaha 18,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	25.77	25.50	25.50	25.82	16.37
July	25.85	25.60	25.60	..	16.52
Ribs—					
May	24.75	24.52	24.55	24.80	15.40
Pork—					
May	46.95	46.90	46.72	47.10	29.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

The only feature of interest in the cottonseed oil market was the tender of 900 barrels on February contract. This gave the current month an easier tone and closing bids were 20 points under the final of Tuesday. Otherwise values remained nominally unchanged and no sales recorded. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	20.20
February	20.00	20.20
March	20.30	20.30
April	20.50	20.25
May	20.80	20.30

COFFEE.

The report of the committee which returned from Washington after a conference with Food Administrator Hoover caused the coffee market to become more or less demoralized yesterday, and after opening at an advance of 4 to 11 points it turned weak, and prices dropped 10 to 36 points within a short time under heavy liquidation, principally in the late months. Operators believed that there would be little in the situation to attract further speculative buying, and that liquidation by outstanding longs would be heavy. President Lawrence of the Exchange read the following from the rostrum just before the call: "All purchases and sales of green coffee on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange for delivery during the current month at prices exceeding 8½c per pound for Type 7, New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange standard, with the customary allowance for other grades as provided by the rules of said Exchange, are hereby prohibited, and all purchases and sales of green coffee for delivery in months other than the current month at prices which exceed the price aforesaid by .0015c per pound for each and every succeeding month up to and including the month specified for delivery, are hereby prohibited. Said prices shall be subject to modification from time to time by the Food Administration."

Holders of late month contracts evidently felt little disposed to maintain their position, and practically the only bullish possibility was thought to be the outlook for peace, the freight situation being no longer a factor. The market closed unsettled at a net decline of 2 to 32 points, most of the weakness being in the distant positions.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.26	8.15	8.05@8.08	8.07
April	..	..	8.14@8.15	8.24
May	8.55	8.25	8.22@8.23	8.37
June	..	..	8.29@8.30	8.50
July	8.63	8.37	8.37@8.38	8.50
August	..	..	8.45@8.56	8.69
September	8.70	8.51	8.52@8.53	8.70
October	8.56	8.56	8.55@8.57	8.86
November	..	..	8.61@8.62	8.93
December	8.90	8.63	8.67@8.68	8.99

SUGAR.

Improvement continues in refined sugar, and through Arbuckle certain Connecticut points have been getting moderate quantities of granulated and the local trade has received fair distribution through various local refiners. Raw supplies have been arriving in fair quantities, and the fuel situation has improved somewhat. All interests quote 7.45c, less 2 per cent. for cash. Business, however, was smaller, only 12,500 bags of Porto Ricos being reported through the committee at 6.005c for centrifugal, prompt shipment, with no sales of Cubas reported. Prices for raws were unchanged at 4.985c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,136 packages. Trade is moving along moderately and there is no change in the market for fresh creamery. Most receivers have all the stock that they can dispose of at the moment, but they anticipate lighter supplies later and there is a steady to firm feeling. Storage creamery in active demand and very strong. Renovated doing a little better. Ladles and packing stock quiet and unchanged. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 52@52½c; extras, (92 score,) 51½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 49@51c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 46½@48½c; thirds, 44@45½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54@54½c; extras, 53@53½c; firsts, 50@52c; seconds, 47½@49½c; creamery, held, extras, 47c; firsts, 47c; seconds, 46@47c; thirds, 43@45c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 50½@51c; good to prime, 48@50c; common to fair, 43@47½c; renovated, extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 44@45c; lower grades, 40@43c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39½@40½c; seconds, 39c; lower grades, 37½@38½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2, 38@38½c; lower grades, 35@37½c.

EGGS.—2,749 cases. As usual at this season, when there is an accumulation of fresh stock on hand, the market is very sensitive to a change to more favorable weather conditions in producing sections. A decided rise in temperatures in the West and Southwest, coupled with some increase in invoices, has caused a freer offering and a decidedly lower market. Sales have been at irregular and declining prices. Exchange trading was chiefly at 61@61½c for firsts, but at the close the market was dull and weak and it was easy to supply the light needs at 60¼@61c, with California stock freely offered at 62c. Nearby eggs show corresponding declines and trade is very dull. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 62@63c; extra firsts, 61½@62c; firsts, 60¼@61c; seconds and poorer, 55@60c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 63@65c; ordinary to good, 60@62c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 60@63c; Pacific Coast whites, 61½@62c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 63@65c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 57@63c; Long Island duck eggs, 66c.

MIDVALE STEEL PROFIT $71,264,560 IN 1917

Net Earnings More Than Double Those of Preceding Year—$27,360,260 for Taxes.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company's net profit of $71,264,560 before allowing for Federal taxes and depreciation in 1917 was more than double the return in the preceding year. The preliminary statement issued yesterday showed that the management set aside $27,360,270 for the excess profits and war income taxes and then had a balance of $40,650,542, a total $5,630,000 greater than the year before. The reserve for depreciation was $6,415,039, against $3,560,277 in 1916, leaving $34,235,503 available for dividends and the surplus account, an increase of $2,000,000 over the result the 1916 year brought.

The dividend balance was equal to $17.12 for each outstanding share of stock, compared with $16.11 the year before. In the final quarter the earnings statement made a different showing from other steel concerns in that income was larger than in any of the preceding quarters. The total of $10,882,037 in the three months ended Dec. 31 was $2,842,752 larger than in the third quarter and $3,826,646 more than in the first quarter. The last quarter's favorable showing was partly accounted for by the reservation of a smaller amount for Federal taxes than in the preceding periods.

The earnings of the year, with deductions, are presented in this table:

	First Half.	Sec'd Half.
Net earnings	$34,825,875	$36,438,687
Federal Tax	14,521,618	13,038,652
Interest charges	1,630,977	1,622,771
Depreciation	3,359,097	2,855,942
Net profit	15,314,181	18,921,322

The company announced that the statements of income were subject to alteration on account of new Treasury Department rulings which may affect the excess profits and income taxes.

COLD CUTS STEEL OUTPUT.

January Production Smallest for Single Year Since May, 1915.

Pig iron manufacturing, the barometer of the iron and steel trade, showed in January the adverse effect of the extraordinary weather and transportation conditions which prevailed at the leading centres. The output was smaller than for any month since May, 1915, when the industry was still under the paralyzing influence of the outbreak of the war. The Iron Age reports that the country's blast furnaces turned out a total of 2,411,768 tons, a decline of 471,150 tons from the December output. The January rate, if maintained for twelve months, would produce 10,000,000 less than the furnaces returned in 1917.

On Feb. 1 the number of active furnaces was 310, while on Jan. 1 321 were at work, and on Dec. 1 there were 345 in operation. The steel industry is now reduced to about 50 per cent. of normal activity, with the percentage distinctly lower in some sections.

"Today's situation is much more discouraging," says The Iron Age in respect to pig iron manufacture, "than the January figures show. Severe cold suddenly swept down this week on the Middle West, the heart of the iron and steel producing section of the country, and for the first six days of February pig iron production has probably been at less than 50 per cent. of capacity. In January it was at the yearly rate of 28,700,000 tons, while the total for 1917 was about 38,600,000 tons. Today the rate is probably under 22,000,000 tons a year.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Henry Block was elected Vice President of the German-American Bank.

The public sale of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad has again been postponed for sixty days.

Frank R. Raiff, present traffic manager, has been elected a Director of the American Smelting & Refining and the American Smelters Securities Company in place of S. W. Eccles, deceased.

At a meeting of the Board of Director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, present officers were re-elected and in addition M. P. Blauvelt, Controller, was elected a Vice President of the company.

S. P. Smith has been elected a Director of the Standard Oil Company of California.

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange Stock List Committee has admitted to the unlisted department of the Exchange $23,985,975 capital stock of the Philadelphia Electric Company of Pennsylvania, par value $25.

John R. Morron was elected a Director of the American Cotton Oil Company to succeed Henry C. Pierce, resigned. Mr. Morron is President of the Atlas-Portland Cement Company.

Directors of Milliken Brothers, Inc., (in liquidation,) will make a fourth distribution of $10 a share on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 25 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Applications have been made to the Stock Exchange to list the following securities: Porto Rican American Tobacco Company, $1,344,100 additional capital stock; Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company, $1,218,000 additional general mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds Series A, due Sept. 1, 1954; Butte Copper & Zinc Company, $3,000,000 voting trust certificates for capital stock.

Remick, Hodges & Co. have issued the 1918 edition of their booklet on Legal Investments in New York State as compiled by the Superintendent of Banks. They note the only changes from the 1917 list are the addition of State of Arkansas, Peoria, Ill., and San Francisco bonds and the omission of matured railroad bonds, and also state that Newark and New Jersey bonds are legal although not included in the Banking Department's books.

The syndicate which underwrote the $40,000,000 of 1-year 6 per cent. notes of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, was dissolved Tuesday, and checks were mailed to participants by J. P. Morgan & Co. The profit to the underwriters was in the neighborhood of 1 per cent.

SINKING FUND
CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

The LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, successors to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, as Trustee under the above-described Mortgage, to secure said bonds, hereby gives notice that there is on deposit with it the sum of Fifty-seven thousand four hundred thirty-four and 10-100 Dollars ($57,434.10) to be used for the purposes of the Sinking Fund, as provided in Article 8, Section 1, of said Mortgage. Tenders are invited for the sale of the above-described Bonds to the Trustee at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest, sufficient to exhaust said fund. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Sealed tenders should be marked "Offer of Bonds for Sinking Fund, etc.," and will be opened at the office of the Trustee, No. 160 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Empire Steel & Iron Company.
Annual Stockholders Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the EMPIRE STEEL & IRON COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, February 27th, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close February 8th and reopen February 28th, 1918.

JAMES S. STILLMAN, Secretary.
Catasauqua, Pa., February 6, 1918.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
New York, February 6th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., February 14th, 1918, for the purpose of the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, to be held March 12th, 1918, and that said books will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., March 13th, 1918.

WM. B. RHETT, Secretary.

CANADA

City of Maisonneuve
QUEBEC

5% Bonds Due May 1, 1954
5½% Bonds Due May, 1930

We are in the market to purchase a limited amount of this issue and solicit correspondence from holders desiring to dispose of same.

Quotation Sheets on Canadian Municipal and Corporation Securities sent on request.

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on accounts subject to check.
Special rates on time deposits.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

Capital & Surplus, $6,000,000
55 Cedar St. Madison Av. at 75th St.
B'way at 73d St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

Income Tax Primer

Prepared by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the information and assistance of taxpayers.

We have copies now ready for free distribution.

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Broadway and Cedar Street

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS
Present Great Bargains

Write us for latest developments and our recommendations on the issues to be purchased now.

Claude Meeker
71 Broadway, N. Y. City
Direct Wires to Western Markets
Telephone Rector 7657. Established 1893

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. N 119422 for 100 shares of Common stock of Reading Company, issued to Joel Jacobs and dated the 19th day of October, 1917, the same having been lost or destroyed.

Finder will please return to 1877 Broadway, N. Y.

JOEL JACOBS,
1877 Broadway, New York City.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees and Exempt From Taxation in the State of New York, also Exempt From the Federal Income Tax.

New Issue **$175,000.00**

City of Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Registered 5% Bonds

DATED FEBRUARY 1, 1918 DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1931
Interest Feb. and Aug. 1, payable in New York Exchange
Legality approved by Messrs. Caldwell & Masslich, New York, N. Y.
Price 101.11 and interest—Yielding 4.60%

H. A. KAHLER & COMPANY
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
135 Broadway *Tel. 7251-2 Cort.* New York, N. Y.

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

$1,550,000

City of Cleveland, Ohio
Coupon 4½% and 5% Bonds

Principal and Interest Payable in New York
Coupon Bonds Exchangeable for Registered Bonds
Legal for New York and New England Savings Banks
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

$200,000 Park 4½s
Due $4,000 Each Year October 1, 1918 to 1967
Yielding 4.70%

$350,000 Electric Light 5s
Due $10,000 each year November 1, 1922 to 1956

$500,000 Water 5s
Due $10,000 each year December 1, 1918 to 1967

$500,000 Street 5s
Due $10,000 each year December 1, 1918 to 1967
Yielding 4.75%

ESTABROOK & CO.
24 Broad Street

BLODGET & CO. 34 Pine Street
CURTIS & SANGER 49 Wall Street

BECAUSE BONDS OF THIS CLASS CONFORM TO THE HIGHEST KNOWN STANDARDS OF SAFETY

Trustees and Investors
Ought to Know

what securities constitute a legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State. We have reprinted in booklet form the law restricting such investments, together with the

1918 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law.
Ask for Booklet No. T-193

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall Street, New York
Correspondents: R. L. Day & Co., Boston

Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co.
(Controlling Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd.)

Convertible Issues

First Lien Marine Equipment 6% Convertible Gold Bonds

Issue of $6,650,000, maturing $350,000 semi-annually from July 1st, 1918, to July 1st, 1927, inclusive.

Price, according to maturity, to yield 7%

7% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock

Issue of $10,500,000 listed on New York Stock Exchange. **Price, at market, to yield about 7¾%**

Both issues convertible into Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company common stock; the bonds being convertible into common stock at 120%, that is, at the rate of $1,200 par value bonds for $1,000 par value common stock; and the preferred stock being convertible at 115%, that is, at the rate of $1,150 par value preferred stock for $1,000 par value common stock. The common stock is receiving dividends at the rate of 7% per annum, and is quoted around $50 per share of $50 par value (100%).

The Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company reports, among other assets:

Holdings of $17,500,000 common and $9,035,000 8% preferred stock of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., being about 51% of the total of both issues and representing control of the Company.

Ownership, directly or through a subsidiary, of a fleet of tank vessels aggregating upwards of 100,000 tons dead weight capacity, equivalent to approximately 700,000 barrels carrying capacity.

Holders of the Marine Equipment Bonds and Preferred Stock, through their respective conversion privileges, have an opportunity to participate in the present earnings and future prospects of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., because of the large amount of common stock of the latter company owned by the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company.

Further particulars on request.

WILLIAM SALOMON & Co

25 Broad Street, NEW YORK
105 So. La Salle Street, CHICAGO

The above statements are not guaranteed but have been obtained from sources which are believed to be reliable.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MATAWOK LAND COMPANY.
New York, January 31, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MATAWOK LAND COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 13, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and any other business that may come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed for transfers at the close of business on Friday, February 8, 1918, and will reopen on Friday, February 15, 1918.

EUGENE BARRINGTON, Secretary.

OUR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

Groups of American soldiers on the British and American fronts shown in several pictures in The New York Times MID-WEEK PICTORIAL this week. On all news stands, 10 cents—$5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

McIntosh and Seymour Corporation.
Auburn, New York, January 31, 1918.

To the stockholders of the McIntosh and Seymour Corporation:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the McINTOSH AND SEYMOUR CORPORATION will be held at the office of the company, 101 Orchard Street, in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, on Thursday, February 14th, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business February 4th, 1918, and will be reopened on February 15th, 1918.

M. G. JONES, Secretary.

Full page portrait of Newton D. Baker in The New York Times MID-WEEK PICTORIAL this week. 10 cents on all news stands—$5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders of
Bonbright & Company, Incorporated.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Bonbright & Company, Incorporated, a New York corporation, will be held at the office of the Company, 25 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 13th day of February, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

S. E. ALLEN, Secretary.
New York, February 1, 1918.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, February 6, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held February 5, Mr. Henry Block was elected a Vice President.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Crescent Fire Arms
American Inv. Sec. Com. & Pfd.
Great Western Power Deb. 6s
Pacific Coast Common
Gray & Davis Com. & Pref.
Elmira Water, Lt. & R. R. 2d Pfd.
Georgia Light, Pwr. & Rys. 5s
New River Com. & Pref.
American Cyanamid Pref.
Chattanooga Water 6s, 1931

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ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
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Indian Refining
New Jersey Zinc
Texas & Pacific Coal
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Stock and Rights
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2 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 4848.

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
100 Amer. Graphophone	40 Burroughs Add. Mach.
300 Chalmers Motor	20 Columbia Graph., new
25 Indian Refining	50 Gillette Safety Razor
3 Peerless Tr. & M. 6s	10 Lehigh Power Sec. 6s
25 Semet-Solvay	50 Magnolia Petroleum

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA Land Title Building — NEW YORK Equitable Building
Tel. Spruce 381, Race 5050 — Tel. Rector 5354

So. Cal. Edison Co. 6s, 1919
Middle West Utilities 6s, 1925
Kansas City Ry. 5½s, July, 1918
Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
Standard Oil Stocks
Atlantic Fruit issues
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Unlisted Securities Department
American Power & Light Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
Santa Cecilia Sugar 6s, 1927
Tenn. Railway Lt. & Pr. Com.
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Texas & Pacific Coal
Singer Mfg. Ltd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Am. Light & Traction
Cities Service
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

Remington Typewriter
1st Pfd.—2nd Pfd.—Com.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Kings Co. Elec. Lt. & Pr.
SECURITIES
Theodore L. Bronson
10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925.

National Conduit & Cable
6s, 1927
Peerless Truck & Motor
6s, 1925
Sinclair Gulf Corporation
6s, 1927
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

AMER. GAS & ELEC. COM. & PFD.
AMER. POWER & LIGHT COM. & PFD.
COLORADO POWER COM.
NOR. STATES PR. COM., PFD. & WAR.
UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS PFD.
UTAH SECURITIES 6s, 1922
WESTERN STATES GAS & ELEC. 6s, 1927
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

RETIRES $8,000,000 NOTES.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co. Arranges to Renew Like Amount.

Arrangements have been made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company to pay off one-half of its $16,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes, which mature on March 1 next, and renew the remaining $8,000,000 for one year at 7 per cent. The new notes have been underwritten by a group of New York and Boston bankers and will be offered for public subscription at 99½.

In a letter to the bankers Vice President J. E. Otterson says that the new notes, with the exception of a bank loan of $321,000 made in connection with the purchase of Liberty bonds, would be the only indebtedness outstanding.

"In addition to the company's regular commercial business," Mr. Otterson says, "it holds United States Government contracts to the value of more than $50,000,000, largely on a cost and percentage basis. These contracts are proceeding satisfactorily and deliveries in the main are ahead of contract requirements."

BANK MERGER APPROVED.

Stockholders of Metropolis and Manhattan to Take Action.

The absorption of the Bank of the Metropolis in Union square by the Bank of the Manhattan Company, of 40 Wall street, was approved yesterday at special meetings of stockholders of the two institutions. The Bank of the Metropolis will be continued as the Metropolitan Branch of the Manhattan Company, under the same executive officers. George McNeir, of W. & J. Sloane; John C. Moore, president of Tiffany & Co., and Michael F. Friedsam, president of B. Altman & Co., who have been Directors of the Bank of the Metropolis for a number of years, will become Directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

Stockholders of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, at their meeting, ratified the proposed increase in the capital stock of the bank from $2,050,000 to $2,500,000 and decided to increase the number of Directors from 11 to 14. The merger will be effected as soon as the legal papers are filed with the State and county authorities.

Stephen Baker is president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Since 1912 he has been also president of the Bank of the Metropolis. The aggregate deposits of the two institutions total approximately $105,000,000. The Bank of the Manhattan Company is one of the oldest banks in this city, it having been chartered in 1799 as a water supply company.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97	97½	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	97	97½	4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96¾	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96¾	97½
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95¾	96⅛	95⅞	3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
4½s June, 1965	95¾	96⅛	95⅞	3½s May, 1954	77	79	77
4½s Mar., 1963	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞	3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..
4½s Nov., 1957	96	96½	96	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	96	96½	96				
4¼s Mar., 1960-30	89¾	90¼	89¾	4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4¼s April, 1966	89¾	90¼	89⅞	4¼s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4¼s Mar., 1964	89¾	90¼	89⅞	4¼s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4¼s May, 1962	89¾	90¼	89⅞	4¼s 1918-1919	4.90	..	4.90
4¼s Sept., 1960	89¾	90¼	89⅞	3½s 1918	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1959	86⅞	87½	86⅞	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1958	86⅞	87½	86⅞	3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1957	86⅞	87½	86⅞	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1956	85½	86½	85½	3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1955	85½	86½	85½	3½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89	3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98½	3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99				

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡AetnaExplo.	6⅝	6½	6½	500	Marco.of Am.	3½	3½	3½
100	‡A.Wr.Paper	3	3	3	5,000	‡MaximMuni.	11/16	⅝	⅝
200	Br.-Am.Tob., coupon	18	17½	18	500	‡Nat. Motors	11	8	8
1,500	‡Chalm.Mot.	4¾	4⅛	4¾	300	N.Am.P.& P.	2¾	2⅝	2¾
2,000	Chev. Motor.	121	118	120	200	‡Pyrene Mfg.	10½	10½	10½
3,700	‡Cuprite Sul.	2⅛	2	2⅛	15,000	SmithMot.Tr.	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
200	CurtissAero.	31½	31	31	1,200	Submar.Boat v. t. ctfs..	14	13¾	13¾
200	‡Elec. Gun..	¼	¼	¼	100	TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs..	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Em'sonPhon.	4	4	4	3,900	U. S. SS. Co.	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
100	Int'cont.Rub.	10	10	10	2,500	‡Unit. Mots.	25½	24⅝	24⅞
300	‡Int. Trad.pf.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	2,000	‡Wr.-M. Air.	7⅜	7⅛	7¼
500	Keyst.T.& R.	16⅝	15¾	15¾					
100	‡S. S. Kresge	74	74	74					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	A.-Am. Oil..	*12	*11¼	11½	15	S. Oil Co. of N. J.	565	563	563
6,500	Do rights..	2	*1⅜	1⅛	10	Vac'm Oil	355	355	355
10	Pra'e P. L.	255	255	255					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	‡Allen Oil...	1/16	1/16	1/16	485	‡Midwest R.	110	108	108
12,300	†‡Am. V. Oil	13	10	13	2,500	‡Min. W. P.	1⅞	1⅝	1¾
2,500	‡Bar. O. & G	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16	1,000	‡N. Y.-O. O.	½	½	½
9,000	†‡B.-Wyo. O.	25	24	25	500	†‡N. W. Oil.	65	63	65
2,000	‡Cos. & Co..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	5,000	†‡Okla. Oil..	3¼	3	3¼
3,000	‡Crown Oil..	¾	¾	¾	600	Ok. P. & R.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,900	†‡Duthie Oil, (a pros.)..	57	55	56	3,900	Ok'e P.& R.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	‡Elk B. Pet..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	1,500	†O'r O. & G.	28	26	28
3,000	‡E. O. & G., (a pros.)..	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,800	†‡Over. Pet.	25	23	24
1,600	‡Esm. O. Cp.	3/16	⅛	3/16	300	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	5⅛	5	5⅛
700	‡Federal Oil.	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	6,000	Penn. Gas'c.	½	7/16	½
1,200	‡Glen. Oil...	3⅝	3½	3⅝	5,000	†‡Queen Oil.	35	31	32
400	‡H. O. & R..	4⅝	4½	4½	675	‡Red R'k Oil & Gas....	13/16	11/16	¾
5,000	‡Houston Oil	46½	43	46	5,100	‡Rice Oil...	7/16	3/16	7/16
300	‡Int. Pet'm..	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	500	‡Sap. O. & R	8⅝	8½	8½
5,400	‡I. Oil & T..	3⅝	3½	3⅝	1,500	Seq. O. & R.	13/16	¾	11/16
2,100	Ken'a Oil, (a pros.)	9/16	½	½	3,200	‡Sin. G. Cp.	22	20	20
200	‡Mer. O. Cp.	22	22	22	1,400	‡Stanton Oil.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	Met. Pet'm.	9/16	⅝	⅝	2,000	‡Un. W. Oil.	7/16	13/32	7/16
3,000	†‡Mid. Oil..	114	112	113	840	‡Victoria Oil, new stock.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
500	‡Do pf.....	1 3/16	1¼	1¼					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	†‡Atlanta ..	10	10	10	100	†‡Kewanas..	7	7	7
6,000	Big Ledge...	1¼	1	1¼	400	‡Kirk.Porph.	50	50	50
11,000	†Bos. & Mon.	46	44	46	500	La Rose Con.	35	35	35
1,500	‡B'dshawCop.	¾	½	¾	1,000	La. Con	½	½	½
3,500	ButteCop.&Z. v. t. ctfs..	9⅛	8¾	9	100	Magma Cop..	40	40	40
3,800	Butte-Det ...	⅜	5/16	⅜	1,000	†‡Marsh Min.	4½	4½	4½
400	‡Butte-Ramsdell Cop...	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	4,000	‡Monst.Chief	*⅛	1/16	1/16
2,500	†‡Caledonia...	55	53	54	4,500	†‡Moth.Lode.	26	25½	25½
1,700	‡Calu.& Jer.	1¼	1 3/16	1¼	5,500	†‡Nat. Leas.	8	6	8
600	Canada Cop.	2⅛	2 1/16	2 1/16	6,500	†‡Nat.Z.& L.	30	23	28
75,000	†Cashboy ...	14½	12½	13	200	‡New Corn..	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1,000	Cerro Gordo.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	75	Nip. Mines..	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
100	‡Coco River.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	8,000	Nixon Nev..	1 1/16	1	1
1,200	Con.Ariz.Sm.	2	1 15/16	1 15/16	100	‡OnondagaM.	2	2	2
1,000	Con. Copper.	6⅛	5⅞	6	2,400	†‡Pole St. C.	27	26½	27
800	‡Con.-H'st'd.	25	24	24	2,100	†Port.Con.C.	33	32	33
200	‡Copper Val.	⅞	⅞	⅞	3,000	†Prov. M. C.	47	46	47
300	Cresson Con.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	1,200	‡Rawley M..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3,600	‡Emma Con.	7/16	⅜	7/16	1,600	‡RayHerc.M.	4½	4⅜	4½
1,500	†‡Fortu. Con.	39	39	39	1,000	†Rex Con.M.	9½	9½	9½
1,875	‡Gibson Cop.	2⅛	2	2⅛	2,100	†Roch. Min.	40	39	39
2,000	‡Globe Dom.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	7,000	Sil.Kg.of Ar.	5/16	¼	¼
3,200	Hecla Min...	4	3⅞	3 15/16	400	Std. Sil.-Ld..	13/16	13/16	13/16
6,000	†‡Int. Mines.	15	14	15	1,500	†Success M..	9½	9	9½
200	‡Iron Blos....	½	½	½	300	Ton. Exten..	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
1,300	‡Jer.-Presc't	2¼	2	2⅛	800	Tri-Bullion...	3/16	3/16	3/16
500	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)...	¾	11/16	¾	500	†Un.Ver.Ext.	38	37¾	38
1,500	†‡Jim Butler	65	62	62	400	Unity G. M..	4	4	4
500	Josvig-Ken., (a pros.)...	¼	3/16	¼	2,500	†W. E. Con.	78	74	74
1,500	†Jumbo Ext.	17	16	16	1,500	W.Caps Min.	½	13/32	13/32
					2,500	†W.Caps Ex., (a pros.)..	12	11	11

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$35,000	‡A.T.&T.1-yr.6s,w.i..	99⅛	99	99⅛	$8,000	‡G. E. 6s, 2-yr.ns.,'19..	100	100	100
20,000	‡Beth.St.5s, 2-yr.notes	97⅝	97½	97½	22,000	‡G.E.6s,nts., 1920	100	99½	99¾
15,000	‡Can.Gov.5s	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	70,000	‡Wes.El.1-yr. 6s, w. i...	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Tuesday, high sale in Keystone Tire was 16, and 200 Elk Basin sold at 6¼.

⁂

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.	INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	2	5	2	5	Do 1st pf...	101	103	101	103
Do pf	15	20	15	20	Marlin Arms.	70	80	70	80
Am. Tin & T.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞	Man. Transit.	1/16	⅛	1/16	⅛
Blumenthal...	90	102½	90	102½	Nash Motors.	75	85	75	85
Do pf	90	95	90	95	N. Y. Ship...	40	43	40	43
Butter.-Jud...	38	45	38	45	N. Y. Trans..	18	19¼	18½	19
B.-Am. Tob. reg	16	17	16	17	Poca. L. Coal	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Can. Car & F.	17	20	17	20	Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Do pf	50	52	50	52	Peerl'ssT.&M.	15	16½	15	16½
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜	Pruden. Pict..	6	6¼	6	6¼
Carbon Steel.	78	82	78	82	Rep. Truck..	38	48	38	48
Carwen Steel.	8	9	8	9	St.L.,R.M.&P.	31	35	31	35
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	40	..	40	Smith (A. O.) pf	85	90	85	90
Char. Iron...	7⅛	8	7⅛	8	St. Jos. Lead.	16½	17½	16½	17½
Do pf	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼	Stand. Motors	9½	10	9½	10
Cramp Ship..	72	78	72	78	Todd Ship ...	74	77	74	77
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75	Un. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Everett H'y..	20	21	20	21	U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Free. Texas..	40	42	40	42	Do pf	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4	World Film..	⅜	½	⅜	½
Hall Signal..	5	7	5	7	OIL STOCKS.				
Do pf	17	18	17	18	Am. Oil	17	19	17	19
Havana Tob..	½	1	½	1	Beth. O. & G..	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
Do pf	2	5	2	5	Cos. & Co. pf.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Holly Sugar..	40	50	40	50	Cum. P. & R.	¾	1	¾	1¼
Holly S. pf...	95	100	95	100	Friar Oil	1/16	⅛	1/16	⅛
Hupp Motor..	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	Ky. Petrol...	2	4½	2	4½
Int. Lube Ch..	1	3	1	3	Lost City Oil.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Int. Mangan..	8½	9	8½	9	Okla. Oil pf..	11	13	11	13
Int. Motors...	13	17	13	17	Pierce Oil ...	9⅞	10¼	10	10¼
Do 2d pf....	15	20	15	20	Savoy Oil	8	9	8	9
Int. Trading..	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	Ventura	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼
K. T. & R. pf	11½	13½	11½	13½	MINING STOCKS.				
Kresge pf....	95	105	95	105	Alaska-British	⅜	½	⅜	½
Lake Tor.Boat	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼	Cerbat Silver.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Do 1st pf....	3	6	3	6	Gr. Mons. M..	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
L. Val. C. S..	75	80	75	80	Mason Valley.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Lima Loco...	44	50	44	50	BONDS.				
Lukens Steel.	38	45	38	45	Pierce Oil 6s.	73	75	73	75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	11½	12	11½	Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	43	48	43
Atlantic Refining	900	925	910	Prairie Oil & Gas	475	480	475
Borne-Scrymser	440	470	440	Prairie Pipe Line	250	255	250
Buckeye Pipe Line	96	99	95	Solar Refining	300	310	300
Chesebrough Mfg	315	340	315	Southern Pipe L.	188	193	190
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	South. Penn. Oil	285	295	285
Continental Oil	480	510	475	S. W. Penn	95	100	95
Crescent Pipe Line	30	33	30	Stand. Oil of Cal.	230	235	230
Cumberland P. L.	130	140	130	Stand. Oil of Ind.	640	655	640
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	195	Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	500	485
Galena Signal Oil	137	142	137	Stand. Oil of Ky.	315	325	320
Galena Sig. Oil pf	120	130	120	Stand. Oil of Neb.	485	515	485
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	185	Stand. Oil of N. J.	560	565	565
Indiana Pipe Line	94	98	94	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	276	290	275
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12½	13	12¼	Stand. Oil of Ohio	415	430	415
National Transit	12½	13½	12½	Swan & Finch	100	105	100
N. Y. Transit	190	195	185	Union Tank	84	87	84
Northern Pipe L.	100	103	100	Vacuum Oil	350	360	350
Ohio Oil	330	335	330	Washington Oil	25	30	25

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
American Cigar	90	95	90	MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf	85	95	85	Do pf	93	98	93
Conley Foil	200	250	200	P. R.-Am. Tob	160	175	160
J. S. Young	130	150	130	Do scrip	123	126	120
Do pf	100	106	100	R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
				Do pf	100	104	100

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Aetna pf	42	45	41	Colt's Arms	57	60	57
American Brass	217	220	215	Du Pont	260	264	260
Atlas Powder	168	173	168	Hercules	240	245	240
Do pf	94½	96	94½	Do pf	113	115	113
Babcock & Wilcox	109	111	108	Niles-Bem't-Pond	114	117	113
Bliss	370	425	370	Scovill Mfg	425	440	420
Do pf	75	83	75	Winchester Arms	700	850	700
Can. Found's F.	140	160	140				

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
183	Con. Power.	100	100	100	7	Do pf	68¼	68¼	68¼
30	Cit. Bank...	46	46	46	83	M. & M. T'n	79	78	79
464	Cosden	7⅛	7	7	5	Penn. W. P.	63	63	63
260	Houston Oil.	46	44	46	10	U. S. Fid'y.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
15	Do pf	66	66	66	25	United Ry..	24	24	24
10	Md. Casu'y.	75½	75½	75½	110	Wayland Oil	3⅜	3	3¼
30	Mt. Vernon.	15¼	15¼	15¼					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Con. C'l ref. 5s	84½	84½	84½	$2,500	H'n Oil. div. ctfs	94	94	94
5,000	Do 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000	Norf. St. R. R. 5s	97	97	97
2,000	Con. Pow. 5s notes	93½	93½	93½	1,000	South B. 5s..	96	96	96
4,000	Cos. 6s, B...	82	82	82	5,000	Un. Ry. 4s..	75	75	75
1,000	F't Coal 5s..	93	93	93	2,000	Do 6s notes	95	95	95

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Zinc....	14	14	14	25	Mohawk	61¼	61¼	61¼
2	Do pf	46½	46½	46½	30	Nipissing	8½	8¼	8½
40	Ahmeek	81⅝	80½	80½	5	Osceola	60	60	60
450	Alaska	2⅝	2¼	2¼	45	Old Domin..	43½	43⅛	43⅛
250	Ariz. Com'l..	13	12⅞	13	5	Pond Creek..	19	19	19
200	Butte & Bal.	30c.	30c.	30c.	30	St.Mary'sLd.	53¼	53	53
95	Cal. & Ariz.	67	66	67	100	Super. Cop..	4¼	4¼	4¼
96	CopperRange	48	47	47	135	Sup. & Bost.	3	3	3
270	Davis-Daly..	5¼	5	5⅛	300	Trinity	4	4	4
60	East Butte..	9¾	9½	9¾	250	Tuolumne...	1⅛	1	1
60	Greene-Can..	44½	44½	44½	115	U. S. Smelt.	47	46	46½
125	Island Creek	55	54	54	15	Do pf	45¼	45¼	45¼
65	Isle Royale.	22½	22⅜	22⅜	50	Utah Apex..	2¼	2¼	2¼
65	Kerr Lake..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	515	Utah Con...	11¼	11	11
5	*Miami	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	100	Utah Metal.	2¼	2 3/16	2¼

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Bost. & Alb.	126	126	126	60	New Haven.	30½	29¼	29¼
5	Boston Elev.	46	46	46	2	Old Colony..	95	95	95
135	Mass. Elec..	2½	2½	2½	20	Union Pac..	115	115	115
5	Do pf	14	14	14					

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am.Ag.Ch.pf.	92	92	92	28	Do pf	66½	66	66
11	Am. Sug. pf.	111	110	111	2	Merg'thaler..	121	121	121
38	Am. Tel	108	107	107¼	1	N. E. Cot. Y.	88	88	88
105	Amoskeag...	61½	61½	61½	58	N. E. Tel	98½	98	98
85	Do pf	77½	77¼	77½	8	Plant pf	100	100	100
100	Am. Pn. Ser.	1¼	1¼	1¼	2	Pac. Mills	130	130	130
100	Am. Woolen	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	15	ReeceButton.	12	12	12
25	Do pf	94	94	94	30	Swift	126⅞	125⅝	125⅝
1,460	A.,G.& W.I.	114⅝	108¾	113½	15	Torrington..	48	48	48
75	Do pf	62	62	62	8	United Drug 1st pf	48	48	48
250	Booth Fish..	22½	22¼	22¼	198	United Fruit.	128	125¼	128
10	Edison Elec.	147½	147½	147½	69	United Shoe	43	42½	43
380	E. Bost. Ld.	4½	4¼	4½	21	Do pf	26	25⅝	26
30	Gen. Elec...	136⅛	136	136	550	Ventura Oil.	7½	7½	7½
205	Int.Por.Cem.	6½	6½	6½	57	Western Un.	91	90¼	90¼
85	Mass. Gas...	81	80½	80½					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A.T. & T.4s.	82¼	82¼	82¼	1,000	Un.Fruit4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Atchison 4s..	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	24,000	Liberty 3½s.	98.06	97.64	97.64
5,000	A.G.&W.I.5s	78	78	78	10,500	Do con. 4s.	96.50	95.64	96.08
1,000	C., B. & Q.4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	19,000	Do2d4s,'42..	96.00	95.64	95.64
2,000	Punta. S. 6s	80	80	80		*Ex dividend.			
$1,000	U.S.Smelt.6s	97	97	97					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Booth Fish..	22½	22¼	22¼	25	Shaw	67½	67½	67½
50	Chi. P. Tool	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	162	Swift	126½	125	125½
50	Cudahy	112	112	112	735	Union Carb'e	51¼	50⅞	51
138	Com. Edison.	108	107¼	107¼	155	Wilson	53	51	52½
35	Illinois Brick	56	56	56	110	Do pf	97	97	97
70	Lindsay L...	22	22	22	20	Midwest Util	26½	26½	26½
10	Pub. Svc. pf.	88	88	88	50	Do pf	61	61	61
109	People's Gas.	51⅝	51⅛	51½	50	Haskell-B	38½	38½	38½
297	Sears-Roe	152½	151½	152½	50	Mitchell Mot.	30	30	30

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Booth F. 6s.	89¼	89	89	$2,000	Wil. 1st 6s..	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000	Pub. S. (N. Ill.) 5s	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	10,000	Liberty 3½s.	97.90	97.90	97.90
6,000	Swift 1st 5s	95¼	95	95¼	1,100	Do 2d 4s..	95.80	95.80	95.80

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Gas	84	84	84	40	Phil. Elec....	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
50	Brill	20	20	20	50	P. R. T. t. c.	28	28	28
10	C. Trac.,N.J.	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	245	Tono. Min...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
80	Elec. Stor...	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	55	Union Trac..	41½	41½	41½
920	L. Sup. Cp..	14¼	13¾	14¼	130	U. Gas Imp..	69⅝	69¼	69⅝
115	Lehigh Nav..	64	64	64	100	W. Cramp&S.	75½	75	75½
3	Lehigh Val..	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	120	York Rys.pf.	31½	31	31
272	Pennsylvania	46¼	46	46¼					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Beth.St.1st5s	80¾	80¾	80¾	$5,000	Reading 4s..	84½	84½	84½
5,000	Interst. R.4s	41½	41½	41½	1,000	St. L. & S.F. temp. 4s	59	59	59
1,000	Key. T.1st 5s	89	89	89	2,000	Do temp. inc. 6s	50	50	50
1,000	L. Sup.inc.5s	48¼	48¼	48¼	1,000	Do temp. adj. 6s	67	67	67
2,000	Lib. L. 3½s.	97.80	97.80	97.80					
25,000	Do2d4s,'42.	95.80	95.70	95.80					
1,000	Phil.El.1st5s	95¼	95¼	95¼					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Specialties were again brought forward in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The International Mercantile Marine shares were particularly prominent. So far as the general list, however, was concerned, the tendency was toward reaction. But, while prices lost ground moderately, there did not appear to be any decided selling pressure. Although some of the professional element were working for lower prices, their operations were not particularly aggressive.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Jun...	2⅜	¾	2⅜	50	Mo. Pacific..	22¼	22	22
280	Allis-Chalm.	23½	22¼	23⅜	10	Nat. Conduit	17¼	17¼	17¼
440	Am. B. Sug.	80⅝	78¼	78½	50	Nat. E. & S.	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛
210	Am. Can....	38⅝	37⅜	38⅜	40	N. Y. Cent..	70⅞	70½	70⅞
20	Am. C. & F.	73½	72⅞	72⅞	300	Ohio C. Gas.	40⅝	39⅜	40⅝
70	Am. Linseed	34⅝	33½	34½	55	Pac. Mail...	27½	27	27½
90	Am. Loco...	59	57⅞	58⅞	30	Pennsylvania	46	46	46
150	Am. S. & R.	83¼	82⅜	82⅜	20	Pres.St'l Car	63	62⅞	63
160	Am. Su. Tob.	68	67½	67½	10	Ry.St's Spgs.	53	53	53
470	Anac. Cop...	63¼	62⅞	63	370	Reading	75⅞	74⅝	74⅝
30	A.,T.& S.F...	85¼	85	85	50	Rep. I. & S.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
440	A.,G.& W.I..	113¾	108⅝	113¾	90	Sinclair Oil..	37¼	36¼	36⅞
290	Bald. Loco...	64½	63⅛	63⅝	10	So. Pacific..	84	84	84
1,220	Beth. St'l B.	77½	76	76	10	So. Railway.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
20	B'klyn R. T.	45	44⅝	44⅝	520	Studebaker..	52⅝	51¼	51¼
110	Cal. Petrol..	17½	16¼	16⅝	40	Tenn. Cop...	16½	16½	16½
20	Can. Pacific.	146⅝	146⅛	146⅝	120	Tob. Prod...	55⅝	54⅛	54⅛
710	Cent.Leather	71⅝	70¼	71	170	Union Pac..	115	114⅝	114⅝
10	C.,R.I.& P...	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	10	United Fruit.	127¼	127¼	127¼
20	Chile Copper	16½	16½	16½	260	U. S. Ind. A.	128⅛	126	126
30	Chino Copper	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	50	U. S. Rubber	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
40	Cumb. Gas..	35¼	34¼	35¼	11,410	U. S. Steel..	95⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,320	Corn Prod...	34¼	32⅞	33⅝	310	Un. Cig. St.	97	94⅛	96
950	Crucible St'l	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	20	Utah Copper	82¾	82⅝	82¾
430	CubaCaneSu.	32	30⅝	31⅝	10	Wilson & Co.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
950	Dist. Secur..	43¼	42⅝	42⅛	10	Westing. El.	41¼	41¼	41¼
200	Erie	15	14⅞	14⅞	290	Willys-Over.	18¾	18½	18⅝
30	Gen. Elec...	136	136	136		BONDS.			
650	Gen. Motors.	138¼	136	136¼	$2,130	Liberty 3½s.	98.12	98.06	98.06
20	Goodrich Co.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	8,650	Do 1st 4s..	96.50	96.32	96.46
30	Gt. Nor. pf.	91	91	91	7,600	Do 2d 4s..	95.90	95.80	95.84
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝		MINING STOCKS.			
970	Int. Mer. M.	26⅛	25	26⅜	500	Atlanta....	.10½	.10½	.10½
8,525	Do pf	99⅝	94⅝	97⅝	4,300	Cashboy...	.14	.12½	.12½
260	Int. Paper...	33¼	31½	32¼	200	Mexican....	.12½	.12½	.12½
100	Kan. Cy. So.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	500	Mon. Pitts.	.10	.10	.10
90	Kenne. Cop.	33	32¾	33	150	Montana..	.15	.15	.15
10	Lack. Steel..	77¼	77¼	77¼	200	Portland...	1.05	1.05	1.05
10	Max. Motor.	31	31	31	1,000	Res. Eula.	.10½	.10½	.10½
10	Do 1st pf..	64	64	64	300	Ton. Ext..	1.55	1.55	1.55
390	Mex. Petrol.	92½	91½	91½	400	Union Con.	1.00	.99	1.00
10	Midvale Steel	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝					

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
30	Cities Service	212	211	211	213
100	Cities Service pf.	74⅜	74⅛	74	74¾

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	14	16	Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	75	Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95½	98
Am. Gas & Electric	86	90	Interstate Electric	32	41
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	40	42	Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
Am. Light & Traction	214	218	Miss. River Power	10	..
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	93	96	Miss. River Power pf.	35	40
Am. Power & Light	45	50	Northern Ohio Electric.	..	28
Am. Power & Light pf.	72	75	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	..	65
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	57
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½	Northern States Power.	60	63
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	59	62	North. States Pow. pf.	86½	88
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11	Northern Texas Electric	55	60
Carolina Power & Light	30	32	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	93	Ozark Power & Water.	35	45
Colorado Power	24	27	Pacific Gas & Electric.	33½	34¼
Colorado Power pf.	95	100	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	81	83
Columbus Electric pf.	71	77	Puget S. T., L. & P.	9½	..
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	20	24	Puget Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	37	42
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	..	55	Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	86
Conn. Power pf.	85	90	Republic Ry. & Light.	23	24
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	56	59
Dayton Power & L. pf.	78	80	Southern Cal. Edison	77	80
Duluth Edison	75	80	South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	97
Eastern Texas Electric.	50½	..	Standard Gas & Elec.	5⅛	7
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	24
El Paso Electric	93	97	Tampa Electric	101	..
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	93	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	9	11
Electric Properties	55	60	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82	86
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10	United Light & Rys.	27	30
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	27	33	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	61½	63½
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	82	84
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	68	Western Power	10	12
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300	Western Power pf.	44	48
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20.	96½	..	Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s.	68	70
Appalah. Power 5s, '32.	70	75	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	88	93½	Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	90	94
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	72	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	87	87½
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	80	87
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	Omaha & C. B. 5s	88	92
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	87	91	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19.	95½	96⅝
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39.	89	92
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	93	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	74	76	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32.	73	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	85	95	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	99
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	96½	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	94	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	90	Utah Securities 6s	84	85
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	..	99	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	93	98

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIFTEEN YEAR SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF

BRADEN COPPER MINES CO.:

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Collateral Trust Agreement, dated February 1, 1916, securing the aforesaid bonds, pursuant to Section 2 of Article III of said Agreement, hereby calls for tenders for the sale to it, as such Trustee, of an amount of said bonds sufficient, as nearly as may be, to exhaust the sum of Five hundred thousand one hundred twenty-one and eighteen one-hundredth dollars ($500,121.18) now in its hands for account of the sinking fund provided by said Agreement. All such tenders must be for all or any part of the bonds offered, must state the price at which the same are offered, not exceeding, however, 105% of the principal thereof, and accrued interest, and must be received at the Trust Department of the undersigned, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before 12 o'clock noon on February 19, 1918. Each such tender should be securely sealed and marked "Tender of Bonds for Purchase for Sinking Fund under Collateral Trust Agreement of Braden Copper Mines Company, dated February 1, 1916." Notification of tenders accepted will be mailed on or before February 21, 1918, and will call for delivery of the bonds on or before February 26, 1918, with coupons maturing August 1, 1918, and subsequently.

Accepted bonds should be accompanied by Federal income tax ownership certificates covering accrued interest.

Dated at New York this 5th day of February, 1918.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Vice President.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization of 601,224 Argentine gold dollars nominal of the above loan. Payment for bonds accepted will be made from 5th March to 5th April, 1918.

Tenders for sale of bonds with Coupons due 1st September, 1918, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 19th February, 1918, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $973 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 29 January, 1918.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
111 Fifth Avenue.

New York, February 6, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. (5%) on common stock of The American Tobacco Company was today declared, payable on March 1st, 1918, to common stockholders of record at the close of business February 15th, 1918, in the scrip, or certificates, of the Company due March 1st, 1921, and at that time payable in cash or, at the election of the holder expressed not earlier than September 1, 1920, and not later than December 1, 1920, in Common Stock B of the Company at par; scrip certificates, for whatever amount, may be considered together in making units of $100 or multiple thereof for the issuance of stock, but no fractional shares of stock will issue and amounts less than $100 will be paid in cash; in case the holder of the scrip certificate does not make the election as aforesaid, the scrip certificate is to be paid and discharged in cash at par; interest on scrip to maturity will be paid semi-annually in cash at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum on March 1st and September 1st of each year, first interest payment on scrip now issuing payable September 1, 1918; the privilege of converting into Common Stock B pertains only to principal and not interest.

Notice is further given that a dividend of one and a half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on preferred stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable in cash on April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1918.

CLOSING OF BOOKS.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company to be held on the 13th day of March, 1918, and the payment of the above dividends, the transfer books of both preferred and common stock will be closed at the close of business on February 15, 1918, and be reopened at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th day of March, 1918.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION

Notice of Dividends on Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock; Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock; Common Stock and Class B Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation has declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon its Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, and a dividend of seven per cent. upon its Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable in four quarterly instalments of two per cent. and one and three-quarters per cent. each, respectively, the first instalment of each of said dividends to be payable on April 1, 1918, to the respective holders of record of said two classes of stock at the close of business on March 13, 1918; the second on July 1, 1918, to the respective holders of record thereof at the close of business on June 15, 1918; the third on October 1, 1918, to the respective holders of record thereof at the close of business on September 16, 1918, and the fourth on January 2, 1919, to the respective holders of record thereof at the close of business on December 16, 1918. The Board has also declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. upon the Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of the Corporation, payable on April 1, 1918, to the respective holders of record of said two classes of stock at the close of business on March 13, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Dated January 29, 1918.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK.

The Board of Directors of the American Beet Sugar Company has declared a dividend of Eight Dollars ($8.00) per share on the Common Stock of the Company, payable in four installments, as follows:

First Installment:
$2.00 per share, $300,000.00, payable on April 30th, 1918, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 13th, 1918;

Second Installment:
$2.00 per share, $300,000.00, payable on July 31st, 1918, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 13th, 1918;

Third Installment:
$2.00 per share, $300,000.00, payable on October 31st, 1918, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 11th, 1918;

Fourth Installment:
$2.00 per share, $300,000.00, payable on January 31st, 1919, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 11th, 1919.

Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

January 29th, 1918.

Superior Steel Corporation

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 2% was declared on the second preferred stock, payable February 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record February 8th, 1918.

C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

January 29th, 1918.

Superior Steel Corporation

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 2% was declared on the first preferred stock. The dividend is payable February 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record February 8th, 1918.

C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

Central Arkansas Ry. & Light Corp.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 20.

New York, February 6, 1918.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the Twentieth Consecutive Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Central Arkansas Railway and Light Corporation, payable to the Stockholders of Record as of the close of business February 15, 1918, on March 1, 1918. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not be closed.

J. DUNHILL, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Preferred Stock of THE PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA RAILWAY CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 31st, 1918.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 31st day of January, 1918, a dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ended December 31st, 1917, payable March 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record February 13th, 1918.

F. J. BRUNNER, Secretary.

For Sale
25 Shares
Texas & Pacific Coal Stock
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Penna. Gasoline
(Listed on New York Curb)
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Circular on Request
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street, New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

American Graphophone
Columbia Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Sinclair Oil
7% Notes and
WARRANTS
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

REVIEW and FORECAST
1917-1918

We have just received our annual Review and Forecast, embracing a full analysis of the events of the past year and a discussion of the probable developments in the investment markets during 1918. This issue should prove of particular value to the investing and banking public. Extra copies are available to subscribers who are interested in our Service. Enclose 3c in stamps for Circular No. 291.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St. Tel. 3173-4 Cort. New York.

BROAD STREET HOSPITAL

"Put Us on Your Payroll"

Every employer should furnish first aid service to the employe. We do this for those who cannot do it themselves.

If you have no expense for first aid service, give us, as a regular salary, what you are willing to spend for this work.

"Put Us on Your Payroll"

This advertisement on behalf of the BROAD STREET HOSPITAL contributed by Henry L. Doherty & Co.

ACCURACY BEGETS SPEED

IN *delivering* to its subscribers the government's latest war excess profits tax and income tax regulations the day these were *released* by the Treasury Department, the closeness with which this company serves its subscribers has had its most graphic demonstration.

But this quickness of service has never once come at the expense of accuracy. Indeed, it was in order to be accurate that we devised the day-to-day service that has made immediate cumulative mobile reporting essential. The War and Income Tax services with which we supply lawyers, bankers, corporation officials and accountants are recognized, on account of their promptness, completeness, accuracy, and convenience for reference, as the leading authorities on Federal Taxation.

Subscription rates for the War and Income Tax Services are $25 each.

THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

$1,250,000
West Virginia Water and Electric Company
(Charleston, W. Va.)
First Mortgage Five Year 6% Gold Bonds
(4½ Years to Run)

Dated September 1, 1917. Due September 1, 1922. Interest payable March 1 and September 1 at the Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago.

The company agrees in so far as possible to pay the normal federal income tax. Tax refund in Pennsylvania.

The WEST VIRGINIA WATER AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, a West Virginia corporation owns and operates, free from competition, the Water, Electric Light and Power systems located in Charleston, W. Va., and the immediate adjacent suburban districts, serving a population of 33,000.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Present Issue
CAPITAL STOCK:		
Preferred Stock—Seven Per Cent Cumulative	$1,000,000	$ 500,000
Common Stock	3,000,000	3,000,000
BONDED DEBT:		
First Mortgage Five Year Six Per Cent Gold Bonds (this issue)	3,000,000	1,250,000

Bonds are secured by absolute FIRST MORTGAGE on all properties.

Earnings well over twice the interest charges.

The term is sufficiently long to give the investor advantage of the prevailing high interest rate and still not too long to enable him to take advantage of possible readjustment of security values in the future.

There are very few public utility corporations, of equal size, under stronger ownership. The Board of Directors includes some of the most prominent business men in the United States.

The refinancing of the Company at this time is necessitated by demands of the United States Government for service to the large Armor and Projectile plant now in process of construction at Charleston.

Charleston, W. Va., is a manufacturing community, growing very rapidly. The City is unusually well supplied with transportation and is in the heart of the oil and gas belt and of the coal fields. The certainty of increased population and the stability of a manufacturing community, combined with the cheap supply of fuel, puts the West Virginia Water and Electric Company in an unusually favorable position.

THESE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, PRICED AT 96 AND INTEREST, YIELD OVER 7%

Elston & Co.
39 S. LaSalle St., Chicago

Powell, Garard & Co.
39 S. LaSalle St., Chicago

Central Trust Co. of Illinois
Chicago

DIVIDENDS.

Associated Dry Goods Corporation.

Hoboken, N. J., February 6, 1918.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½) on the First Preferred Stock, also a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾) on the Second Preferred Stock of Associated Dry Goods Corporation has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable March 1st, 1918, to holders of the Preferred Stocks of record at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, February 16th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

Attention is called to the fact that no dividend is payable in respect of Scrip Certificates representing fractional interest in the said Preferred Stocks, and holders of such Scrip Certificates are urged to consolidate them with full shares of stock on or before said last mentioned date.

THERON S. ATWATER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF

CONSOLIDATED ARIZONA SMELTING CO.

New York, January 30, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1% (5c per share) payable on March 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at close of business February 15, 1918. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Transfer Agent.

The stock transfer books will not be closed.

FRANK W. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION,
ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Twentieth Quarter) of One and Three-Quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record February 15, 1918.

C. F. CONN, Secretary.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.

New York, February 5th, 1918.

Regular quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was this day declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 25th, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, March 15th, 1918.

DAVE S. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 74.

New York, February 6th, 1918.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly Dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable February 20th, 1918, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., February 7th, 1918.

The transfer books will not be closed.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 63.

New York, February 6th, 1918.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the COMMON STOCK of the Company, payable March 20th, 1918, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., March 2d, 1918.

The transfer books will not be closed.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on February 25, 1918, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, February 8, 1918. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

New York, January 24, 1918.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 75.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 75) of One and 50-100 Dollars ($1.50) per share on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 1st, 1918, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1918. Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

WERTHEIMER & SONN
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
Announce the removal of their
Offices to 59 William St., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

The Crescent Pipe Line Company,
323 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 5, 1918.

A dividend of Seventy-five Cents (.75) per share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Friday, March 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, February 21st, 1918.

For purpose of this dividend the transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., Thursday, February 21st, to 9 A. M., Saturday, March 16th.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to this office not later than Thursday, February 21st.

L. E. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
DISTRIBUTION NO. 64.

Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $5,929,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of ten (10) cents per share has been ordered from funds received from the sale of ore reserves acquired prior to March 1st, 1913, upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable February 9th, 1918, to stockholders of record January 31st, 1918.

By order of Board of Directors.

ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 68.

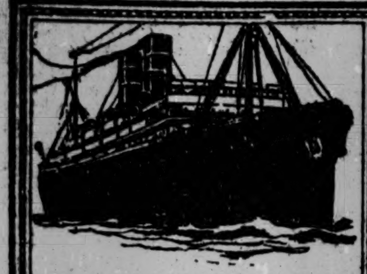
New York, February 6th, 1918.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly Dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable February 20th, 1918, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., February 7th, 1918.

The transfer books will not be closed.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

STEAMSHIPS.



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Direct service on fast twin-screw steamers from New York to

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To Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico

Frequent calls at Nassau, Bahamas

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Frequent Sailings from NEW YORK direct to
CAPE TOWN DURBAN
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For Sailing Date, Rate of Passage, &c., apply to

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PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING · NEW YORK CITY
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(a) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
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By UNION-CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen'l Agents,
26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

AMERICAN LINE
Weekly Sailings

WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL
Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
DRAFTS & MONEY ORDERS
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Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
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Direct Route to the Continent
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
Neutral Steamer Saga sailing March 5 for ST. THOMAS, BARBADOES, RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, BRAZIL.
MOORE & McCORMACK CO., INC.
Freight Agents, 29 Broadway.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Passenger Agents, 398 Broadway.
Phone Franklin 4530.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
LLOYD ITALIANO—LA VELOCE
NEW YORK, NAPLES, GENOA
For sailings, rates, etc., apply to General Agency,
1 State St. ITALIA-AMERICA New York
SOCIETY OF MARITIME TRADE, Inc.

HONOLULU
Suva, New Zealand, Australia.
Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the PALATIAL PASSENGER Steamers of the
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry., 1231 Broadway, N. Y., or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

SOUTH AMERICA LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Regular Sailings to Bahia, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Barbados, Buenos Aires.
LAMPORT & HOLT, LTD.,
Phone Broad 6921. 42 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

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Freight and passenger daily service, except Sunday, from Pier 25, North River, N. Y., 3 P. M. Phone 3900 Franklin.

STEAMBOATS.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$1.90**
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week Days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9491.

Hudson River Day Line
Service will be resumed in May.

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TICKETS AND TOURS TO
CALIFORNIA, CHINA, JAPAN
SOUTH AMERICA, AFRICA, and all resorts.
FRANK TOURIST CO., 398 Broadway and 489 Fifth Av., bet. 41st and 42d Sts. Phone 4530 Franklin. Established 1875.

CALIFORNIA—JAPAN, CHINA AND AUSTRALASIA—SOUTH AMERICA
Specially planned Tours for the times. Also short tours to seasonable resorts.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 264, 561 Fifth Ave., 2,081 B'way, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA
Raymond-Whitcomb Tours
225 Fifth Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 6270.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Tours to Canadian Pacific Rockies, Pacific Coast, and Alaska. Short Tours to Montreal, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.
F. R. PERRY, Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept., 1231 B'way.

High Grade Replies

The New York Times:

We are pleased with the number and quality of replies received in answer to our advertisement in The New York Times for the sale of a tea room.

Greenley Tea Garden, Inc.,
Greenwich, Conn.

If you desire to sell anything, advertise in
The New York Times
Telephone Bryant 1000

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Government Leases Part of Old Macy Store for Quartermaster's Department.

Expansion of Governmental military activities in New York City is reflected in the lease whereby the Quartermaster's Department obtained, through M. & L. Hess, Inc., from the Fourteenth Street Realty Company, Jesse I. Straus, President, the nine-story building at 56 West Fourteenth Street, running through to 55 to 65 West Thirteenth Street, having a total floor area of 117,000 square feet.

The building will be occupied for distribution purposes after extensive alterations now under way are completed. The building was formerly part of the old Macy store, which is now entirely rented.

Considerable space in the old retail shopping district has been taken over for the use of the Government or by firms with large Government clothing contracts. The same brokers recently leased 170,000 square feet in the former O'Neill-Adams Building, on the west side of Sixth Avenue, from Twentieth to Twenty-first Streets, to Henry Sonneborn & Co., and large space in the building at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street to the Lazarus Raincoat Company.

Space has also been taken in the old Simpson-Crawford Building at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street by Siegel Brothers & Goodman. The store at this location has been leased by the United States Government for the Quartermaster's Department, which has also acquired additional space in the former Macy store properties at Sixth Avenue and Thirteenth Street and at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

West Side-Tarrytown Exchange.

For the purpose of remodeling it into small housekeeping apartments, the Grassi Realty Company, Pietro Grassi, President, has purchased from Emil W. Oppenheim the five-story residence, with a three-story extension, at 42 West Ninety-sixth Street. The house covers a lot 18 by 100.8 feet, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

In part payment the buyer gave the Wendlemere Inn property at Wendle Park, Tarrytown, N. Y., consisting of a three-story, twenty-five-room house, and about two acres, overlooking the Hudson River. Sharp & Co. negotiated the transaction.

East 94th Street House Resold.

James H. Cruikshank has resold to a buyer for occupancy the four-story dwelling at 25 East Ninety-fourth Street, on lot 21 by 100.8, adjoining the La Salle Apartments at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue. The property was acquired by the seller last month from William A. Sinclair in exchange for the five-story apartment house at 7 West 101st Street.

Give Bronx Lots for Garage.

The Winat Realty Company, James J. Wilson, President, purchased from William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, the three-story garage at 133 West Fifty-first Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

In exchange the buyer gave the plot of fourteen lots on the north side of 188th Street, 30 feet east of Webster Avenue, and facing Devoe Park, in the Bronx. The parcel has a frontage of 375 feet and an irregular depth ranging from 100 to 125 feet.

Queens Borough Sales.

L. I. Cooper sold to C. T. Jensen of Bayside the plot, 100 by 200 feet, on the northwest corner of Lamartine and Jackson Avenues, Bayside.

G. Loeffler sold to M. Bahr the dwelling and plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, College Point.

M. Wishart sold to M. M. Anderson of Brooklyn a plot, 100 by 115 feet, on the west side of Dodge Avenue, 150 feet south of Ocean Avenue, Rockaway Beach.

Buys Costly Westchester Estate.

F. H. Bethell, Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, who early in the week sold his residence at Scarsdale to William F. Wall, has purchased from Louis A. Westermann his estate on Richbell Road and Morris Lane, Scarsdale. The property comprises about eight acres of land, improved with a large stone and stucco dwelling and outbuildings. It was held at $65,000. Fish & Marvin were the brokers in the sale.

Big Longacre Square Rental.

Lee Shubert, who leased the property at 1,567 and 1,569 Broadway, at the southwest corner of Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, several months ago, from Ella A. Gray, will pay a graduated rental of $47,500 to $50,000 a year, plus taxes, for it. The lease, which was recorded yesterday, will run for ten years from May 1, 1918, and carries a five-year renewal privilege.

$75,000 Restaurant Lease.

The Belmore Lunch Company, Jacob Richman, President, leased from William P. Douglas the entire building at 26 East Twenty-third Street for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $75,000. The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the lease.

The lessee now occupies the ground floor and basement of 24 East Twenty-third Street, adjoining, which was leased four years ago through the same brokers. The Noyes Company last week leased to the Belmore Lunch Company 206 Broadway, and it is understood that several other negotiations are pending for additional locations.

Commercial Lease.

The four-story building at 630 and 632 Hudson Street has been leased by Hugh King to the Standard Express and Trucking Company of 70 West Street for warehouse purposes. The lease was negotiated by Walter B. Olive.

Proposition to Suspend Tax Liens Sales for Period of War.

Declaring that the present method of selling tax liens "enables a lot of despicable sharks to collect usury from negligent or unfortunate property owners," Dr. L. A. Dreyfus, President of the Staten Island Civic League, has written to Controller Craig suggesting that the sale of tax liens on real estate be suspended for the period of the war.

In suggesting the matter Dr. Dreyfus has in mind the protection of tax delinquents who are now serving their country.

No Five-Cent Fare to Coney Island This Year.

There will probably be no five-cent fare to Coney Island this year, according to the Public Service Commission. War conditions have caused a delay in the building of the final section of the Culver line, and the commission is of the opinion that it will be impossible to complete the work before next Summer.

Until then the ten-cent rate from the city to the Island will remain in effect. Under the dual system contracts the five-cent rate was to be established on all rapid transit lines at the completion of the West End and Culver routes.

Recent Buyers.

Charles Hoffman and Gerson Robinson are the buyers of the loft building at the northeast corner of First Avenue and Thirty-first Street, reported sold recently by the General Optical Company.

Samuel Moore is the buyer of 348 to 350 Water Street, and 357 to 359 Water Street, sold by the Alliance Realty Company.

Realty Notes.

Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue, will explain the income tax at the monthly meeting of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association, 702 West 181st Street, this evening.

The annual meeting of the Fifth Avenue Association will be held Tuesday, Feb. 19, at Delmonico's.

Plans were filed yesterday for the construction of a sixteen-story addition to the Hotel Imperial, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street, having a frontage of 121 feet and a depth of 124 feet. It will conform in architectural design with the main structure. Robert W. Goelet is the owner of record. A. M. Gray, the architect, has estimated the cost at $750,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,730 to 1,734, n e corner of 55th St, 75.4x133.7x82.1x121.1, eleven-story Sonoma apartment; Max Loewenthal against Derwent Realty Corp. et al., Milton Dammann, attorney; due, $87,406.70; adjourned to Feb. 18.

Monroe St, 266, s s, 100 ft w of Jackson St, 25x87.6x25x89.4, six-story tenement and stores; Nannie S. Vanderpoel et al. against Hinda S. Tausky et al.; Cary & Carroll, due, $25,517.57; taxes, &c., $990.35; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $19,000.

99th St, 222 East, s s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Henry Walz against Benjamin Kaplan et al.; Albert J. Appell, attorney; due, $9,091.11; prior mtg, $10,000; to the plaintiff for $14,088.

By Henry Brady.

6th Av, 814, n e corner of 46th St, 24.9x90.6x50.8x irregular, five-story building, with stores on corner and two four-story tenements on street; also,

6th Av, 818, e s, 50.8 ft n of 46th St, 20.1x91.10, five-story building; T. H. Kelly against P. A. Fitzpatrick et al.; Gillespie & O., attorneys; due, $8,115.44; taxes, &c., $5,474.65; prior mtg, $148,500; adjourned to Feb. 20.

Avenue C, s e corner of 9th St, 40.8x83, six-story tenement and stores; Harry Hastorf against Julius Stoloff et al.; House, G. & V., attorneys; due, $69,561.49; taxes, &c., $1,662.70; adjourned to Feb. 13.

Brook Av, 548, e s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 25x100, five-story brick tenement and stores; Irving Trust Co., trustee, against David Lazar et al.; Breed, Abbott & Morgan, attorneys; due, $17,371.11; taxes, &c., $548; adjourned to Feb. 13.

By James J. Donovan.

Washington Av, 1,967, w s, 82 ft n of 178th St, 31x137.1x irregular, two-story frame dwelling; L. S. Tenny, trustee, against Marianna Bonagur et al.; Walradt & B., attorneys; due, $6,571.73; taxes, &c., $275.60; adjourned to Feb. 20.

By Joseph & Co.

3d Av, n e corner of 168th St, ext. to Fulton Av, 176.4x337.8x irregular, vacant; B. B. Neukirch against Elm Holding Co.; Carns, L. & G., attorneys; due, $30,270.38; taxes, &c., $24.25; adjourned to Feb. 13.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n e corner 31st St, for a 16-story hotel, 121x124; R. W. Goelet, 9 West 17th St, owner; A. M. Gray, 1,400 Broadway, architect; cost, $750,000.

Manhattan St, 69, for a 2-story store and offices, 40x90; T. S. Walker, Long Lake, N. Y., owner; H. L. Brandt, 38 Marble Hill Av, architect; cost, $7,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 57 ft n of Mitchell Place, 19x80; Mary (or Marie) Barry, executrix, to Charles J. Wirth, 4 Beekman Place, mtg $3,500, all liens, Feb. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

BROADWAY, s w corner 133d St, runs w 125x s 99.11x e 50x n 25x e 75 to street, x n 74.11 to beginning; Collar City Land Co. of Troy, N. Y., to Chamax Realty and Construction Co., 170 Broadway, mtg $129,750; attorney, Alex S. Natanson, 170 Broadway $100

GRAND ST, n s, 28.4 ft e of Mott St, 28.11x100; Onofrio Le Pinto et al. to Raymond Guarini, 1,303 Av U, Brooklyn, and another address; Guarini & Candela, 23 New Bowery $1

LENOX AV, n w corner of Cathedral Parkway, runs w 125x n 171.10 to s s of 111th St x e 83.9 to s w s of St. Nicholas Av x s e — to w s of Lenox Av x s — to beginning; Lucy W. Hewitt to Stalwart Realty Corporation, Newburg, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1917; attorney, A. Loeb Salkin, 52 Broadway...$1

STANTON ST, 161, s s, 125 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x100; Isidor Landau to Annie Felsenfeld, 60 Pitt St, Jan. 22; attorney, Hy. O. Kahan, 51 Chambers St....$1

SUFFOLK ST, 16, e s, 125.3 ft n of Hester St, 25x100.5; William P. Maloney, referee, to Charles E. Gremmels, 294 Fisk Av, Borough of Richmond, partition sale Dec. 18, 1917, Feb. 5; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway $19,350

VERMILYEA AV, 64, n w s, 100 ft n e of Academy St, 50x150x—x100; Delta Holding Corp. to Sarah Hofner, 396 East 154th St, Bronx, mtg $48,000, Jan. 31; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St....$100

WATER ST, 348-50, n s, 103.10 ft w of James Slip, 34.1x60.6x27.5x59.9; Water St, 357-9, s s, 33.4x76; Alliance Realty Co. to Samuel Moore, 397 7th St, Brooklyn, mtgs $10,000 and $6,500, respectively, b. and s., Feb. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

1ST AV, n e corner of 31st St, runs e 150x n 98.9x w 50x s 49.4x w 100 to avenue x s 49.5 to beginning; General Optical Co. to Charles Hoffman, 39 West 89th St, and Gerson Robinson, 348 North Fulton Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $84,000, Feb. 1....$100

1ST AV, 1,028, e s, 20 ft n of 56th St, 20x94, foreclosure Jan. 23, 1918; James F. Curnen, referee, to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St $8,000

2D AV, 1,265, w s, 41.11 ft n of 66th St, 39x100; Jacob Corday to Emanuel Libman, 180 East 64th St, mtg $33,000, Feb. 1; attorneys, Goldsmith, C., C. & W., 61 Broadway $100

6TH AV, 450 and 452, e s, 49.4 ft n of 27th St, 100 x 39.6 x irregular; Cornelius Huth, referee, to Reuben L. Maynard, 645 West End Av, and another, trustees, Feb. 6, ...$150,000

9TH ST, 729-731 East, n s, 293 ft w of Avenue D, 40x92.3; William Lefkowitz to Benjamin Moore, 146 West 142d St, one-quarter right, title, and interest, mtg $47,400, June 17, 1915; address 59 Allen St..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Weiss to same, one-quarter right, title, and interest, mtg $47,400, June 28, 1915; address B. Moore, 59 Allen St....$100

10TH AV, 352 and 354, e s, 25.6 ft n of 30th St, 50x100; Criterion Holding Co. to William Prager, 129 East 74th St, et al., executors, mtg $80,000, Nov. 28, 1917; attorney, Edwin R. Apfel, 37 Liberty St....$100

11TH ST, 719 East, n s, 63 ft w of Dry Dock St, 21x89.6; Joseph P. Morrissey, as trustee in bankruptcy of Joseph Schroeder, bankrupt, to James O'Donnell, 538 East 89th St; attorney, Leon Dashew, 320 Broadway...$50

11TH ST, n s, 145.6 ft e of Av A, 25x103.3; Joseph Weinstein to Annie Weinstein, 1,752 Eastburn Av, Bronx, Aug. 20, 1917....$100

13TH ST, 435-41 East, n s, 150 ft w of Av A, runs w 80x n 91.6x e 36.7x n 4.9x n e 6.10, along c. l. from Stuyvesant St x s e 69x s 42.3 to beginning; Joseph Weinstein to Annie Weinstein, 1,752 Eastburn Av, Bronx, mtg $62,000, Aug. 20, 1917....$100

50TH ST, n s, 141 ft w of 2d Av, 33x100.5; Joseph Schur to Lena Schur, 135 West 130th St, mtg $3,000, Feb. 2; attorney, Isaac Josephson, 5 Beekman St....$1

72D ST, 16 East, s s, 268 ft e of 5th Av, 27x102.2; Joseph L. Myers and another, executors of Robert W. Tailer, to Edmund L. Baylies, 10 East 62d St, mtg $80,000, Feb. 1; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St $100

85TH ST, 350 West, s s, 96.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, runs s 52.2 x e 25 x s 25 x e 25 x s 25 x e 50 x n 102.2 x w 100 to beginning, foreclosure Jan. 24, 1918; Phelan Beale, referee, to 50 Central Park West Corp., 49 Wall St, June 31; attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell, 49 Wall St....$16,500

93D ST, 254 West, s s, 119 ft w of Broadway, 17x100.8; 120th St, n s, 80 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; 114th St, 526 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; also two parcels in Bronx, recorded April 29, 1899; Mary K. Shrady and Jacob Shrady and Jennie K., his wife, to Edwin Kempton, 885 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, as trustee, ½ part for life of Jacob and Jennie K. Shrady and then to their daughter, Marjory Shrady, and other ½ part for life of Mary K. Shrady and then to her daughter, Madeleine Shrady, Jan. 16, rerecorded from Bronx Jan. 21, 1918; attorney, Edwin Kempton, Jr., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn....$1

96TH ST, 42 West, s s, 393 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; Emil W. Oppenheim to Edith L. Sayward, 216 West 99th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, Dec. 15, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Edith L. Sayward to Grassi Realty Co., 320 5th Av, all liens, Jan. 4; attorney, same....$1

104TH ST, 64 East, s s, 117.6 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x100.11, foreclosure Jan. 23, 1918; Louis W. Stotesbury, referee, to Wilton Holding Corp., 135 Broadway, Jan. 26; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $3,500

110TH ST, 8 East, s s, 228 ft w of Madison Av, 19.6x100.11; See Em Holding Co. to Milton M. Silverman, 207 West 110th St; Moses Crystal, 319 West 89th St, and Laura Gross, 63 Hamilton Terrace, executors, &c., b. and s., c. a. g., all liens; attorney, E. S. Cahn, 160 Broadway....$1

115TH ST, 67 West, n s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Mary Foley to Goldie Rubenstein, 519 West 143d St, mtg $16,500, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

123D ST, s s, 262 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Dallon Realty Co. to Virginie A. Meert, 253 Avenue Brugmann, Brussels, Belgium; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

129TH ST, 62 East, s s, 117.6 ft w of Park Av, 24.4x99.11; Susan E. Blodgett and another to Ida Stern, 141 West 127th St, mtg $13,000, all liens, Jan. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

179TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 50x92.6; John Wichelus to Anna H. Ahrens, 442 West 162d St, mtg $43,000, Feb. 5; attorney, G. V. Grainger, 150 Nassau St....$1

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 19 ft n of 166th St, 99.11x76.4x99.11x77.9; Lillian A. Reilly to Thomas J. Barry, 580 East 169th St, mtg $14,000, Feb. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

CROTONA AV, 1,844, e s, 41.4x80x41.2x80; Morris Wolfinger to Fanny Speciner, 336 East 5th St, one-half part, Feb. 4; attorney, N. Waxman, 346 Broadway....$100

EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 75x115.1; John L. O'Brien, referee, to Fannie F. Welch, 15 East 71st St, Nov. 30, 1917; attorneys, Bleecker & T., 49 Wall St..$8,000

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s s, 185 ft w of Unionport Pottery Works, runs s 329.10x 490.6x n w — x n e 166.9x e 283.9; Abraham I. Solomon, referee, to Robitzek Investing Co., Inc., Jan. 29; attorney, A. Lipton, 160 Broadway $25,000

EVERGREEN AV, e s, 224 ft w of Westchester Av, 40x100; Charles H. Friedrich, referee, to American Real Estate Co., 141 Broadway, Jan. 30; attorney, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$2,500

GRANT AV, w s, 206.6 ft n of 166th St, 50x100; Sidney G. De Kay to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 322 Hudson St, Dec. 14, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. to Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Co., 68 Hunter's Point Av, Borough of Queens, Dec. 31, 1917; attorney, same....$1

LOTS 59 and 60, Block 26, map of Edenwald; Gertie Halpin to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, Feb. 2; attorney, Price Bros., 271 Broadway....$100

LOTS 122 to 127, map of 199 lots of S. & S. Sturges; Adele S. Dodd to Eckman Building Co., Inc., 2,132 Daly Av, Feb. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 97, map of Neill estate; David F. Hanigan & Son, Inc., to Luigi Adisio, 1,178 East 178th St, mtg $4,500, Feb. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....oc. and $1,000

MACLAY AV, 2,513, w s, 25x100; Thomas Farry to Agnes Farry, 2,421 Butler Place, Feb. 28, 1916; attorney, Frank Glass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av $1

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 300 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100; Patrick Garrity to Theresa Tengstrom, 3,937 Amundson Av, mtg $250, Feb. 5; attorney, R. B. Alling, 149 Broadway $100

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, n w corner of private road or lane, runs s w 180.3x n w 69x e to Old Albany Post Road x s 57.6; William Lappe to Agnes M. Shea, 31 Hopkins Av, Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 5; attorney, Philip B. La Roche, Jr., 149 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Agnes M. Shea to William and Christena Lappe, 252d St and Newton Av, Feb. 5; attorney, same....$1

PROSPECT AV, 2,373, s w corner of 187th St, 70x95; John D. Smarto to Adolph H. Schmidlin, 4,221 Park Av, Feb. 4; attorney, Charles M. Villone, 455 Park Av....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Adolph H. Schmidlin to Charlotte M. Smarto, 33 South Av, Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 4; attorney, same....$100

RIVERDALE AV, e s, 85.4 ft s of Rock St, 85.4x300x89x300; Owen H. Beagen to Josephine J. Beagen, 89 Seaman Av, Feb. 2; attorney, M. J. Fay, 2 Hudson St, Yonkers, N. Y....$1

3D AV, n s, Lots 247 and 248, map of land at Woodlawn Heights of E. K. Willard et al., 40x100; George R. Vreeland to New York and Suburban Co-operative B. & L. Association, 147 East 125th St, Nov. 27, 1917; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av..$100

3D AV, 3,367, w s, 29.6x169.7x29.4x166.4; Margaret Edel to Louis Walter, 243 West 135th St, mtg $15,000, Feb. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

174TH ST, w s, 201.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100; Frances M. Herbold to Louis Herbold, 1,247 Taylor Av, Feb. 1; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 57 ft n of Mitchell Place, 19x80; Charles J. Wirth to John J. Barry, 178 East 93d St, 1-3 part, and Susan A. Barry, 151 East 45th St, 2-3 parts, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, George A. Marshall, 38 Park Av....$6,000

SAME PROPERTY, Feb. 5; same to Adam Miller, 44 East 87th St, 3 years, int. as per bond, prior mtg $6,000; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $2,000

BROADWAY, 1,567-1,569, s w corner of 47th St, 214 to 220 West, runs w 128x s 100.5x e 63.10x n 55.5x e 69.6 to Broadway, x n 48.2 to beginning, leasehold, Jan. 18; Lee Shubert and Jack J. Shubert in bond, to Ella A. Gray, 1,977 Broadway, installments, $10,000, one-half yearly, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles P. Latting, 34 Pine St....$100,000

ESSEX ST, w s, 123.4 ft n of Stanton St, 25x89.9, Feb. 5; Clark G. Voorhees and another, executors, &c., to N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, 3 years; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St....$7,000

HOUSTON ST, 260 East, n s, 298.3 ft e of Avenue A, 24.9x105.6; Clark G. Voorhees and another, executors, &c., to N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, 3 years; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St. $10,500

MADISON ST, 347, n s, 120 ft e of Scammel St, 24x96; Bessie Balish et al. to John Heilman, 123 Fenimore St, Brooklyn, due April 1, 1930; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St....$4,000

78TH ST, 351 East, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x73.1x25.4x68.7, April 20, 1914; Joseph Herman to Ernest N. Adler, 1,506 1st Av, due Oct. 20, 1914, 6 p. c....$2,000

112TH ST, 37 West, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, Jan. 30; Sarah Baehr to Morris Levy, 885 West End Av, due July 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row $1,500

116TH ST, 415 East, n s, 177 ft e of 1st Av, 22x100.10, Feb. 5; Giuseppi or Joseph Labriola to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, 3 years; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St....$5,000

133D ST, 508 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11, Jan. 31; D. H. Jackson Co. to Olga E. Schlau, 604 West 191st St, due Jan. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Burger & B., 233 Broadway....$3,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 155 ft n of 172d St, 25x90.7; Nalpak Realty Co., Inc., to Clara Reinwarth and another, 358 West 122d St, Feb. 5, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$12,000

BROOK AV, n e corner of 139th St, 25.1x100.1; Utility Realty Co. to Augusta H. Meyer, 75 Broad St, Freehold, N. J., Feb. 5, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$15,000

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, n w corner of private road or lane, runs s w 180.3 x n w 69 x e —x s 57.6; William Lappe to John D. Geldeman, 1,276 Grant Av, Feb. 5, 3 years; attorney, Philip B. La Roche, Jr., 149 Broadway $2,500

WALTON AV, s e corner Fordham Road, 131.4x76.11x125.7x74.11; Dowd Construction Co. to William I. Morris, Jr., Far Rockaway, L. I., prior mtg $25,000, Feb. 5, 2 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$7,000

150TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.6; Mario Lozito to Emma Kark, 417 East 152d St, Feb. 6, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,842; Sophie Maas, executrix, to Nellie Miller, 1,041 Ogden Av, Bronx; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 Broadway $9,000

LUDLOW ST, 120, mtg $25,000; Samuel Riker, Jr., & ano, administrators, to H. S. Hendricks, 54 West 87th St; attorney, S. Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St....$1

LUDLOW ST, 120, mtg $25,000; Henry L. Hendricks to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St $1

PEARL ST, 212, mtg $25,000, filed and discharged Feb. 5, 1918; W. Irving Clark, executor, to John Wolfe, 40 East 25th St; attorneys, Ferris & L., 165 Broadway..$25,000

19TH ST, 321 East; 2d Av, 566; Houston St, 315 East; Pinehurst Av, e s, 100 ft n of 180th St; Hugh B. Reed, executor, Sarah A. G. Skinner, to General Clergy Relief Fund, 281 4th Av; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St..(4 assignments) $39,538.25

72D ST, 121 East; Grenville L. Winthrop & ano., executors, to Minnie M. Herrman, 85 East 79th St, trustee; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$15,000

82D ST, 232 East, mtg $10,000; Maria Ruff to Charlotte Delveaux, 349 East 87th St.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St....$1

109TH ST, s s, southwest corner of 1st Av, 100x100.10; John Theall & ano., executors, to Hermine K. Kahrs, 1,454 3d Av; attorneys, Theall & Beam, 45 Wall St..$2,000

115TH ST, 83 West, ½ part of mtg $9,000; Florence H. Lippmann to D. I. Goldstein, Maplewood, N. J., address 320 Broadway..$1

117TH ST, 206 East, mtg $10,000; Freeport (N. J.) Bank to Rudolph P. Domschke, Lynbrook, L. I.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

127TH ST, 237 West, mtg $5,500; Geo. W. Short to Frances S. Quinn, 2 East 127th St; attorney, G. W. Short, 159 West 125th St $2,500

135TH ST, 120 West, ½ part and a. t. in mtg $24,000; Sol Silverberg to Isaac Silverberg, 276 Fairmount Av, Newark, N. J., et al., executors; attorneys, Myers & Sherwin, 290 Broadway $1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 100 ft s of 182d St, —x—; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Adolph Pisani, 16 Morningside Av; attorney, F. V. Nicolosi, 2,175 Arthur Av....$1,500

BROADWAY, e s, at s s plot 5, on map Mary C. P. Macomb, 25x349; Aaron O. Whaley to Grace A. Raab, 3,472 Bailey Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,200

DAWSON ST, n s, 200 ft w of Leggett Av, —x—; John F. Miller and another, executors, to Kate C. Brown; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Pearl L. Wise, 1,171 44th St, Brooklyn; attorney, same $4,500

HUNTS POINT AV, w s, 220 ft n of Lafayette Av, 2 lots, each —x—, 2 assignments, each $18,750; N. Y. Investors' Corporation to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$37,500

HUNTS POINT AV, w s, 337 ft n of Lafayette Av, —x—; same to same; attorney, same $18,750

LOTS 1, 2, to 5, 52 and 53, 6 to 11, 12 to 19, 44 to 47, 20 to 23, 27 to 31, 34A and 35A, 39 to 43, 48 to 51, 54A, 64 and 65, 66 and 68, 80 to 84, 85A, 108A, 84A, 86 and 87, 89 to 93, 96A and 97, 100 to 105, 108 to 111, 134, 137 to 145, 147, 148, 155, 156 to 161, 163 to 175, 192 to 205, 209 and 210, 215 and 231, 216 to 220, 221 to 224, on map Godwin estate; Joseph M. Callahan, referee, to N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., assignment 52 mortgages; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,567-1,569, s w corner of 47th St, all; Ella A. Gray to Lee Shubert, 151 West 86th St; 10 years from May 1, 1918, 5 years' renewal; attorney, Charles P. Latting, 34 Pine St; taxes, &c., $47,000 to $50,000

EAST BROADWAY, 65, store and basement; Harry and Wolf Elias to Harry Gertner, 448 Riverside Drive; extension of lease 5 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, Hy. J. Krinsky, 299 Broadway....$2,500

40TH ST, 637-641 West, all; Jacob Mayers to New York Veal and Mutton Co., 1st Av and 43d St; 12 years from Feb. 1, 1918, option of renewal at $6,000, ground rent $—; attorneys, Strong & Mellen, 27 Cedar St; taxes, &c $4,000

97TH ST, 323-325 East, all; F. & F. Property Corp. to Union Smoked Fish Co., 323 East 97th St; 2 1-12 years from April 1, 1918; attorney, L. I. Gold, 132 Nassau St. $2,400

Bronx.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,406, all; James G. Patton to Alfred J. Higgins, 1,425 Grand Concourse, 3 4-12 years, from Feb. 1, option 5-year renewal at $1,500 per year; attorneys, May & I., 15 Park Row....$1,200

LIS PENDENS.

3D AV, 2,364 to 2,372; Charles E. Armour against William T. Minor et al., action to construe will, &c.; attorneys, Hamilton, Gregory & Freeman.

10TH ST, 208 East; Thomas Larkin against Michael J. Larkin, executor, et al., action to determine ½ interest, &c.; attorney, L. G. Ginn.

77TH ST, 325 West; Louis S. Brush against Henry G. Trevor et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Orr.

102D ST, 330 East; Lincoln Trust Co. against Louis E. Strouse, trustee, &c., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

107TH ST, 226 East; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Emil Ott et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, E. S. & W. Hutchins.

130TH ST, n s, 118.1 ft e of 8th Av, 19x99.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. against Gertrude E. Ford et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 717, also 715 Cauldwell Av; Anna L. Allen against Adolf Alper et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Cukor.

LOT A, with small house on same, map of Wilton, Town of Morrisania; Lewis Spencer Morris et al., as executors, against Jacob Hirsch et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morris & McVeigh.

SHERMAN AV, w s, 180.2 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Frederic Ashton de Peyster et al. against Isabella M. Meeks et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morris & McVeigh.

SHERMAN AV, w s, 105.2 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; same against same, action same; attorneys, same.

SHERMAN AV, w s, 253.2 ft n of 165th St, 100x103.9; same against same, action same; attorneys, same.

165TH ST, n w corner of Sherman Av, 100x100.1; Frederic Ashton de Peyster et al. against Isabella M. Meeks et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morris & McVeigh.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 321 to 325; Laura A. Mooney against Hellner & Wolf, owner; John Carlucci, contractor $35

BOWERY, 46 and 48; Daniel Santoro against Estate of William Kramer et al., owner and contractor $310

15TH ST, 7 East; Canton Steel Ceiling Co. against Society of the Commonwealth Center, Inc., owner; Clark & Appelman, contractors $90

29TH ST, 29 to 37 West; S. Walter Katz et al against White Estate, owner; Altman Estates, Inc., contractor....$100

77TH ST, 219 to 223 West; Giuseppe Casseno against 77th Street Realty Corp., Inc., owner; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.. $112

96TH ST, 204 East; Morris Schwartz against Ida Rothstein, owner; Nathan Bloom, contractor $112

116TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100; American Slate Works, Inc., against Home Garden of New York City, owner; Eugene Duklauer, contractor $260

128TH ST, 305 and 307 West; Leib Zimmerman against George Heilein, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., contractor....$167

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 361 to 373; Eagle Concrete Arch Engineering Co. against Mid-Crosstown Ry. Co., et al, Jan. 28, 1915..$1,965.81

BROADWAY, 1,588; Max Siegel, Inc., against Lloyd Realty Co et al, Jan. 2, 1918, by bond $505.64

RENWICK ST, 34 and 36; Hudson Wood Working Co. against John White et al, May 19, 1917 ....$70.91

19TH ST, 205 to 209 West; F. J. Duncan, Inc., against Uyenok Realty Co. et al, Aug. 20, 1913 ....$2,930

Bronx.

163D ST, East 918, also 900 Rogers Place; Abraham Nierenberg against Rogers Place Realty Co. et al, April 3, 1917....$175

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

50TH ST, 17 West; Mendel Pressberger loans George F. Allison, John J. McGrath, and Wm. L. Cuff, to make alterations; payments $5,000

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY EDWARD, trading as BROADWAY COMMISSION HOUSE, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, desks, chairs, fixtures, &c.

RICHARD O. SMITH, Receiver.
ALLEN R. MEMHARD, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY SCHWAST, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Feb. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,045 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of silks, satins, woolens, dress goods, store fixtures, &c.

MORTIMER S. BROWN, Receiver.
JOSEPH KRINSKY, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24362.—In Bankruptcy.—AERO HAT, INC., Bankrupt.

Aero Hat, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 10, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 19, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

Further notice is hereby given that the receiver herein has filed his account, and that there will be hearing on the motion to pass said account, and to fix the compensation of said receiver, his attorneys, the attorneys for the petitioning creditors, the fees of the appraisers, and any other necessary expenses of the proceeding, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1918.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24726.—In Bankruptcy.—DEOCH & DORIS, INC., Bankrupt.

Deoch & Doris, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 28th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 19, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

Further notice is hereby given that the receiver herein has filed his account, and that there will be hearing on the motion to pass said account, and to fix the compensation of said receiver, his attorneys, the attorneys for the petitioning creditors, the fees of the appraisers, and any other necessary expenses of the proceeding at the said time and place.

Dated New York, February 5, 1918.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25557.—In Bankruptcy.—N. DWIGHT WYMAN, Bankrupt.

N. Dwight Wyman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 1, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 81 Nassau Street, City of New York, on February 15, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25560.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—PHILIP L. GRUSHKIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on February 2d, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on February 20th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25561.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES W. TRACY, Bankrupt.

Charles W. Tracy was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 2d, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 19, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

TWO NEW HOMES, just completed, in Pelham Manor. Owner drafted and gone to war; 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; old forest shade trees. Plots 70x150 ft. each. Water, gas, sewer, macadam walks. Will sell for $1,000 less than value, for $8,000 each.
H. M. OLCOTT 51 East 42d St., N.Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2326

FOR SALE OR RENT

Dutch Colonial House, 8 rooms; all modern improvements; 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; near station; large, well-kept grounds; garage. Apply to owner, H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Waterfront Estate Sacrifice

Magnificent 50-acre estate, 600 feet fine waterfrontage; large mansion, 14 rooms, 4 baths; farm house, garage, barns, numerous outbuildings; perfect condition; private dock; grounds beautifully landscaped; excellent location; cost over $100,000; price $50,000; wonderful opportunity.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
347 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK.

SUBURBAN HOME.

Fine residence, 8 very large rooms, tile bath; hot water heat; oak trim; large porches front and side; gas and electric; all City improvements; 30 minutes out; 5 minutes station; restricted, refined, beautiful; healthy location. Price very low, $7,500. Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Suite 506.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For Lease First Loft
373 FOURTH AVE. Between 26th & 27th Sts.
8,000 sq. feet, 100% sprinkler. Ideal for Silks, Woolens, Hosiery and Textile Trades.
Apply to **ROY SCHERICK,** SOLE AGENT
347 FIFTH AVE.
Tel. 9070—Murray Hill. Brokers Protected.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Attractive Store and Loft

About 12,000 Square Feet.

140-142 6th Av.
Near 11th Street.

Practically a New, Modern Building, New Elevators, Sprinkler, &c. Lowest Insurance Rates. Moderate Rent.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Downtown Office, 51 Chambers St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

MY CUSTOMERS WANT

Warehouse Space

Lower Manhattan, East or West Side, Brooklyn or Long Island City. Send full particulars at once to Industrial Dep't.

Phone 744—Cort.
Joseph P. Day
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

SUBLET CORNER APARTMENT, MOST COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT IN THE CITY.
NINE ROOMS—3 BATHS
Every improvement, inquire Superintendent.
270 Riverside Dr., Corner 99th.

BROOKLYN.

STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS

7 rooms, bath, decorated beautifully, $42.50; plenty coal on hand; janitor service. One block Tompkins Ave. Station, Fulton St. "L." Apply 28 McDonough St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

In Flushing's best section, 12-room house, with large ground from street to street; also 9-room house, 50x150; also one 11-room house. P. O. Box 103, Flushing, N. Y.

New Jersey.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME AND GARAGE. Will sacrifice; $3,000, on easy terms; almost like rent buys it; balance of $5,500 can remain on mortgage; has ten large rooms, kitchen, pantry, laundry, sleeping porch, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, running water, every convenience; beautifully situated on plot 100x180 feet; fine garden, shrubs, and flowers; near pretty lake; select, congenial neighbors; good markets; schools and churches. This is a real chance to obtain a home and garage at fraction of actual worth; could not be duplicated at less than $11,000; ideal commutation to N. Y. City. Address OWNER, Box 406 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

New built house, with all modern improvements, sold for pre-war price to quick buyer. Dr. D. Corn, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD.—Large plot, 6 rooms, bath, electric light, steam heat; near station, west side railroad; $4,950. N 139 Times.

Houses Wanted.

Wanted, to rent for 2 weeks or month, bungalow to accommodate 6 people and cook; prefer location where Winter sports are available, within 100 miles New York; state terms and full particulars. N 290 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For sale or exchange for city income property, 530 lots in Norwich, Conn., 10 minutes from station. Morris Weiss, 5 Beekman St., New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

City and suburban property to exchange. Brokers paid. Spencer, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry E. Hayes, 29 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To sublet—Top floor, containing about 4,000 square feet; excellent light, good elevator service, and easily accessible to transit lines; 239 to 243 4th Av., between 19th and 20th Sts.; possession at once; lease to Feb. 1, 1919; extension of lease can be arranged; rent very reasonable. Brett & Goode Co., 461 8th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 60TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. 34th, 64 East, Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel. Large parlor store, plate-glass front, suitable physician, dentist, or professional purposes. Premises, Vanderbilt Gown Shop. Murray 913.

Building, 50x100, concrete floor, high ceiling, Chelsea district, near waterfront, large elevator, long lease if desired; immediate possession. Rome Metal Products, 87 Nassau St.

BUILDING.
HOWARD ST., NEAR LAFAYETTE.
5 story and basement, 25x100.
A. H. MATHEWS, 181 BROADWAY.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

THREE LIGHT LOFTS. 15,000 square feet, centrally located, modern fireproof building; freight elevator service, heat. Miers, 3,013 3d Av.

Three light floors to let in loft building; steam heat and elevator. Apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt. Wolins & Bull, Inc.

An office with reputable real estate firm, near 42d St., for selling Westchester Co. property. Jacob Erlich, Bank Building, Pleasantville, N. Y.

50x111, ground floor, 15 Canal Place, near 138th St.; steam heat. Toop, Pelham, N. Y. Phone 2169 Pelham.

Parlor store, ground floor, for ladies' tailor or dressmaker; $15 month; good neighborhood. Call before 4, 168 West 121st St.

LOFT.—Sublet, 60x45, suitable for office and showroom, all front Broadway. J. Heilbron, 1,199 Broadway.

Store, ground floor, 46 East 34th St., near 5th Av., suitable any business, showcase or sign, $55 monthly. Apply Gempp.

SMALL, private offices; also desk room. Room 702, U. S. Rubber Building, 1,790 Broadway.

Warehouse.—Short haul to bridges and terminals; auto elevator. Retiring, S 197 Times.

Madison Av. stores, corner of 78th St.; desirable for decorators, specialty shops, and women's wear.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

A loft wanted, between 10,000 and 15,000 square feet; wanted in fireproof, steam-heated loft building, equipped with sprinkler system; business, woodworking and cabinet making. Address Cabinet, H 114 Times.

Small space wanted in studio or store on or near 5th Av. to exhibit Oriental embroideries and art goods. H 180 Times.

WE WANT TO RENT A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR FLOUR WAREHOUSE, BELOW CANAL ST. LUBETKIN BROS., 10 FRONT ST.

10,000 square feet for assembling motor trucks; one floor preferred; west side, 50th to 130th. Full details to Room 303, 7 E. 42d.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH, 139 EAST.—Thoroughly renovated, cheerful five-room elevator apartment, to sublet; all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; most desirable locality; well heated. Apply Superintendent.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath; $75; every convenience. Murray Hill 9281.

63D, EAST, (near Madison.)—Two rooms, bath; references required. Telephone Plaza 7691.

81ST, 75 EAST, Corner Park Av.—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

70TH, 175 EAST.—Seven rooms, three baths; very well furnished; Steinway piano; rent, $300 monthly till Oct. 1, or $350 monthly till June 1; immediate possession. Telephone Rhinelander 3775, or apply to Superintendent.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

To Sublet.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, five rooms and bath, all light, $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, (near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, four rooms, kitchenette, bath; all light; $175. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

52D, 43 WEST. — Large room, bathroom; steam heat, electric light.

59TH, 24 WEST.—For rent, furnished four-room apartment. Phone Plaza 2985.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SUITE, 2 ROOMS, DRESSING ROOM, BATH; JAP SERVICE; SUITABLE TWO OR MORE.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Studio apartment, two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; hot water, electricity, heat, private telephones.

77TH ST., WEST, (one block Central Park.)—Sublet, four or eight months, completely furnished and equipped seven-room apartment; tile shower bath, electricity, steam heat, private telephone; $125 monthly. Phone Wood, Vanderbilt 1107.

77TH, 170 WEST.—New warm home; bachelors, married couple; little cooking; $60; references.

80TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive furnished five-room apartment, southern exposure; immediate possession; adults.

87TH, 203 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished parlor, bedroom, bath; all conveniences; suitable bachelors or couple. Phone Schuyler 2250.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house; large, second floor; bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100.

90TH, 47 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Beautifully furnished apartment, two large rooms and bath; electric light; all improvements.

90S, (West of Broadway.)—High-class seven rooms, overlooking Hudson, $125. Particulars 745 West End Av., near 97th.

90S.—Seven rooms, two baths, three bedrooms, beautifully furnished, reasonable. Columbus 3974.

91ST, 27 WEST. — A high-class furnished apartment, 1-2-3 rooms, $30 to $90; maid service; references necessary.

97TH, WEST END.—5 rooms, charmingly furnished, very reasonable. Telephone Columbus 3974.

100TH ST., WEST. — Handsome elevator apartment; four large rooms, bath, piano; bargain, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

106TH, 238 WEST.—7 rooms, very beautifully furnished, in high-class elevator house. Inquire Mr. Lawson.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive four-room apartment; elevator, restaurant in building. Morningside 3350.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 3-room front apartment; $100 monthly. Apt. 91.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Front apartment; five rooms; $55. Morningside 4758. Malcolm.

122D, 514 WEST.—Seven rooms and bath, all outside rooms, $100 per month, to Oct. 1. Telephone Morningside 6102.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully FURNISHED 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St., Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT RENTING a specialty; furnished, high-class, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary.—Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Attractive front apartment; five rooms; $95. Morningside 4733. Kutz.

MANHATTAN AV., 320, (Corner 114th St.)—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED CORNER SEVEN - ROOM APARTMENT, FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK; RENT $100. ROSE WINDSOR, 7 West 30th St. Md. Sq. 2338.

MORRIS AV., 2,471.—Large light room, kitchenette and bath; Victrola. Apt. 1C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (95th.)—Handsomely furnished six rooms; piano, victrola, linen, silver; immediate possession. Phone 1150 Riverside. Coyle.

Advertisements and subscriptions received at the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartments, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath; agent on premises. Tel. Rhinelander 2528.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
59 East 34th; 2 large rooms, bath, $70-$75. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

ONE ROOM and bath with service, $30 per month to October. Apply Superintendent, 507 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Sculptor studio, $80, 2 rooms, and $55. Chelsea 2377. Duross.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

50TH, 214 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—All light, southerly exposure, 5 room single apartment. Owner.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; unusually attractive.

122D, 514 WEST.—7 rooms and bath to Oct. 1, $80 monthly; all outside rooms. Morningside 6102.

141ST, (654 St. Nicholas Av.)—Five beautiful light rooms; outside; southern exposure.

164TH ST., 601 WEST.—Sublet beautiful 5 rooms; corner apartment. Apply Supt.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
182 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $35. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST., or janitor.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
EIGHT large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Exceptional apartment; two rooms and bath; references required. Phone Morningside 9599.

WASHINGTON SQUARE Section. — Sublet high-class 7-room apartment; 82 Washington Place.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants to rent luxuriously furnished and elegantly decorated apartment, (preferably with an independent entrance,) consisting of sitting, dining, two bedrooms, with adjoining bathrooms, kitchen, and pantry; locality Riverside Drive, (good view on the drive,) between 72d and 96th Sts. Address A. Z. R., P. O. Box 15, Wall St.

Responsible party (no children) will rent 5 or 6 room furnished apartment to Oct. 1; must be light, well ventilated, and well furnished, with 2 master bedrooms; furnishings will be given best possible care; references given; state location and price. Address H 185 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 836.

FURNISHED apartments wanted for clients. Miss Hinton, Butler & Baldwin, 280 Madison Av. Murray Hill 6632.

Couple desire small housekeeping apartment, vicinity 5th Av.; highest responsibility. H 143 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants well-furnished two-room suite, private bath, in Washington Square neighborhood. S 195 Times.

FOUR, FIVE ROOMS, west side; immediately; below 116th. Write G., 2,876 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

Two or three rooms and kitchenette wanted in private house or apartment by young couple with two small children; state price and full particulars. P. A. Moran, 309 West 48th.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

66TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

77TH ST., 60 EAST.—Two attractively furnished warm rooms and bath; open fireplaces, running water in each; single or en suite; strictly private dwelling.

87TH, 74 EAST, (Park Av.)—With French family of two, room, $3.50; only tenant; top floor. Ackerman.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$15, $10; private bath; $5, $6, $6.50, $7.50; running water.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractively furnished rooms, with running water, musical art.

West Side.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Single room for gentleman; reference.

57TH, 52 WEST. — Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Anderson.

49TH ST., 78 WEST.—Desirable large room; other room; every convenience.

58TH.—Englishwoman, with corner modern elevator apartment, will let large, comfortable room; southern exposure. Dodsworth, 858 Circle.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Large outside room, with every modern convenience; suitable for one or two. Apartment 6.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Two very large rooms, separate; hot, cold running water; references.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Private family; pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms.

69TH, 145 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsome nonhousekeeping suite, adjoining bath; first floor. Buckley.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, warm, attractively furnished room; electricity; steam heat; gentleman; reference.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Cozy front room in private French family; $10 weekly.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms, en suite, with bath, or single; electricity, telephone; $6, $9, $15.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, private bath; two, three bachelors. Columbus 5158.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; exclusive house; steam heat, electricity.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large front room, with bath, steam, electricity; references.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large room, with bath, facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, well heated; private bath.

73D, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally warm room adjoining bath; second floor; conveniences; $8.50.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; also medium-sized room; telephone.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Special rates for sublease until July or October of handsomely furnished suite, second floor; parquet flooring; southern windows; fireplaces; private residence.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Beautiful rooms in exclusive house, for bachelors; hot water, heat, electricity; telephones in each room.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private baths; electricity; $8, $10, $12.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, sunny room, private bath; gentlemen or business couple; reference.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room, with bath; also one other large room.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large, sunny; electricity, private bath; two small rooms.

77TH, 170 WEST. — New, warm bachelor home; southern exposure; shower baths; $50; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room, all conveniences; twin beds; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small, sunny room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 132 WEST. — Handsomely furnished warm rear parlor, private bath; lavatory; kitchenette.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; also large front room.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; large and single room.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Bright, sunny room and bath; reasonable. Apt. 2S.

81ST, 27 WEST.—One or suite; large, elegant; southern exposure; facing Park; steam heat; exclusive private house. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

83D, 326 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; elevator; electricity; reasonable; gentlemen. Schuyler 1988.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant second floor, sunny front room; private bath; breakfast; smaller room, adjoining bath; high-class house.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Attractive suite of rooms; second floor; near Drive and subway.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Elegant suite, with bath; also large front room; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Attractive room; southern exposure; twin beds, bath, kitchenette, steam, electricity.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Private family would let to desirable gentleman front room; adjoining bath; exclusive; references; telephone Riverside 3960.

93D, 146 WEST.—Perfectly appointed suite, private bath; electricity; well heated; every convenience; accessible locality; 3d floor, gentleman's house.

93D, 115 WEST.—Beautiful large, warm room, with alcove; suitable two persons; conveniences.

94TH, 53 WEST.—Handsome, comfortable, large room, private bath, electricity, conveniences.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Large room for rent; hot and cold water. Apartment 4 West.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Two large outside rooms; adjoining bath; single, en suite. Apart. 9.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—One beautiful large room, very warm, every convenience, adjoining baths; one flight; phone; steam heat.

101ST, 309 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Two attractive connecting rooms, (or separate;) every convenience; private home; gentlemen; breakfast. Apt. 3.

102D, 245 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished room, southern exposure; all conveniences; private house; near L and subway.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive, sunny, warm; adjoining bath; exclusive. Cathedral 6390. Apartment 10C.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room; bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large sunny room; every convenience; cozy small room; private house.

120TH ST., 359 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in private house; telephone.

121ST, 537 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front corner room, southern exposure, attractively furnished.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large, light, nicely furnished warm room; elevator. 6, F. W.

152D, 588 WEST.—Beautiful large room; refined private house; well heated; references.

AMERICAN FAMILY offers congenial, permanent party library, dressing room, bedroom, bath; West End Av., near 76th; references required. Schuyler 1883.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large room, private bath; high-class apartment; every modern convenience, for one or two gentlemen; private family; references exchanged. Apt. 3.

BROADWAY and 80th St.—Large room; private family; gentleman; references. Phone Schuyler 2035.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Large, sunny, modern room; adjoining bath; private family. Apt. 1D.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418.—Three large connecting rooms, single or en suite; bath adjoining. Copeland.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Light, airy room; elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Apartment 63.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44. — Furnished rooms; also 3-room housekeeping suite. Telephone 252 Morningside.

ONE OR TWO gentlemen can find superior accommodations with refined private family; references. Phone Cathedral 9088.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 79.—Medium sized room with private family in high-class elevated apartment. Mrs. Mann, 315 West 79th. Telephone Schuyler 9171.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76.—Large front room for rent, first floor. Schuyler 2130.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Comfortable room in elegant house.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Large, well-heated room, private bath, $12; steam, electricity.

Bronx.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Room for one or two; private phone and bath.

New Jersey.

LADY having several unoccupied rooms in comfortable home offers accommodation to a family during the cold weather; terms reasonable. Telephone 1220 Englewood.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two business men, Christians, desire two bedrooms, heated, connecting bath; modern conveniences; reasonable; west side. S 192 Times.

Lady desires comfortable room and breakfast in refined family; above 90th, west side; references exchanged. H 179 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms; conveniences; centrally located; parlor floor or basement; business.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable double room, private bath, electricity, steam.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Front room, suitable two; permanent tenant preferred; meals served.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Single room with board; table board.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large room, private bath; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Small room and bath, with board.

57TH, 323 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, steam heat, electricity; French family; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large rooms; French table board; electricity, telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Opposite Sherman Square.)—Homelike, attractively furnished front room, running water; high-class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST. — Exceptionally well-furnished sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 314 WEST.—Single, warm, front room, near bath; American home; excellent table.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Refined home; attractive medium-sized room; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite, singly; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive, warm, double room; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Two large, connecting, warm rooms, adjoining bath; also single room; unusually attractive surroundings; private house.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Hall room; excellent table; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity; good home cooking; rates reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; small room, adjoining bath; gentleman; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; good home cooking; table guests accommodated.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also single; superior table; parlor dining; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Front, sunny rooms; bath; near park; "L"; excellent cuisine.

93D, 303 WEST.—Table guests accommodated; food and service highest quality. Riverside 9095.

103D, 85 WEST.—Front connecting bedrooms; private; couple ladies; references; $17 two. Querengaesser.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms; good table; good service; references; reasonable; Southerners.

111TH, 545 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large outside room, running water; exceptional table; gentleman or couple. PREAGER.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, well-heated room, private bath; Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Pleasant refined accommodations for gentlemen; with or without board; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, board, $10-$12; two, $20. Payne.

WEST END AV., 531, (86TH.)—Handsomely furnished double room; adjoining bath; single; table guests.

WEST END AV., 541, (86th.)—Large single rooms; table guests; parlor dining; social surroundings.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLEN 1917, 5-passenger; cost $1,050; our price, $425.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

APPERSON 1916 Chummy Roadster; guaranteed. Apperson Repair Shop, 411 West 55th St. Columbus 10200.

AUSTRIAN Daimler Sedan, 4-passenger; latest importation; beautiful car. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, perfect condition, complete in every way; condition guaranteed; owner going away; must be sold; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
Seven-passenger, fully equipped, perfect condition, run about 7,000 miles, revarnished, owner going away; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 8-cylinder touring car, 5-passenger, A1 condition, $700.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; positively new condition throughout; quick action necessary. Columbus 910.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHANDLER, '16 model, with sedan body and Summer top; newly painted; $450. J. R. Ready, 2,315 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

CHALMERS 1918 five-passenger sedan; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DE DION inclosed drive sedan; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

DODGE 1917, 5-passenger, tires like new, many extras; price, $375.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

FIAT car, late model, demountable, and touring bodies, fully equipped, three extra new tires; in good condition; can be seen by appointment. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway, New York City.

FIAT foreign "30," Brewster sedan; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FORD sedan automobile, 1917; demountable bumper, extra tire. Store, 452 Broadway. Canal 8090.

FRANKLIN 1917 seven-passenger, limousine, excellent condition, fully equipped. Marmon Automobile Company, 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring car. Call after 7 P. M., Geo. J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL RACEABOUT
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON SPEEDSTER, 4-passenger; like new; car guaranteed. Alexander Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE Brougham, latest model; cost $2,850; our price, $1,200.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE 5-passenger limousine, fine town car; cost $2,500; price, $950.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE demonstrator, five-passenger, new, 200 miles; bargain.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, Houck wire wheels, late model; cost $1,975; our price, $975.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE Model 32 touring; price, $300.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

LANCIA roadster, fine condition, $550.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE Model 6-48, 1913 touring, electric starter; cost $5,000; our price, $400.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 Landon brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1918, touring car; 1917 limousine; roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MERCER 6 passenger, 22-70; absolutely perfect, looks and runs like new; $1,150. Ready, 2,315 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

OAKLAND Model 6-48, 1914 touring; cost $1,825; our price, $400.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, model 43; excellent car; full equipment; sell quick; Lexington, Circle 1872. 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

OLDSMOBILE "6," 1913; open, closed body; electric starter, lights, all new tires; $400. Pfeuffer, 3,018 Atlantic Av. Cypress 744.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will sell contract for 1918 six-cyl. runabout cheap. S 176 Times.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS, all models. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

PACKARD 6-passenger limousine body, 1915 model; almost new; also limousine and landaulet bodies, built on 2-38 by Woods; for sale cheap. Hess Bros., 212 West 43d St.

PACKARD.—Will exchange Packard 1912 30 roadster, self-starter, perfect, for light roadster or sell cheap. De Witt, 787 Crotona Park North.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PEERLESS Special 1917, cost $3,250; bargain; party going abroad. 370 Central Park West, Apt. 108. 3582 River.

PIERCE-ARROW (1915) Touring, 38 H. P. Packard (1917) Landaulet, 2-35; like new. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66."
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REGAL 1916 Roadster, cost $1,025; our price, $325.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

REO 1917 four-cylinder, five-passenger; quick. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

ROLLS ROYCE Sedan, also limousine and brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SIMPLEX, 1915, special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX, 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system; overhauled. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 town car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1917 touring, light 4 model; acknowledged as the most economical high-class light car; very desirable; overhauled by factory branch and newly refinished; completely equipped and sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, (bargain,) 7 passenger, practically new, in first-class condition, guaranteed; must sell at once; drafted; $550 to quick buyer. Telephone 8321 Flatbush.

STUDEBAKER 1917 7-passenger touring; excellent conditions; fully equipped; $450. S. Blank, 209 West 48th St.

STUDEBAKER 1916, 7-passenger, also chummy roadster, choice, $350. Phone 422 Main.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
STUTZ H. C. S. 1915 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ LIMOUSINE; EQUAL TO NEW; PERFECT CONDITION; ONE-QUARTER VALUE. PRIVATE STABLE, 148 E. 39TH.

STUTZ Bulldog Special, 4 passenger, 1917; wire wheels, 33x5 tires; $1,350. Ready, 2,315 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

STUTZ Brewster coupe 1916; perfect condition; no dealers. Henning, Rector 614.

WILLYS-KNIGHT limousine; exceptional equipment and appearance. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

Miscellaneous.

CHANDLER
USED CARS
REBUILT, PAINTED, AND GUARANTEE
90 DAYS.
Model 17, 7 pass. Limousine.
Model 17, 7 pass. Sedan.
Model 17, 4 pass. Coupe.
Model 17, 7 pass. Touring.
Model 17, 4 pass. Chummy Roadster.
Model 16, 7 pass. Landaulet.
Model 16, 7 pass. Touring.

OTHER STANDARD MAKES.

1917 Hudson Super-Six, brand new	$1,400
1916 Oakland 5 pass. Light Six	$450
1916 Oakland 7 pass. 8 cylinder	$700
1916 Chalmers 5 pass. touring	$400
1916 Jeffrey 5 pass. touring	$425
1916 Pullman runabout	$300

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION.
32d St. and Broadway.

TOURING, ROADSTERS, CLOSED CARS. Limousine Bodies, Rolls-Royce Winter Body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, Cor. 54th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND "6" Touring.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $250.
OAKLAND light 5-passenger Touring.
1917 CHEVROLET TOURING.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY,
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

20 WINTER BODIES, $50 EACH.
Cleaning-up sale of all Cadillacs, Fiats, Delaunays, Simplexes, Mercedes, and others. Limousines, landaulettes, coupelets, sedans, &c. Bodies original cost $750 to $2,000.
First come! First served!
GARAGE AND HACKMEN'S CHANCE!
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,763 B'way.

WILL EXCHANGE cash and Cole touring; excellent condition; new top; splendid tires; electric lights; want roadster, Dodge, Dort, Scripps-Booth preferred. Brown, 310 West 65th St.

EIGHT-CYLINDER, 7-passenger touring car; best condition; tires good; any demonstration. Lowell, phone Main 1220.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS and teams for hire to truck coal, &c. Bell & Kilcullen, Intervale 212.

TRUCKS.—New, high-grade, 3½, 5, 7 tons; special discount. Col. 9046. 66 Journal Bldg.

U. S. TRUCKS GUARANTEED NEW.
Never used. Special 5-ton. Immediate delivery. Discount. Bryant 5187. Willis.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD 7-passenger for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PIERCE ARROWS, PACKARDS.—Attractive rental service; special rates monthly; polite, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. Circle 774.

WILL RENT two-ton auto truck, day or week; $15 daily. Riverside 9951.

2-3-6 TON MOTOR TRUCKS for hire; all bodies. H 171 Times.

Automobiles Wanted.

BODY, OPEN OR CLOSED, THAT WILL FIT 22-73 MERCER WANTED, CHEAP FOR CASH. A. N., 39 TIMES.

WANTED, TEN HIGH-GRADE
2, 5, and 7 passenger, open cars; must be 1916, 1917, and 1918 models; this order has to be completed within ten days. Write, "Manufacturer," 162 Times.

WANTED, CADILLAC 1918.
Open or closed, for export; must be in good condition; cash waiting. G. C., Box 181 Times.

WILL PAY cash for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

COMMERCIAL CARS.
322 to 328 East 47th St.
Fireproof garage; Socony gas and oil.
Reasonable rates.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILES.—Why don't you come and see us? We do artistic painting, trimming, woodwork, metal work, victoria top, and slip covers; motor repairing; work guaranteed in all branches. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 318-320 West 48th St., 3d floor. Telephone Bryant 9340.

ALUMINUM BODY REPAIRS.
We guarantee to solder any break in aluminum bodies, fenders, etc. Vetter Auto Top Co., 214 West 65th. Columbus 2422.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER or assistant typist; some knowledge stenography; high school graduate; experienced; employed at present; downtown position preferred. G. K., 2,053 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Thoroughly competent, trustworthy, reliable, neat; thorough business knowledge; over 6 years' experience; good references. H 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, typist, general office worker, desires position; operate switchboard; $15. Miss S. Jampole, Stuyvesant 7178.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable, efficient, familiar with modern systems; salary $18. P 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — High school education; five years' experience; $18. K 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; high school education; reference; $16. P 264 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Eight years' experience controlling accounts, trial balances; $20. H 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; seven years' experience in office work; accurate. H 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, having many years' experience; fully capable; office manager. X 316 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience, accurate, reliable, seeks good connection; $22. H 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly proficient; full charge; $20. Hatchell, 532 West 143d St.

COMPANION.—Intelligent, practical woman, good traveler, familiar with Florida, will give services for expenses, as companion to lady going South or West for the Winter; successful with children. Address 350 Brook St., Pawtucket, R. I.

COMPANION.—Refined American woman, 35, desires position companion, housekeeper, anywhere; agreeable; references. Write only, S., 556 West 113th.

DESIGNER.—Mrs. Margolies, original dressmaker and designer, thorough wholesale experience for medium and high class dresses, costumes, wishes position with big reliable house. 540 West 146th. Phone Aud. 1310.

DRESSMAKER, French; street and evening gowns; thoroughly competent; remodels swiftly; only private family. Mme. Anna, 155 West 64th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Special rate, $2.50 daily; dresses, remodeling specialty. Phone Hensley Morningside 880.

FILING EXPERT, librarian, and typist, with New York Public Library, desires similar position. O 293 Times Downtown.

FINNISH WOMAN wishes day's work. Care Maki, 111 East 130th.

GOVERNESS, French; speaks English; city or country; good references. S 184 Times.

NURSE.—Canadian graduate wishes position doctor's, dentist's office. Phone Murray Hill 7384.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—(Woman,) experienced, initiative and ability; salary $20. P 261 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, expert typist; intelligent and capable office manager; 25 years old; $25. S 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young lady, several years' experience, seeks desirable connection; high school education; conscientious; varied experience. P 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, VALUABLE ASSISTANT; EXCELLENT CREDENTIALS; $23. P 235 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, seven years' publishing and commercial experience; $15-$17. G. T., Apartment 33, 600 West 174th St. Telephone Audubon 6991.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good business training; takes dictation and transcribes accurately. Lillian Christman, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Edith Rueb, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; college education; permanent or temporary. Telephone Morningside 2896.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; $9; experienced, (17.) D. I., 200 W. 116th St. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; general office worker; references; $12. P 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Absolutely competent; good appearance. Grace Bernau, 1,519 Benson Av., City.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; two years' experience; earnest, energetic. H 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; conscientious, competent, accurate worker; references; $18. P 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Conscientious; high school graduate; four years' experience; downtown office. P 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; real estate preferred. K. Grogan, 536 West 159th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, 10 years' electrical engineering automobile experience, highly educated, capable assuming responsibilities; up-to-date office methods; attractive personality; good conversationist; age 26; Christian; unquestionable references; $25. J 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 22; 5 years' technical experience; academic education; quick grasping ideas; willing, conscientious, painstaking; not afraid of work; excellent credentials; $18. J 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — LONG, VALUABLE EXPERIENCE; CAPABLE OF ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITIES; $20. P 260 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER. — EXPERT; COLLEGE GRADUATE; LEGAL, VARIED EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; $20. K 282 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school education; familiar with office detail. P 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, capable correspondent; well educated; $15-$18. P 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; 3½ years' experience; best references; $15. P 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; thoroughly familiar modern methods; valuable experience; highest credentials. H 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; neat appearance; proficient; highest reference. H 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 17; two years' experience; neat, accurate; $12. K 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience, thoroughly efficient; highest references; salary, $18. P 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, would like few hours' work evenings. A. S., 157 E. 47th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, file clerk; experienced; salary, $18. H 173 Times.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 263 West 125th.

TUTOR.—College student desires to tutor in elementary and high school subjects; afternoons and evenings. A 624 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored cooks, chambermaids; references. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3120.

COOKS, waitress, nurses, houseworkers, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, seven years' bank and manufacturing experience, affording unusual opportunities for study and practice modern accounting methods, successful credit and collection manager, now engaged public accounting, wants executive position, in charge office, where ambition to further develop executive ability may be satisfied and appreciated; 26; free from draft; $40. P 269 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT desires bookkeeping work part time; tax reports and statements; moderate. 42 Broadway, Room 1,637. Phone Broad 6423.

ACCOUNTANT. — Opens, closes, balances, keeps books part time. A 626 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, (26;) university graduate; preferably with C. P. A.; exempt. S 158 Times.

ACCOUNTANT will work evenings; corporation experience. H. Paroly, 630 East 170th St., city.

ACTIVE EXECUTIVE
EXPERIENCED ORGANIZER.

American, 40 years of age, in sound health, accustomed to handling many details, able to organize, enlarge and inspire a sales force, can plan and direct comprehensive advertising campaign, forceful, convincing correspondent, trained to exercise judgment at periods when quick decisions are necessary, experienced negotiator, adaptable; war conditions have forced my firm to suspend, hence am open for new field of endeavor. S 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—25 years' experience with large importing house; capable and trustworthy; native American, Christian; high-class references. P 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER,
credit man, eight years' manufacturing experience; take complete charge office, credits, &c.; highest credentials. H 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 29; 10 years experience; college graduate; executive; thoroughly competent; reliable; trustworthy; correspondent; exempt; salary $35. J 396 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Office Manager. — Exempt; 12 years' experience costs, accounting, controlling accounts, balance sheet; best references. H 187 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Draft exempt, desires position reliable concern; experienced office routine; salary, $25; ten years present firm. A 446 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 19, 2 years experience; double entry; knows typewriting. P 244 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT, (26,) four years' experience; accountancy student. P 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk, desires position evenings from 7 P. M. on; now employed. P 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 19; experienced; controlling accounts; high school graduate; $18. N 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—Long general experience; efficient correspondent; $25. N 122 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 8 years' experience, make own repairs, careful, competent driver, sober, reliable, desires position in private family; exempt, out-of-town references; 4 months in New York. Address Private, care of Furlong, 201 West 77th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes steady position; city or country; good machinist and careful driver; first-class references. Wm. Jensen, 103 West 80th St. Phone Schuyler 2274.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, seeks private position; good mechanic; careful driver; exempted; salary, $25. Phone Van Howe, Audubon 2190, Ex. 3E.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, six years' experience any car; city or country; furnish references. S 167 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, age 27, wishes position; seven years' experience; best references. H. Larson, 508 E. 78th. Lenox 6895.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; single; excellent reference; $25 weekly; permanent; private only. S 180 Times.

COOK, &c.—First-class plain; good valet and general supervisor; wages moderate; 5 years last place; excellent references. W., care of Mrs. Dercey, 202 West 69th.

CORRESPONDENT; 12 years' business experience, sales, general; one who obtains results he writes for; executive ability. P 230 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, English, chauffeur, useful, first-class cook, wants permanent position in country; wages $100; highly recommended. N 283 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, middle-aged American, abstainer, careful driver, any car; five years' experience; excellent references; private. S 166 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Tools, jigs, and fixtures, detailing designing; eight years' machine shop experience; salary a secondary consideration. Address A 625 Times Harlem.

ENGINEER - SUPERINTENDENT; wide practical and technical training; exceptional record; square peg for square opening; available Feb. 15; electrical and real estate operations. H 142 Times.

FARMER-GARDENER; married; manager flowers, vegetables, chickens, hogs; English; references. S 185 Times.

FOR SALE.

My services as salesman, manager, or mill agent. Do you want a good, live wire working for you? I am open for engagement. P 204 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, head, experienced horticulture; entire charge estate; married; no encumbrance; best reference; answering, give particulars, remuneration. X 318 Times Annex.

KITCHEN MAN, 22 years old, wishes work with Finnish cook. O. Matson, 264 West 144th St.

LEDGER CLERK, 24, experienced; draft exempt; excellent credentials. Birnbaum, 57 East 104th St.

MAN, 23, with initiative and ability, one who can impress both by speech and correspondence, now employed, desires change; draft exempt. Address N 155 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Technical graduate; 10 years' experience steam power plant design and construction, factory maintenance, 3 years manager of large slate-crushing plant; capable and adaptable; nominal salary; can handle men. Can you use me? H 189 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man desires position; six years' experience; $20. H 177 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Expert accountant, auditor, organizer, systematizer; 17 years' practical experience; conversant with all modern methods; excellent record and references. P 256 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, 27, married, bookkeeper, correspondent, credits, resigned managing position large corporation, desires good connection. G 203 West 125th St.

OFFICE WORKER, (22.)—Experienced claims, collections, correspondence; worthy credit assistant. P 282 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

RESIDENT salesman, with office in Chicago, wants side lines men's shirts, pants, neckwear, caps; excellent accounts. P 258 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—High class and experienced man, with good record for producing results, is open for engagement with firm that will appreciate hard work and loyal service; preferably practical or mechanical line. X 310 Times Annex.

SALESMAN. — Several years' experience; large acquaintance with manufacturers in New York City and Westchester County; open for proposition; will consider partnership where small investment is required; only clean-cut proposition will be considered. A 451 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced selling to large manufacturers, city and road; 33, married, college education; high class concern only; salary and commission. S 183 Times.

SALESMAN — Young man, energetic, resourceful; can sell automobiles; please give full particulars in answering; it will save your time and mine. S 174 Times.

SALESMAN, considering change, wishes hear from established tire or other concern; salary, expenses. Box 214, White Plains, N. Y.

SALESMAN, (New York,) earning $3,500 yearly, wants side line to work evenings; must be high-class proposition. H 241 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A progressive young salesman, exempt from draft, selling a well-known specialty, desires to make a change; staple line preferred. P 243 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, residing in Denver, Col., several good, live lines to sell on commission. S 188 Times.

SALESMAN.—Real estate experience; wants more active line; married. A 627 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, 32, seven years successful experience; hustler; good closer; credentials. P 270 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced road, city, novelty lines; steady, honest worker; exempt. H 175 Times.

SECRETARIAL MANAGER, 32, thoroughly experienced American; extensive business training; correspondent, stenographer, salesman; unquestionable credentials; salary secondary. S 175 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper, statistician; extensive experience; age 34; salary, $40. S 198 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, married, exempt; understands tracing, routing, claims, export; good systematizer. What can you offer me? H 145 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, good packer, desires position, with advancement; references; exempt. P 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Technical correspondent, shipping, tracing, drafts, stock-record, purchase-order; handle complications; payroll; ten years' manufacturing; general sales worker. Address "M. A.," 263 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, expert, (26;) exempt; seven years' experience; college education. P 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; 3½ years' office experience; draft exempt. S 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - OFFICE ASSISTANT; young man, exempt, reliable; salary $18 to begin. H. Parnes, 419 E. 6th St., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, speaks, writes French; $20 week. S 171 Times.

STOCK CLERK.
Young man (25) wishes position, hardware, machine, automobile line; five years' experience; draft exempt. A. W., 2,914 3d Av.

THESE ARE MY QUALIFICATIONS
CAN YOU USE ME?
Age 20, American, six years' experience office man, stenographer, correspondent, evening high school graduate; no objection out of town position; highest credentials; $20. P 254 Times Downtown.

YOUNG AMERICAN, college graduate, draft exempt, experienced as secretary, correspondent, bookkeeper, desires position with progressive firm where initiative will be appreciated; knows elementary accounting, finance, and foreign exchange. K 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG AMERICAN, married, (29,) 10 years in business purchasing and selling machine tools and steel products, seeks connection with high-grade proposition where integrity, education, personality, and money-making capabilities will receive adequate appreciation. S 182 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, at present employed, desires clerical or executive position of responsibility where his future advancement will depend entirely upon his own efforts; American citizen, married, fourth class draft; 10 years' business training, mostly insurance, underwriting, &c.; capable, industrious and ambitious; possesses initiative and is accustomed to handling correspondence; his desire to broaden his usefulness is second only to his determination to achieve business success in life; salary desired $1,500 per annum. A 616 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 24, draft exempt, nine years business experience, consisting assistant dress goods buyer, correspondence, executive ability, and general office routine, desires connection with reliable firm; furnish A1 references. P 245 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) draft exempt, with several years' experience in selling, desires to change connection; has managed sales force in big publishing business; excellent sales correspondent; unquestionable credentials. N 137 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) married, draft exempt, thoroughly experienced office, clerical work, and correspondence, well educated, wishes immediate connection. P 280 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, presently employed as assistant to President, desires change; exceptional mathematician; experienced in office details; salary commensurate with ability; Christian. P 263 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, conscientious worker, knowledge typewriting, bookkeeping, clerical experience, connect with reliable firm offering advancement. P 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, capable of taking care of correspondence and other office details, seeks position; experienced in typewriting, billing, and credits; interviews appreciated. S 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN of 20 desires position with reputable Wall Street house; experience in cage, comparisons, &c.; highest credentials. P 285 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, well educated, stenographer, salesman, unquestionable reference, wishes reliable city or out-of-town position at once. A 623 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 23, who has large experience as buyer in cotton goods and silks and satins, wishes position with reputable concern; references. P 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (32,) desides position; good correspondent; long experience handling details selling and purchasing department. O 358 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college education, executive and selling experience, desires position. P 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, high school graduate, experienced bookkeeper, operate typewriter, competent, desires position with advancement; $16. D. S., 28 West 113th.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, year's business experience, now employed, wants position with advancement; $12. S 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, desires connect with reliable concern; good typist; intelligent. Robert Diamond, 650 East 170th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, aggressive, wishes position requiring ability; $12. P 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, desires office position; references. P 249 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, married, 27, experienced investigator, desires employment. H 239 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, draft exempt, ten years' business experience, wishes position with future. P 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, educated, business training, desires position with reliable concern. S 186 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position with advancement; experienced stock and shipping clerk. S 139 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honest, desires position with advancement; excellent references. P 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, clerical experience, seeks position with future. S 154 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, knowledge French, Spanish, wishes position offering future. S 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) with business experience, wishes position. Hertzfeld, 40 West 114th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, having selling and clerical experience, desires position. S 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 32 years, desires position; clerical experience. A 628 Times Harlem.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT WAIST BUYER.

Wanted, thoroughly experienced and capable woman to act as assistant waist buyer for one of the largest department stores in the Middle West; best references are necessary, and only applicants of real ability will be considered. Alfred Fautl, 120 West 32d St., New York.

ATTENDANT-NURSES (women) at the Manhattan State Hospital. For particulars call for interview at Room 703, Hall of Records, New York City, Tuesdays and Fridays of each week between 2:30 and 3:30 P. M., or call at hospital, Ward's Island, New York City, ferry foot of East 116th St., or write to Superintendent for application paper.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; state age and experience; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; good references essential. Call between 10 and 11, 64 Nassau St. Vogel.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; must be quick and accurate. H 181 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER—DOUBLE-ENTRY.
Must be dependable in every respect; state age, salary required, and references from very last and previous employers; permanent position offered. Address mail only, C. V., 183 East 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER Wanted.—Must be conscientious and have previous experience with corporation; for automobile tire jobbing house; splendid opportunity. X 327 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Young woman, preferably one having had similar experience. Apply in person, Davis & Lawrence Co., 10 Christopher St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; trial balance; knowledge typewriting; state experience and salary expected. Address H. Ficher & Co., 705 Lexington Av.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography, one with experience in waist house preferred; state salary and full particulars. W. B., 206 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT young woman for advertising agency; checking and miscellaneous work; must be good at figures; agency experience desirable but not essential; give particulars as to previous employment; salary to start $12. K 285 Times Downtown.

CASHIER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT
with general ledger, journal, and manufacturing cost experience; state age, nationality, experience, references, and salary desired; apply by letter only. Bergdorf & Goodman, 616 5th Av.

CASHIER.—Wanted, young girl who has had some experience, with reference, for 5th Av. shop; apply in person Thursday morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock. Ivy Corset Co., 448 5th Av.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS, at Mary Elizabeth's, 392 5th Av.

CLERICAL.—Young lady, 20-28, for clerical position in large wholesale house; must be quick and accurate at adding, good penman; sales ledger experience preferred; salary to start, $12; replies must state past experience. B. G., 225 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young lady for clerical work in billing department; must be bright and rapid and have knowledge of typewriting; state experience and salary. X 288 Times Annex.

CLERKS, experienced; able to figure cost accurately; salary $10, $12, according to ability. American Druggists' Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.
Laboratory work for college graduates who have specialized in physics and mathematics; good opportunity for advancement; $15 start. Address, stating age.
A. H. C.,
463 West St., New York City.

COMPLAINT ADJUSTER.—Wanted, girls with experience in adjusting complaints in publishing house. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary desired, N 149 Times.

CORSET FITTER wanted, first class, for 5th Av. shop. Apply in person Thursday morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock. Ivy Corset Co., 448 5th Av.

DEMONSTRATOR, experienced, for household utility. Apply 10 A. M., Room 715, Channell Chemical Co., 258 Broadway.

FILE CLERK, experienced in M. I. B. work; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. R. N., Box 70, Station D, New York.

FOLDERS AND INSERTERS, experienced on circular work; piece work. McCall, 236 West 37th.

FORELADY.—Young woman with executive ability to take charge of stock records in large mercantile house. Write a letter in your own handwriting, stating qualifications, age, and business experience, to N 156 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALES PEOPLE
FOR THEIR LACE DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRL OR YOUNG WOMAN FOR HOUSEWORK IN CHRISTIAN FAMILY OF 4 ADULTS; NO WASHING OR IRONING, SIMPLY TO ASSIST IN THE COOKING; WAGES $25 TO $30 PER MONTH; REFERENCES REQUIRED. MRS. G. P. BOFINGER, S. W. COR. DECATUR AV. AND 207TH ST.; PHONE WILLIAMSBRIDGE 235

GIRLS to put luminous material on watches, light, clean work; applicants must have normal eyes and steady hands; only refined girls, with some education, need apply; Christian firm. Write Mr. Shoemaker, R. H. Ingersoll & Bro., 30 Irving Place.

GIRL for general housework, plain cooking; two in family; only personal references taken; call after 9. 205 West 89th St., apartment E-2.

GIRLS for art work; experience unnecessary, but neatness essential. Apply between 12 and 2 P. M., Radium Dial Co., 501 5th Av.

GIRL who understands bookkeeping and can make herself useful about showroom. Call 1,182 Broadway, Room 1502.

GIRL who understands bookkeeping and can make herself useful about showroom. Call 1,182 Broadway, Room 1502.

GIRLS to wrap and pack candies at Mary Elizabeth's, 392 5th Av.

LEDGER CLERK; one experienced in handling several ledgers; must be rapid and accurate; state experience and salary. X 236 Times Annex.

HAIRDRESSER for first-class hairdressing establishment out of town; must have experience and references. Apply Miss Marlowe, Athens Hotel, 56 East 42d St.

HAND SEWERS.—Experienced help for fancy blouses and fine tucks; also for hemstitch machine; good pay, long season. Haas Sisters, 618 Madison Av.

MILLINERS.—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS WANTED; ALSO APPRENTICES. CALL 10 O'CLOCK, WALTER C. LITTWITZ, 7 EAST 47TH ST.

MODELS.

TALL REFINED YOUNG WOMEN OF SLENDER APPEARANCE, TO ACT AS SUIT MODELS. PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE PREFERRED, VERY DESIRABLE. PERMANENT POSITION ASSURED.
HICKSON, INC.,
661 FIFTH AV.

MODELS, attractive, experienced coats, suits; sizes 16, 36, 44 bust; long season; good salary. Charlop Bros. & Co., 151 West 26th St.

MODEL, SIZE 16,
on dresses; permanent position. Blate, Barker & Love, 32 East 31st.

MODEL, SIZE 36, ON LADIES' COATS. SPINDEL-ROSENTHAL, INC., 10 WEST 20TH ST.

MODELS.—Attractive girls; size 16; good pay. Harry Wadler, 105 Madison Av.

MODELS, size 36, for coats and suits. Singer & Son, 45 West 27th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER; refined woman; no experience necessary, but must have references. Write to Mrs. Hutchings, 12 Courier St., Rutherford, N. J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, middle-aged, kindhearted, speaking fluent French and German; state experience, religion, nationality, salary desired. X 315 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT,
One who has knowledge of
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
Resident of Bronx preferred.
Apply after 9 A. M.,
Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av., (150th St.)

POSITION vacant; calls for some executive ability; one with selling experience in real estate, books, or demonstrating specialties would do well to investigate; salary paid and full particulars given at interview; state experience and reference to insure same. Executive, 114 Times.

SALESLADY.—Refined personality, $30-$50 week; salary, commission. 309 Broadway, Suite 907.

SALESWOMEN with personality, accustomed to meeting women of culture, to travel, organizing national patriotic societies; no books to sell; in applying, give age and business experience; liberal commissions. N 150 Times.

SALESWOMEN who can persuade individuals to save their money at a profit; company 40 years old; assets $34,500,000; biggest selling proposition today; commission and renewals. Call Room 300, 527 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN, 24 to 35 years of age, for inside selling; must have at least high school education; drawing account against commission basis. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 23d St.

SODA FOUNTAIN dispenser, experienced, with references and home influence. H. T. Galtin, 57th St. and 6th Ave.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with high school education; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and be able to operate typewriter rapidly; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent opportunity; state age, education; give references. N 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, quick, bright, with executive ability, good personality, to help busy manager of company in war work; hours, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; good salary paid to one who can fill these requirements. See Mr. Potterson, Room 6, 126 Liberty St., between 2 and 4 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, thoroughly experienced and competent, familiar with machinery line preferred; no beginners need apply. Willard F. Meyers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good penman. Sable Bros., 616 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, thoroughly experienced, one who can assist busy executive in commercial house; state salary and experience. Address H. A. 29 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by discriminating Christian law office; attractive environment for efficient, ambitious girl; law experience not required. Lewis & Kelsey, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligence more important than experience; valuable training; $12 to begin. Mr. Huggins,
MURRAY ADVERTISING AGENCY,
17 BATTERY PLACE.

STENOGRAPHER, Correspondent.—Accounting knowledge; manufacturing office shirt house; closed Saturdays, open Sundays; state fully experience, references, age, salary. P 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, competent female, wanted by a prominent real estate and building company. Address, stating experience and salary expected, A 452 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and DICTAPHONE OPERATOR for permanent position, with good chance for advancement; speed and ambition essential. United Filters Corporation, 36 Flatbush Av. Extension, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rare opportunity for experienced worker to establish herself as public stenographer; large office building; no expense; salary to start. 225th 5v Av., Room 308.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; must have a fair handwriting; permanent position; state experience and salary. M 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER; beginner; must be bright and energetic; salary, $8 a week. Call Thursday morning, before 12, Room 211, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, required by 5th Av. retail establishment; steady position. Write, stating full particulars and salary expected, A 453 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for technical work in aviation school; must be neat and of good appearance; knowledge of trigonometry and algebra desirable. S 191 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper. — We offer unexcelled opportunity for exceptionally bright beginner. Apply Room 739, 149 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced, in large publishing house. Broadway Music Corp., 145 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER and light bookkeeping; young lady; must have experience. Standard Finding Co., 41 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER in purchasing department engineering corporation; state age, experience, salary. P 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, other clerical positions. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

TYPIST.—J. & C. Fisher, 417 West 28th St., offer permanent position to fast, accurate typist, (Underwood,) used to dictaphone; knowledge of Spanish essential; salary to start $14.

TYPIST.—Good typist to operate Moon-Hopkins billing machine; experience on this machine desirable, but will teach bright applicant. Address, stating references and salary expected, N 157 Times.

WOMAN of refinement, preferably with some art experience, to take charge of photographic studio and pose models in women's clothes. Write, with full details of experience. Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

YOUNG GIRLS to enclose circulars and address envelopes for a publishing house; experience unnecessary. E. J. L., Box 43, Station D, New York City.

YOUNG GIRL to make herself useful in office of advertising agency; salary to start $8. K 284 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.
Call between 9 and 1, Room 725.

FILE CLERK familiar with decimal system; high school graduates; one year's experience; position in Washington; $1,200-$1,400 per year.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER to take charge of uptown office, $25 per week.

LEDGER CLERKS (2) familiar with posting, entering, good at figures, $15 per week.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Any number of high-grade positions; salaries $10 to $20 per week.

WE CAN PLACE IMMEDIATELY ANY NUMBER OF TYPISTS, FILE CLERKS, GENERAL CLERKS, COST CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS - BOOKKEEPERS, AT SALARIES RANGING FROM $8 TO $12 PER WEEK—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR BEGINNERS AND THOSE WITH LITTLE EXPERIENCE.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

We can place immediately a number of experienced stenographers, bookkeepers, stenographers knowledge of bookkeeping, ledger clerks, dictaphone operators, and typists.

WE HAVE A CALL FOR 25 EXPERIENCED FILE CLERKS FOR CITY AND WASHINGTON, D. C. SEE MRS. SPIER, ROOM 708.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Excellent openings for stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, all kinds; typists, &c. Register free.

BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$25; bookkeepers-stenographers, $15-$22; stenographers, $9-$22; switchboard, $10. Coultaus & Masterson Agency, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$18-$15-$12; clerical, knowledge Spanish; free registration. Atlas Employment Agency, Room 513, 132 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$22; dictaphone, $20; typists, switchboard; others. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS.
OTHER VERY FINE POSITIONS; NO REGISTRATION FEE. CLEARY AGENCY, 25 WEST 42D ST.

STENOGRAPHER, English dictation, translate into French-Spanish. David Agency, 17 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER, banking experience; exceptional opportunity; file clerks, $10. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

Stenographers, (three,) $25; typists, (two,) $18; girls, (2,) $12; proofreader, $35, immediate. Mutual Service, 41 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, switchboard positions; high-salaried positions. Van Tyne Agency, 1 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, $25; stenographers, $10-$25; clerks, typists; investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Acme Agency, 145 Nassau.—Stenographers, typists, clerical, filing, Elliott Fisher; registration free.

Colored Help.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av., Harlem 5049.

Instruction.

WOMEN. — Business is demanding trained women to fill responsible positions, the greatest demand being for women trained in accounting and office procedures; write or phone for Bulletin 19, giving details of training course, (meeting after business hours,) preparing you to keep accounts, audit expenditures, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, and supervise. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.
We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable; call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

CLERKS for filing can earn $12 to $30 weekly according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL CLASSES
Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Capable and reliable accountants or auditors for temporary employment which may prove permanent; only those at present disengaged will be considered. Address, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, references, and telephone number. P 226 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—SENIORS AND JUNIORS WITH C. P. A. FIRM; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. N 300 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS, secretaries, traffic typists, clerks, boys. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

ASSISTANT for Manila department of a large export house; possibility to go to Manila, P. I., branch later on; age about 25 years; state details as to experience and salary. Hardware, P 284 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Salary to start, $12; answer in own handwriting, references, &c. N 132 Times.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	42c
Automobile Exchange	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	42c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
Situations Wanted	25c

OFFICES:

Times Building	Times Square
Times Annex	43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown	7 Beekman Street
Wall Street	2 Rector Street
Harlem	2,109 Seventh Avenue
Bronx	2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights	3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn	Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, by weekly newspaper, two young men, about 17 years of age, as assistants to editorial department; must be well educated, willing and obliging; excellent chance for advancement; salary to start, $8 to $10. R. B., 21 Times Downtown.

BOARD BOY wanted in stock broker's office; one with experience. Leopold Spingarn, 50 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright, active American, accurate worker; advancement; apply by letter only, giving references, qualifications, and salary expected. Address Cashier, Eimer & Amend, 18th to 19th St. and 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced man, draft exempt, must be quick at work; good opportunity; must furnish satisfactory references from former employers. American Spectacle Co., 47 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in office of a Brooklyn manufacturing concern; knowledge of double entry system essential; state age, experience and salary desired. N 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man in large publishing house; state age, experience, education, references, and salary. S 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced sales ledger, for wholesale dry goods house; good salary. Fred Butterfield & Co., Inc., 725 Broadway, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, intelligent, young man, with some experience, in mercantile business; permanent position; salary, $12; references. P 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, familiar with expenses and costs, for machine and tool contract shop; full details first letter. Box 1008, Bridgeport, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, capable of taking complete charge of office; permanent position. N 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, with knowledge of credits and typewriting; best references. P 277 Times Downtown.

BOOKMAN, experienced, or real estate salesman, as assistant manager to manage sales force and assist as correspondent; fair salary at start, with liberal bonus arrangement; write for interview, giving experience and reference, Confidential, 119 Times.

BOY, bright, wanted; must have 1½ years' high school education; good opportunity. Write, stating salary and experience, X 320 Times Annex.

BOY in office of large concern in Bronx; must be accurate at figures; state age, religion, experience, and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 2158, New York.

BOY to run errands in large manufacturing concern. Apply Mr. Fraser, Caldwell & Co., 38 West 15th.

BOY, bright, in law office; salary $7 to start. Apply Room 1038, Woolworth Building, Thursdays, after 10 o'clock.

BOY wanted, busy law office. Call Room 1404, 128 Broadway.

BOY AS STOCK CLERK, ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE; ONE WITH A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION PREFERRED. S 179 TIMES.

BOY wanted by a large manufacturing company; a young boy for general office work; must have good education and references; good chances of advancement for a bright lad; $6 per week at start. Apply by letter, S. & S., 209 Times Downtown.

BOYS experienced in cutting department of men's neckwear; only those with experience in picking out silks for cutters need apply; best references required. I. Isaac & Co., 880 Broadway.

BOY, IN SALES OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE. N 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted for general office work; good opportunity for right boy. Address, own handwriting, stating age, salary, &c., Chemicals, P 266 Times Downtown.

BOYS in mailing department of large grocery concern in Jersey City; excellent chance for advancement. F. H. R., Box 229, New York City.

BOY, American, for general work in downtown publishing house; give reference, religion, age, and experience; $7. K 287 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOY.—General office work, errands; good chance for advancement; experience not required. Apply 140 Nassau St., Room 1110.

BUS CONDUCTORS.

Men 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; 27½c an hour to start; capable men become drivers within a few months; pay 33c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY, 10 EAST 102D ST.

BUSINESS MAN. — WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND NOTION HOUSE REQUIRES AMBITIOUS, REFINED BUSINESS MAN, CAPABLE OF ATTENDING TO GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, CREDIT, AND HANDLING EMPLOYES; ONE OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND LONG BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, WITH HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PROPER PARTY; STATE AGE, FULL PARTICULARS, AND SALARY EXPECTED. AMBITIOUS, 249 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUTLER.—Must be highly recommended; willing to do light housework; state references, age, and salary desired. N 159 Times.

BUYER.—Wanted, by a Wall Street firm, experienced buyer of domestic manufactured goods for the Far East; practical knowledge of Orient essential. Apply, stating full particulars. D. L., N 268 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR for Hurlburt truck; must have experience driving glass trucks; permanent; good pay; must furnish references. Write Joseph Elias & Co., 630 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

CHEMIST. — RECENT GRADUATE WITH EXPERIENCE IN IRON AND STEEL PREFERRED. CALL OR WRITE WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

CLERK.—Young man, preferably with printing or stationery experience, in the office of a large publishing house; this is an excellent opportunity to learn the manufacturing end of our business; write fully, stating business experience, age, education, and salary expected. K 281 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, with experience in drugs, wanted by large pharmaceutical house; good education; excellent opportunity; write experience. X. Y. Z., P. O. Box 7, Station V, New York.

CLERICAL POSITION.—Young man, 18 to 20 years of age, in order department of a large structural steel concern located in Long Island City; high school graduate, or one who is familiar with detail drawings preferred, but not essential. Apply, stating particulars in full, giving references and salary expected. X 321 Times Annex.

COUPLE willing to assist with two young children; no laundry; former answers lost; please rewrite. Godby, 390 Union Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

COUPLE.—Man gardener, horseman; wife laundress; pleasant cottage; references; experienced. X 289 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.

We have a number of very desirable positions open for A1 men who are experienced on machine parts and tools; must be American citizens, over 31 years of age, live wires, and hustlers; good wages for right men; good working conditions. Call for interview between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 M. daily. Employment Department, Terminal Building D, 15th St., near 14th St. ferry, Hoboken, N. J.

DRIVER.—Expert driver and auto repairer; familiar with machinery; state experience. N 158 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DIE MAKER who can draw and design tools for small punch presses; good opening for practical man who wants to get away from the bench and into the office; need not be expert draftsman, but must be practical die maker; energetic man can make this a big job; $25 per week to start; $30 in three months if both parties are satisfied. Write all details to X 317 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Young man or manual training school graduate to assist in testing and construction work in an industrial furnace manufacturing company. The Surface Combustions Co., 15 Wilbur Av., L. I. City.

ERRAND BOY wanted for magazine publishing company; $7 a week to start; good opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter, N 148 Times.

ERRAND BOYS.—Downtown banking house wants errand boys; state age and salary expected. Address E. H., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for a boy, 17 or 18, who can typewrite with large publishing house; salary to start $8; give experience and references. N 151 Times.

EXPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESMEN.

SAKS & COMPANY, BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET.

FACTORY MAN.—Shirt manufacturer desires a practical, reliable man to take charge of factory making a good line of shirts in vicinity of Newark; must furnish references. G. L., 278 Times Downtown.

GARDENER wanted; good wages; permanent position; estate 12 acres, near Red Bank, N. J.; married man without children; fuel, light, and house furnished; American, English, French descent. Write, inclosing copies of references, N 291 Times Downtown.

HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN

wanted by company doing six millions business annually New York City; weekly drawing $25 against commissions; permanent, increasing income; write age, experience. Address N 299 Times Downtown.

LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE has openings for several high school graduates; exceptional opportunity for advancement; specify full particulars and references. E. N., 104 East 14th St.

LITERARY and Advertising man, one who can reconstruct letters and advertising circulars and see that the printed job is distinctive and bears the stamp of dignity and quality; excellent opportunity. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, X 309 Times Annex.

LEDGER CLERK wanted by a tea importing house; good opportunity for a young man with a slight knowledge of bookkeeping. Reply, stating age and salary expected; also state standing in draft. K 283 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAIL CLERK.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IN MAILING DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURING ORGANIZATION FOR YOUNG AMERICAN MAN 16-18, WHO HAS GRADUATED FROM SCHOOL; ONE WHO HAS HAD BUSINESS EXPERIENCE WILL BE GIVEN PREFERENCE. CALL AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WITH WRITTEN APPLICATION OR WRITE ADVERTISER, 410 EAST 32D.

MAN, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF CUTTING ROOM, EXAMINE AND MEASURE SILKS, AND UNDERSTAND ALL DETAILS IN MEN'S NECKWEAR LINE; ONLY THOSE WITH LONG EXPERIENCE AND BEST OF REFERENCES NEED APPLY. I. ISAAC & CO., 880 BROADWAY.

MAN wanted; bright; thorough knowledge of South American export trade; Spanish and Portuguese; good opportunity for right man; state experience. Willing, 422 Times.

MANAGER.—We have an opportunity in our sales department for a man who can later qualify as manager of department; must have thorough business training, preferably with some technical experience; must possess perfect hearing, and it would be an advantage to have thorough knowledge of stenography; one who can deal with police and governmental authorities on product in use throughout the world by these departments. Address in confidence, stating qualifications, etc., P. V., Box 83, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

MANAGER.—New concern ready to put on the market novel fuel-saving device for automobiles with great possibilities is seeking a resourceful and experienced man to manage the commercial end of the business independently; great opportunity for right man; state experience. N 160 Times.

MARINE ENGINE DRAFTSMEN WANTED.

LARGE CORPORATION OF LONG STANDING. LOCATION NEAR NEW YORK CITY. GOOD SALARIES AND CONDITIONS. ADDRESS K 275 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICS.

A growing machine manufacturing company has openings for a few neat-appearing mechanics to train for positions as repair men; Christian firm; state age, nationality, experience. P. R., 247 Times Downtown.

MESSENGER BOYS wanted; good opportunity for advancement. Apply 9 A. M., Doubleday, Page & Co., 120 West 32d St.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large manufacturing concern; experienced boy who understands operating telephone switchboard; good chance for advancement; boy studying stenography preferred. Apply A. Hupfel's Sons, 161st St.-3d Av.

OFFICE BOY.—Intelligent, neat appearance, 16 to 19 years, by large real estate company; salary $8. Address P 279 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, hustling worker for a position with chance for advancement. Apply, 8 A. M., Mr. Shoemaker, R. H. Ingersoll & Bro., 30 Irving Place.

OFFICE MANAGER wanted for a Western New York firm manufacturing metal furniture; applicants must be thoroughly conversant with all phases of accounting, credits, collections, billing, receipts, and disbursements, and must be able to handle help; in applying outline fully experience, credentials, and salary expected. X 323 Times Annex.

OPERATION LAYOUT MEN.—AERO ENGINE CO. WANTS MEN TO WRITE OPERATION SHEETS; MACHINIST, TOOLMAKER, TIME STUDY MEN AND TOOL DESIGNERS WITH PRACTICAL MACHINE SHOP EXPERIENCE, CAPABLE OF WRITING THEIR IDEAS IN GOOD ENGLISH AND QUALIFY FOR THIS CLASS OF WORK. CALL AT ONCE OR WRITE WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

PAYROLL AUDITOR.

Large insurance company wants competent man; state age, experience in full, and salary wanted; replies confidential. Address P 257 Times Downown.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly experienced on portraits and commercial work; permanent position. Write, giving full details, N 142 Times.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATORS.

2 men for night work; steady employment, good pay.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

REPRESENTATIVE in new business department of one of the leading downtown national banks; must be a high-class man, have a wide acquaintance, and possess the ability to produce results. Write, stating full experience, references, and salary desired, P 236 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 31 to 38 years, with some mechanical and electrical knowledge, to sell high-class trade; must be man of good address and appearance; salary and commission; reply in own handwriting. N 301 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD LIVE AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN WITH RECORD; SALARY OR COMMISSION. APPLY MR. SCHARY, H. A. SANDERS MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,876 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.—High grade dress house desires salesman with following department stores and office trades; attractive proposition; commission basis. Call after 3 o'clock, Dolly Sisters Model Dress House, 42 E. 23d.

SALESMAN.—Wanted capable, energetic man to buy and sell chemicals; opening for high-class man; salary; experienced preferred. Write, giving full qualifications. P 262 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by a large dry goods converting house; salesman to call on the clothing and cutting-up trade generally; salary or commission basis; answer, giving full particulars. P 283 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A reliable cloak house is open for a resident man in the Middle West for popular-priced coats; one with good following; commission basis. X 325 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—City, State, New Jersey; also side line for road; commission. Call 4:30 P. M., 150 Nassau St., Room 1503.

SALESMEN to speak in public; something new; commission. 307 B'way, Room 210.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN MILITARY GOODS.

One to sell in city on salary and commission.

Several traveling men to cover military camp towns on commission basis, preferably those who can do an intensive business in few States, so they can make a complete trip every 2 months; part or all time; an excellent opportunity is offered to those who can become part of our organization.

Experience in military or leather goods is desirable, but not essential; write age, experience, and territory fully. Address Military, N 303 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We will have opening in our selling department for men who have had technical experience in the installation of interior telephone systems or kindred lines; we will educate such men along our product and will give them the proper selling training which will enable the right men to work out for themselves their future with one of the fastest growing companies of its kind in the country. Address by mail, stating full experience, age, salary expected, &c., Vice President, Room 1300, Candler Building, New York.

SALESMAN.—An aggressive, clean cut, forceful man will be considered for an outside position on a financial publication in New York City; you will meet the men who run big business and must state your business in the shortest possible way; we will tell you what to say; the way you say it will determine your success or failure; the work is not difficult if you are the right man. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, X 324 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A manufacturer of popular-priced ladies' neckwear, boudoir caps, and camisoles wants salesman to carry same as a side line on strictly commission basis. All territories are open. The line is small and easily carried. Here is an A1 side line with big earning possibilities. In replying, state exact territories you cover, and give references in strict confidence. T. S., N 285 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A prominent school book publishing house has a vacancy for an experienced and capable man of school acquaintance in New York, Pennsylvania, or New Jersey; one whose record for results will bear investigation; permanent position; essential particulars, age, salary expected must be set forth in application to warrant consideration. Address X Y 146 Times.

SALESMEN.—Corporation of many years' standing with expanding business must have A1 salesmen for Eastern territory and New York City; will give every possible cooperation, including drawing account against commission, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 23d St.

SALESMEN.—All large manufacturers and wholesalers require our services; many influential concerns using same here and highly recommend it; salesmen and sales manager wanted; liberal commission; no competition, unlimited field; appearance and references essential. Call 9 to 2, E. N. Getzler, 96 Warren St.

SALESMAN.—NEW YORK CITY WHOLESALE HARDWARE HOUSE REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO COVER NEW ENGLAND TERRITORY; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. N 294 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—City and surroundings; only such considered able to show past selling record sporting goods, school bags, traveling toilet kits; department store trade; also side-line men for road; commission. American Products Co., 23 West 38th St.

SALESMEN.—We have openings in our sales force for men with commercial, mercantile, and specialty experience; must be at least 25 years of age; for New York and outside territory; transportation, drawing account, and commission. B. M., 86 Times.

SALESMEN.—Aggressive and forceful men who are clean cut and real salesmen wanted; opportunity to make $40 to $100 weekly; commission basis. Apply before 10, after 4, Wm. Hulse, 218 West 42d St., City; C. Byron, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Room 418.

SALESMAN.—A reliable cloak house is open for a resident man in the Middle West for popular-priced coats; one with good following; commission basis. X 325 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK,

MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE WHOLESALE GROCERY; STATE WAGES EXPECTED, GIVE REFERENCES. W. E., 128 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG MAN.

High school graduate preferred, with about six months' business experience; state salary and previous experience. H. B., 237 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, just graduated high school or business school, able to take dictation; splendid opportunity for advancement is open; state age, salary, experience, if any. "Steno," 241 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN, high class, wanted; unique proposition; those who have had big experience; no drawing account. Call between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily. H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St., New York.

STOCK SALESMAN.—New dividend-paying sulphur company; attractive commission proposition; salesmen to qualify for district managers. Durell, Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St.

STOREKEEPER. — For camp; responsible part, $75 month and board; cash security, $200. Y. V. Clossi, 153 Bowery.

SUPERINTENDENT for new 40-family walk-up apartment; must understand firing of pea coal boiler and switchboard; four light rooms; salary $85 Winter months, $70 Summer months. Apply B. K., 98 Times Harlem.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS.
Must be 18, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blue prints and micrometers; steady position and advancement.

LAY-OUT MEN.
Must read blueprints and be experienced.

PRODUCTION CLERKS.
draft exempt and machine shop experience.

RECEIVING CLERKS.
Must have experience with large corporations.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.

YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN

ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY.

CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 BROADWAY,
9TH FLOOR.

TOOLROOM FOREMAN.

Man capable of managing a toolroom force of about 20 men and big enough to grow with the business; must be A1 mechanic, able to work out new ideas in the tool-making line, and have executive ability; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. S. A., 226 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN wanted, young man, capable taking charge shipping department; familiar present railroad and ocean conditions, excellent opportunity for intelligent man connect with progressive firm; give age, experience, salary expected, first letter. N 293 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN wanted at once as hands on U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey party working northward from Savannah, Ga.; several qualified as rodmen, one as stenographer, one as computer; salaries, $75 to $100; must pay transportation to Savannah; state full details in first letter. Melvin E. Lutz, Chief of Party, Savannah Ga.

WINDOW TRIMMER Wanted—Experienced young man for window trimming and card writing for permanent position in Erie, Penn. Apply after 5 P. M., T. S. Morgan, 1,170 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN TO START IN AS OFFICE BOY IN BUYERS' OFFICES OF LARGE MERCANTILE CORPORATION; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. L. E., 289 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, with knowledge of printing, to assist in estimating and executing orders. Apply to Mr. Katz, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST BUYER OF LACES AND EMBROIDERY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. Y. A., 247 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE I WILL NOT BE responsible for debts contracted by my wife. JOSEPH BARNETT, 126 Fifth Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.—Wanted, in the passenger department of European transportation company, a young man of ability with some knowledge of French; references required. Address Transportation, P. O. Box 200, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, strong, in stock room of large wholesale concern; good opportunity and salary. Address S. S. W., 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work; state age and experience. C. S., 167 Times Uptown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

OFFICE MANAGERS,
ACCOUNTANTS,
BOOKKEEPERS,
STENOGRAPHERS,
GENERAL CLERKS.

OVER 100 EXCELLENT OPENINGS AT PRESENT. CALL 9-2.

Consular Invoice and Document Clerk, $25-$30; Cost Accountant, about 27 years old, $3,500; Bookkeepers and Junior Auditors, $25 and $30. Stenographer, $1,500. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St., has many excellent openings for bookkeepers; English, French, and Spanish stenographers, accountants, &c. Register free.

3 ACCOUNTANTS, (office,) (cost,) semi-seniors, $2,500; purchasing agents, $2,000-$3,000; traffic, (steamship-railroad;) secretary, stenographers, $25-$35; bookkeepers, $25-$35. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, English dictation; translate into French-Spanish. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$18; stock clerks, $10-$12; Americans. Brody Agency, 289 Broadway.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS. We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.

No home study; price reasonable.

Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.

HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practitioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 45 West 34th, Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

MEN, AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work; excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course; individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write us to mail you free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

MECHANICAL DENTISTS WANTED.
Learn big-paying trade. Mechanical dentists in great demand now. We teach you in few months. Individual instruction, day or night. Write for Free Booklet C. Easy payments.
Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry,
15 W. 44th St., N.Y. 15-17 Flatbush Av., Bklyn.
OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed; men trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 2-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

SALESMEN. — Business reorganization everywhere is calling for men who have mastered the principles underlying scientific salesmanship. Y. M. C. A. Salesmanship Course exactly meets this need. Write for Booklet T, Central Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced. City or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings. Immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Tr. Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A growing and prosperous manufacturing concern, established in New York City for 15 years, owned by a co-partnership, doing a business of about $1,000,000 a year and showing a net income of more than 15 per cent., intends to build their own factory in the vicinity of the city on property owned by the firm. Financial interests wishing to take a third interest are welcome. Yearly reports by audit company covering last six fiscal years available; strictly confidential. No brokers. N 138 Times.

New York City jobber of medium-grade dining room and bedroom furniture, also household refrigerators, wants partner or banker with $15,000 to $25,000 to act as Treasurer; have established trade; can do $300,000 annual business; have contracted with large manufacturers for $100,000 merchandise to be shipped within four months; little competition; gross profit, 25 per cent.; maximum overhead, 10 per cent.; highest references. P 271 Times Downtown.

NO ICE THIS YEAR.

I control a device that will put ice in every home where there is electricity at less than 5 cents a day; will show you enormous possibilities with a small investment for organization expense; full information on request. H 133 Times.

UNDERWRITER WANTED.

Motor revolutionizing transportation, automobile, truck, tractor, marine; burns any liquid hydrocarbon or fat; no clutch or gear shifting; only four cylinders, (Diesel;) quick turnover, with assured results of great magnitude; references required. S 194 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A hog raising ranch, situated in Union County, Penn., and managed by responsible, successful stock raisers, requires additional capital for purchasing brood sows; exceptional profits assured. N 289 Times Downtown.

Active man, thirties, desires good connection; well educated, good office, business, salesman, or live partnership; small capital; legitimate, practical. A 454 Times Annex.

FOR SALE—SULPHUR PROPERTY, 600 ACRES, SITUATED IN PROVEN SULPHUR FIELD OF SOUTH TEXAS. X 328 TIMES ANNEX.

Financier wanted to back firm and profitable proposition; textile manufacturer preferred. For full particulars apply K 271 Times Downtown.

An export house offers a limited amount of its 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, par $100. N 224 Times Downtown.

Wanted—To represent business to be run per telephone and correspondence from office. Room 1911, 104 5th Av.

Fac-simile letter business; exceptional opportunity, owner drafted. Suite 208, 72 Trinity Place.

Wanted, partner in established manufacturing; capital desired, $5,000; open for investigation. M. E., 248 Times Downtown.

Waist Store.—Good location; will sell on account of draft. S 169 Times.

Business Notices.

Private party wishes to discount bills small firms; charges reasonable. N 258 Times Downtown.

FOk SALE.

FURS, SAMPLES; CLEARANCE SALE
Ladies' caracul coats, with skunk collar and cuffs, $45 up; mink coats, $85 up; Hudson seal, (muskrat,) $15 up; pony coats, $55 up; fur sets at big reductions. MEN'S fur-lined coats of broadcloth and kersey shell, seal, or Persian lamb collar, $25 up; automobile robes and animal rugs, $12.50 up.
MONEY REFUNDED if unsatisfactory.
A. Mursten, 23 East 8th St.,
Cor. University Place. Tel. 3071 Stuyvesant.

To close estate, beautiful farm about 12 acres, large Colonial house, barn, hen house, &c.; abundance fruit trees; on main State road near Kingston, N. Y.; appraised $6,000; sell quick for $3,600. Buchwalter, 23 Dey St., New York.

Private family, breaking up home, will sell furniture and contents of 7-room apartment at a sacrifice. 210 West 107th, Apartment 35.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted, old-fashioned portrait frame, 20x36; landscape frames, 19x24 and 20x30; must be cheap. X 314 Times Annex.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
389 Broadway, at Worth St.
80 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av.
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq.
TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Kuhn, 1st Lt. C. F.; Campbell, 1st Lt. D. R., and Bogart, 1st Lt. W. McM., hon. discharged.

Wislocki, 1st Lt. G. B., to Camp McClellan.

Potts, 1st Lt. J., in addition to his present duties, to Camp MacArthur.

Plummer, Capt. H. W., to Presbyterian Hosp., Chicago, for inst., then to Camp Sherman.

Cameron, 1st Lt. A. C.; Brush, 1st Lt. E. R., and Prowitt, 1st Lt. H. P., to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, Phila., for inst., then to their stations.

Bruner, 1st Lt. W. T., to Evans Dental Inst., Phila., for inst., then to his station.

Barry, 1st Lt. W. R., to Camp Pike.

Irwin, 1st Lt. H. W., and Mann, 1st Lt. J. W., to Coast Defenses of Portland with 54th C.A.

Lutz, 1st Lt. J. F., to Edgewood, Md.

Brown, Capt. B. H., to Ft. Leavenworth.

Braun, 1st Lt. G. A., to Army Gen. Hosp. 9 at Lakewood.

McMillan, 1st Lt. T. M., Jr., to Cornell Med. School, N. Y., for inst.

Following to Camp Am. Univ. with 20th Engs.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Godbeld, J. C.
Lupo, C. W.
Haggard, D. C.
Morison, G. P.

Becker, 1st Lt. W. C., to Ft. Riley.

Culbertson, 1st Lt. H. H., previous orders revoked.

Harrison, Capt. F., to Camp Jackson.

Lewis, Maj. D. D., to Johns Hopkins Med. School.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
Whiteside, Capt. J. McI.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Biddle, R. McR.
Bailey, C. O.
Busbee, O. D.
Duggan, J. P.
Foxwell, R. K.
Harrison, C. H.
Mundy, J. O., Jr.
Buckley, P. H. J.
Chapman, O. P.
Etzler, D. P.
Levinson, H.
Luckett, C. L.
Walker, S. E.

Brodie, 1st Lt. W. W., to Ft. Bliss, at headquarters of military police, and by letter to 15th Cav. Div. at El Paso.

Baetjer, Maj. F. H., at Johns Hopkins Hosp., and Gray, Maj. A. L., at Richmond Med. School, relieved as instructors at places specified and will revert to inactive list.

Saltzstein, 1st Lt. H. C., to Hoboken, with Base Hosp. 3.

Young, 1st Lt. J. J., previous orders revoked.

Cary, 1st Lt. L. W., and Peterson, 1st Lt. G. E., hon. discharged.

Armbruster, 1st Lt. A. C., previous orders amended to read Capt.

Reeves, 1st Lt. D. H., and Wiler, 1st Lt. W. M., to Call Field Unit, Av. Sec. of Sig.C.

Following to Camp Meade:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bishop, H. A.
Burton, L. C.
Rieger, E. M. G.
Bullard, G. F.
Conrad, J. W.

Watson, 1st Lt. J. H., previous orders amended to relieve him at Camp Meade.

Darling, Maj. W. H., previous orders amended, to Chanute Field Sig.C. Av. School.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:

CAPTAINS.
Bates, G. L.
Clark, N. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Dunham, R. W.
Kennedy, J. J.
Moses, J.
Jensen, W. C.
MacNaughton, G. P.
Metcalf, D. D.

Nell, Capt. T. F., to Kelly Field with examining board.

Wheeler, 1st Lt. S. E., to Army Med. School for inst.

Treadgold, 1st Lt. G. D., and Wells, 1st Lt. C. W., to Camp Funston.

Forster, Capt. A. M., will report to Surgeon Gen for consultation.

Bogart, 1st Lt. W. McM., to home.

Following to Governors Island with 59th Art., Coast Def. of Southern N. Y.:
Williams, Capt. G. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Ehrlich, S.
Faulkner, C. C.
Everwine, J. M.

McConnell, Maj. G., to Ft. Leavenworth.

Dodd, Capt. I. S. F., previous orders revoked.

Following to Camp Lee:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Baker, A. L. L.
Kraemer, H. M.
Silman, C. N.
Snyder, C. E.
Willard, F. C.
Cohen, M. B.
Pearlman, R. H.
Smith, P. C.
St. Clair, J. R.
Winkelman, N. W.

Following to Newport News:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Byrod, F. W.
Knox, R. A.
Merkel, H.
Fleming, P. N.
Larimore, F. C.
Reimann, S. P.

Cavalry.

Timmons, Capt. G. H., to Leon Springs with 303d Cav.

Hunter, Col. G. K., retired.

Medical Corps.

McKnight, Maj. J. R., to Muncie, Ind., to inspect properties for use as a hosp., then to his station.

Siever, Capt. C. M., Kan. N.G., hon. discharged.

Following of N.G. to Portland, Me., with 54th C.A.C.:

Haskell, Capt. W. L., Ft. McKinley.

Allen, 1st Lt. H. M., to Ft. Williams.

Maul, 1st Lt. H. G., to Letterman Gen. Hosp. at San Francisco.

MacAllister, 1st Lt. J., to Douglas with 15th Cav., Douglas, Ariz.

Webb, 1st Lt. H. E., to Camp Upton as Orthopedic Surg.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Wall, 2d Lt. D. V., discharged.

Motley, Capt. J. B., previous orders amended to read J. L.

Luce, Capt. E. S., to N. Y. as asst. to Depot Qm.

Following to their homes and stand relieved from active duty:
Burton, Maj. H. E.

CAPTAINS.
Skinner, T. H.
Hequembourg, K. D.
Hanbury, H. N.
McPherson, S. J.
Smith, F. B.

Britton, Capt. R. F., to St. Louis.

Christenson, Capt. S., discharged.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Novy, 1st Lt. H. N., and Zurawski, 1st Lt. A. E., to Camp Am. Univ., with 20th Eng.

Following to Camp Wadsworth, with Prov. Corps troops:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Eklund, E. A.
Webster, B. H.
Starcke, W. H.
Parrish, R. W.
Bonney, H. E.

Signal Corps.

Hull, 2d Lt. H. B., to Ellington Field.

Eglin, 1st Lt. F. I., to Rockwell Field.

Phillips, 1st Lt. C. T., to Gerstner Field.

Osborne, 1st Lt. C. E., to School of Mil. Aeronautics at Atlanta.

Rives, 1st Lt. F. B., will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Following to Ft. Oglethorpe for inst.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Bailey, J. G.
Brotheridge, H. J.
Brown, V. H.
Cheney, G. L.
Grace, A. C.
Jensen, W. D.
McCormick, H. A.
Muldoon, W. E.
Boyer, T. R.
Brown, O. W.
Campbell, W. E.
Coffeen, R. J.
Haring, C. M.
La Croix, J. V.
Mackie, F. H.
Rundle, T. T.

Barstow, 2d Lt. I. L., to Camp Sevier as meat insp.

Davis, 2d Lt. O. P., and White, 2d Lt. C. M., promoted to be Capts. in N.A.

Decker, 2d Lt. W. M., to Camp Logan.

Kepp, 2d Lt. L. J., to Camp McClellan as meat insp.

Dean, 2d Lt. E. A., and Jones, 1st Lt. T. H., to Chicago as assts. to depot Qm.

Erfurth, 2d Lt. E. F., to Chicago as meat insp.

Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Ft. Omaha:

PRIVATES.
Bowling, E. J.
Diggs, E. H.
Hinsman, H. J.
White, S. E.
Edwards, D. L.
Williams, R. T.
Cretsinger, C. F.
Post, H. B.
Kuntz, C. A.
Cogswell, H.
Cragin, A. B.
Hillabold, A. B.
Holloran, J. S., Jr.
Corwin, C. W.
Ovitt, K. C.
Coulter, I. H.
Hahlbeck, H. C.
Bushey, O. J.
Burr, K.

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Garden City:

PRIVATES.
Turner, J. W.
Dunne, J. P.
Nickell, H. B.
Foy, J. M.
Holliday, H. K.
Walker, A. J.
Davis, J. W., Jr.
Jones, G. H
Hankey, A. H.
Anderson, M. A.

Engineers' Reserve Corps.

Feehan, 2d Lt. J. H., and Williamson, 2d Lt. G. M., assigned to 21st.

Weibel, Capt. F. E., and Fecht, 1st Lt. A. J., assigned to 29th Eng. They will report to the Chief of Eng., this city, and after completion temp. duty join their regt.

Field Artillery.

Meredith, 2d Lt. R. L., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Tex., for inst.

Beaver, 2d Lt. F. H., appointed to same grade in N.G. and assigned to 35th Div. at Camp Doniphan.

Woodlief, 1st Lt. W. A., promoted to Capt. in 82d N.G.Div. at Camp Merritt.

Williams, 2d Lt. L. M., hon. discharged.

Mackey, 1st Lt. J. B., prev. orders amended so as to announce his appointment as Capt.

Sanitary Corps.

Brofsky, 1st Lt. P., promoted to be Capt.

Kroger, Sergt. H. A. R., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to San Antonio.

Owen, R. B., appointed 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Greenleaf.

Archer, S. D., appointed 1st Lt. and will report to officer in charge of Field Med. Supply Depot, this city.

La Rue, D. W., appointed Capt. and assigned to Camp Greenleaf.

Cohn, 1st Lt. E., N.A., to Boston to direct investigations on the physical properties at Harvard Univ.

Looby, Sergt P., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Custer.

Lynch, Sergt. F. E., promoted to be 1st Lt. and will report to Med Supply Off., Field Med. Supply Depot, this city.

Patterson, R. S., appointed Capt. and assigned to Camp Greenleaf.

Quartermaster Corps.

Hennaman, 2d Lt. F. F., prev. orders amended to read as follows: Apointed to grade of 1st Lt. in F.A. of N.A.

Heston, H., appointed 1st Lt. and will report to acting Qm.Gen.

Everett, Capt. G. T., assigned to 58th Inft.

Denning, 2d Lt. H. M.; Bainton, 2d Lt. W. L., and Brown, 2d Lt. W. C., Jr., will report to Qm.Gen. re water transportation.

Merzig, Lt. Col. P. N., will report to Qm.Gen.

Burke, 2d Lt. J. E., assigned to N.G. Div. at Camp Wadsworth.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Gates, N.
Marsh, F. T.
Casparis, W. R.
Pearce, R. W.
Burton, C. M.
Rucker, W. L.
Ray, C. C.
Hutcheson, J. C.
Cone, F. H.
Kelly, J. P.
Nicholson, A. M.
Burson, C. J.
McBride, C. L.
Davis, C. P.
Reed, C. V.
Kaiser, E.
Proetz, C. H.
Dodsworth, S. L.
Scharpf, C. F.
Roberts, H.
Bird, C.
MacEwan, C.
Krone, G. M.
Minck, F. W.
Mitchell, L.
Kemble, F. W.
Cudahy, M. F.
Stern, N. J.
Derse, J. M.
Burg, C. E.
Barber, A.
Moore, E. J.
Yeager, H. G.
Rathbone, W. H.
Lauterbach, C. E.
Ogle, C. G.
Shockey, H. G.
Kelly, J. R.
Caves, S.
Harr, C. B.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Ziegaus, Capt. I. W., prev. orders amended to read Capt. I. W. Ziegaus.

Schechter, 2d Lt. F. I., to Camp Travis.

Deaver, 2d Lt. C. L., assigned to 40th N.G. Div. at Camp Kearny.

Bashore, 2d Lt. R. M., assigned to 28th N.G. Div. at Camp Hancock.

Reardon, 2d Lt. W. T., assigned to 35th N.G. Div. at Camp Doniphan.

Underwood, 2d Lt. J. R., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for inst.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Becker, 2d Lt. A. L., to Scott Field.

Chapman, 1st Lt. W. V., prev. orders amended so as to direct him to Post Field, Ft. Sill.

Gallagher, Capt. T., promoted to be Maj.

Prescott, 1st Lt. P. M., and Potter, 1st Lt. J. H., promoted to be Capts.

McEachin, 1st Lt. J. S., to Kelly Field.

Parsell, 2d Lt. C. C., prev. order revoked; to Kelly Field.

Ronalds, 1st Lt. R., and Butler, 2d Lt. W. L., prev. orders revoked.

Bair, 1st Lt. H. L., to Taliaferro Field.

Palmer, 2d Lt. H., prev. orders amended so as to direct him to report to Chief Sig. Off.

Robbins, 1st Lt. U., prev. orders amended to read 1st Lt. Urban G. Robbins.

Engebretson, 2d Lt. F. E., prev. orders amended so as to direct him to McCook Field.

Marriott, 1st Lt. J. H., to participate in flights.

Granville, 2d Lt. B. R., will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Gleason, W. G., appointed 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Campbell, R. L., appointed 2d Lt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Walser, H., appointed 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Kellar, 1st Lt. A. C., assigned to active duty and will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Rodney, 2d Lt. A. W., assigned active duty and will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Sherwood, 2d Lt. H. B., promoted to be Capt.

Following to participate in flights:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Buffington, J. F.
Bixey, J. B.
Hassan, A. A.
Joerg, A. N.
Wagoner, G. A.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Trevellyan, V. B.
Anderson, E. S.

Hauserman, H. F., appointed 2d Lt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Crouse, J. L., appointed Capt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Coast Artillery.

Riddle, 2d Lt. W., relieved from assignment to 6th.

Allen, 1st Lt. W. M., assigned to 60th.

Morganthaler, 1st Lt. C. H., assigned to 61st.

Bruce, 2d Lt. H. L., R.C., transferred to 64th.

Dennis, 2d Lt. E. W., N.A., assigned to 1st Trench Mortar Batty.

Sattley, 2d Lt. H. V., R.C., assigned to 62d vice Capt. R. H. Dineley, N.G., relieved.

Pourie, Lt. Col. J. R., to Ft. Rosecrans, and assume cmd. of Coast Def. of San Diego.

Kent, 1st Lt. E. H., Jr., N.G., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for training as pilot.

Garcin, Capt. F. R., to South Pacific Coast Art. District, on staff of Cmdg. Off.

Earle, Capt. J. H., R.C., to N. Y. and relieve Capt. L. B. Weeks.

Infantry.

Shapland, 1st Lt. E. P., Ill. N.G., hon. discharged.

Hanby, 1st Lt. E. V., Kan. N.G., hon. discharged.

Cantrell, 1st Lt. H. M., Penn. N.G., hon. discharged.

Barnes, 1st Lt. F. A., Mo. N.G., hon. discharged.

Casey, Capt. P. A., 1st N. H. Inft., N.G., hon discharged.

Guessase, Col. O. C., Texas N.G., hon. discharged.

Powell, Capt. R. C., 318th N.A., to home.

Smith, 2d Lt. A. F., 314th N.A., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for inst. as av.

Cameron, 2d Lt. B. M., 313th, to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for inst. as pilot.

Thurston, 1st Lt. W. R., N.A., assigned to 35th N.G. Div. at Camp Doniphan.

Ade, 2d Lt. G. W., N.A., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for inst. as pilot.

Rothrock, 1st Lt. R. P., 343d, to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for inst. as pilot.

Wahl, Col. L., 58th; Lentz, Maj. B., and Betcher, Capt. A. J., 48th, detailed as members of Gen. Staff Corps for present emergency.

Sturcken, 2d Lt. H. E., 48th Regt., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for inst. as pilot.

TEMP. SECOND LIEUTS.

Nothaft, Temp. 2d Lt. J., 62; Fischer, Temp. 2d Lt. E. A., 62d, and Boone, Temp. 2d Lt. J. A., 12th, to Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:
Sample, 1stLt. W.T.
Bowes, 2dLt. A.N.
Kerrigan, 2dLt. N.A.
Hannon, 2dLt. R.J.
Brock, 1stLt. E.A.
Abbot, Capt. L.A.
Gremmel, 2dLt. H.F.
Malo, 2dLt. S.C.
Wood, Maj. F.W.
Davisson, 2dLt. R.L.
Bothwell, 1stLt. L.D.
Champaign, 1stLt. D.K.
Kelly, Capt. J.M.
Smith, 1stLt. R.W.
Barnett, 2dLt. H.B.
Freeman, Capt. R.R.
Adams, Maj. A.
Hamilton, Capt. W.B.
Hart, 2dLt. V.G.
Moore, 1stLt. A.L.
Sharer, 2dLt. R.K.
Leonard, 1stLt. O.Y.

Hundley, 2d Lt. J. W., to Watertown, Mass., at plant of L. C. Chase & Co.

Fader, Capt. E. F., to Frankford Arsenal.

Prentice, 2d Lt. C. C., appointed an Acting Qm. for such time as he may remain on present duties.

Thompson, 2d Lt. J. G., to Ithaca, N. Y.

Nichols, 1st Lt. C. B., to Manila.

Small, Capt. H. L., and McCadden, 1st Lt. H. J., to Camp Upton, with details of ord. recruits to be ordered to other camps.

Following to instruction school at Holt Mfg. Co. plant at Peoria, Ill.:

CAPTAINS.
Lawrence, G. H.
Brown, P. W.
Orr, T. S.
Diamond, J. E.
Parker, R. B.
Reed, G.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Gruwell, H. C.
Racy, C. H., Jr.
Hershman, H. O.
Jones, W.
Smith, J. B.
Terrien, G. D.
Milburn, W. F.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Todd, J. C.
Gilmore, Q. A., Jr.
Griffith, E. L.
Saunders, F. S.
Lance, G. F., 3d.
Garland, G. G.
Nea, F. S.

Masury, Maj. F. L. M., will report to Chief of Insp. Div., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Johnston, Supply Sergt. I. R., and Logan, Bat. Sergt. Maj. R. W., promoted to be 1st Lts. in N.G. Div. at Camp Stuart.

Grisard, Maj. J. S., ret. to U.S.Army Gen. Hosp. at Ft. Bayard, N. Mex.

Snow, Brig. Gen. W. J., will report to Chief of Staff.

Roessler, Col. S. W., ret. to N. Y., reporting by letter to Chief of Engs.

Bowen, 2d Lt. C. F., promoted to be 1st Lt. N.G. Div. at Camp Greene.

Isenberg, 2d Lt. E. A., promoted to be 1st Lt. in 32d N.G. Div. at Camp Merritt.

Jackson, W. H., appointed Maj. in N.G. Div. at Camp Wadsworth.

Barlow, 2d Lt. C. A., promoted to be 1st Lt. in 30th N.G. Div. at Camp Doniphan.

Fegley, Capt. T. C., Pa. N.G., hon. discharged.

Sale, W. W., appointed Maj. in N.G. and will report to Provost Marshal Gen.

Dean, Maj. J. S., Judge Adv. Gen.'s R.C., will proceed to N. Y. and such other places as may be necessary to consult officials of the American Export Oil Co. at the Port Newark Terminal and the Cmdg. Gen., port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., on official business; upon completion of this duty to proper station.

Buffington, Col. A. P., ret. to Chicago on recruiting duty.

Wheeler, 1st Lt. L. G., promoted to be Capt. in 370th Inft. at Camp Logan.

Riggs, Regtl. Supply Sergt. J. A., promoted to be 1st Lt. in 370th Inft. at Camp Logan.

Price, Sergt. L., and Knox, Corp. L. J., promoted to be 2d Lts. in 370th Inft. at Camp Logan.

Fort, Capt. J. A., and Thompson, Capt. V. J., promoted to be Majs. in 31st N.G. Div. at Camp Wheeler.

Harrison, 1st Lt. J. L., promoted to be Capt. in 31st N.G. Div. at Camp Wheeler.

Hahn, 2d Lt. F. A.; Hathaway, 2d Lt. F. S., and Fox, 2d Lt. G. S., Jr., promoted to be 1st Lts. in 31st N.G. Div. at Camp Wheeler.

Smith, Qm. Sergt., 1st Class, C. O., and Lollar, Regtl. Supply Sergt. R. L. promoted to be 2d Lts. in 31st N.G. Div. at Camp Wheeler.

Skinner, Maj. J. O., ret., prev. orders amended so as to direct him upon the completion of present duties to report to Surg.Gen.

Smith, Capt. C. E., Va. N.G., hon. discharged.

Ewing, Cont.Surg. J., to Camp Jackson.

Dickey, Chap. E. W., to Camp Lee.

Hunter, Brig.Gen. G. K., N.A., discharged from N.A. only.

Following appointed chaplains in N. A., with rank of 1st Lts., and will report to camps indicated:
Ellis, J. A., Camp Taylor.
Weisley, J. L., Camp Sherman.
White, H. R., Camp Grant.
Jockinsen, J. P., Camp Dodge.
Duenow, A. G., Camp Custer.
Currie, E. S., Camp Jackson.
Vickers, T. G., Camp Jackson.

Walls, W. J., appointed chaplain in N. A., with rank of 1st Lt., assigned to 515th Engrs.

Following appointed temp. Sig. Corps:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
George, A. C.
Reeves, C. B.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Aikman, C. E.
Belcher, J. G.
Borden, H. L.
D'Amour, F. E.
Gilchrist, J. W. S.
Hayden, V. B.
Keeley, R. C.
Lindstrom, G. T.
Middleton, A. L.
Radcliffe, E. W.
Schlaepfer, R. K.
Woodley, S. S.
Baucom, B. V.
Benell, C. E.
Caufield, J. H.
Fleeson, H. F.
Hart, P. G.
Jurden, G. B.
Keith, A. H.
Mangan, H. N.
Parr, A. E.
Sawdon, C. J.
Scott, R. M.

Resignations.

Clark, 2d Lt. H. R., Tex. N.G.; McPherson, 1st Lt. J. H., Mich. N.G.; Parmeley, Capt. F., Kan. N.G.; Brock, 1st Lt. S. C., (Chaplain,) Fla. N.G.; Gasser, Maj. L. D., Inf., N.A., of his commission in N.A. only; Adams, Capt. J. H., Penn. N.G.; Radcliffe, Capt. C. V. N., Inf., N.A.; Weddell, Capt. J. H., N.C.N.G.; Hollar, 1st Lt. G. F., Va. N.G.; Gibson, Capt. T. L., Mo. N.G.; Super, Capt. E. L., Ill. N.G.

Leaves.

Newberry, Maj. P., Av. Sec. Sig. C., 10 days.

Butler, Capt. J. C., M.R.C., extended 10 days.

Grandy, Capt. L. H., Eng. R.C., 10 days.

Peabody, Capt. G. H., Cav., detached officers' list, 10 days.

Gunckel, Lt. Col. G. I., Den. C., 60 days, effective upon his relief from treatment at Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.

Sturman, Maj. Z. H., Qm. R.C., 20 days.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Adj. Gen. McCain announced today a list of appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps and in the National Army, made under date of Feb. 5. The officers whose names appear in this list should telegraph acceptances of commission to the Adjutant General, Washington, signing full name and rank. The appointments follow:

Hoevenhoff, A., Capt. in Av. Sec. of Sig.Res.

Arnold, W., 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. of Sig.Res.

SECOND LIEUTS. IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RES.
Burgess, G. H.
De Camp, J. S.
Rosenbaum, C.
Zipse, A. E.

Field, H. G., Capt. in Qm.Res.

Burford, C. E., Maj. in Med.Res.

CAPTS. IN MED. RES.
Cogan, H.
Nicholson, F. S.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN MED. RES.
Ackroyd, W. A.
Bell, J. W.
Bowreson, B.
Buckner, H. T.
Castles, J. E.
Crow, V. E.
De Mand, F. A.
Donahue, W. J. A.
Eidson, W. R.
Eklund, W. J.
Falk, R.
Forbes, R. S.
Fanton, C. D.
Fowlkes, J. W., Jr.
Funk, F. R.
Funkhouser, T. W.
Flamm, G.
Holland, B. P.
Hopkins, L. A.
Kinderman, H. W.
Krupp, D. D.
Kimbrough, R. M.
Louis, I. S.
McSween, J. C., Jr.
Miller, H. R.
Moquin, E. I.
Moore, C. L.
Osborne, A. N.
Pratt, H. S.
Phipps, C. E.
Rogers, S.
Schoolfield, E. C.
Sullivan, T. J.
Sly, J. L.
Stell, J. S.
Weeks, De F.
Wick, W. W.
Johnson, G. L.
Thoams A., F.
Chiasson, J. P.
Stomel, J.
Schutt, R.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN DENT. RES.
Grossman, M.
Ros, E. F.
Lerivan, H. B.
Carson, C.
Warne, H. M.
Pasternacki, L. P.
Baldridge, B. E.
O'Donnell, J. R.
Dameron, E. P.
White, T.
Hurd, W. V.

Whitney, H. F., Capt. in N.A.

Williams, R. W., 1st Lt. in N.A.

CAPTS. IN SAN. CORPS.
Herms, W. B.
Scheve, J. C.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN SAN. CORPS.
Anderson, M.
Andrew, R. E.
Davies, S. P.
Fulmer, H. L.
James, L. W.
Malmberg, C. F.
Thompson, H. C.
Weinstein, I.
Wylie, H. J.

Folowing appointments, authorized by the Secretary of War and made at schools of Aeronautics, are approved:

FIRST. LIEUTS IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RES.
Dawson, J. M.
Illich, J. T.
Johnson, J. T.
Roberts, H. C.
Rouse, T. L.

SECOND LIEUTS. IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RES.
Adams, A. A.
Brew, G. J.
Bruton, D. D.
Chandler, L. G.
De Wald, W. N.
Francis, O. C.
Lee, T., Jr.

Education Notes.

The National Round Table for Speech Improvement will hold its next meeting at 904 Lexington Avenue on Feb. 13 at 8 P. M. H. C. Carroll, manager of the Lecture Bureau of the New York Telephone Company, will speak on "The Necessity for Correct Enunciation in Business." Miss Ida Mayer, President of the Community Amusement Company, will read a paper on "Moving Pictures and Their Relation to the Voice." The National Round Table will now have offices at 157 East Sixty-seventh Street.

The Association of Assistants to Principal will meet at the Martha Washington Hotel today at 9:15 P. M. Miss Sarah Field Splint, connected with the Federal Food Administration and editor of Today's Housewife, will speak. General Leonard W. Amerman of the United States Boy Scouts will sing. The association has decided for patriotic reasons to omit its annual luncheon for another year in favor of some form of patriotic service.

Misha Appelbaum will speak at Evening School 22, Sheriff and Stanton Streets, today at 7:45 P. M.

The local chapter of the American Association of Spanish Teachers will meet at 10:30 A. M. Feb. 9 at the Hispanic Society Building, Broadway and 155th Street. The speakers will be Dr. Jose Marcial Dorado and Max Luria.

The nomination of Thomas O. Baker as District Superintendent was not acted upon by the Board of Education yesterday. It will come up at the meeting of the board on next Wednesday.

Director Davis of the Bureau of Attendance has received permission to attend the annual meeting of the Department of Superintendence at Atlantic City, Feb. 25 to March 2, his expenses to be paid by the Board of Education.

A leave of absence without pay for one year from March 1 was granted to Lea B. Lenz, a teacher of French in the Far Rockaway High School for the purpose of hospital and relief work at Guiscard, Aisne, France.

Charges preferred against Thomas F. McBride, Inspector of Carpentry in the Bureau of School Buildings, have not been sustained.

A meeting of the Women Principals' Eligible List Association will be held at the Martha Washington Hotel at 4 P. M. tomorrow.

Miss Bertha Bass, a teacher in Wadleigh High School, and Miss Mary A. McHugh, a teacher in P. S. 70, Manhattan, will be examined by the Medical Board of the Board of Retirement.

Estates Appraised.

HILDBURGH, HENRY, (June 4, 1917;) total assets, $381,164; his sons, Sidney C. and Walter L. Hildburgh, receive $180,826 and $178,254, respectively; assets, cash, $79,643; personal, $3,339; stocks and bonds, $298,191.

RODE, EDWARD, of Rode & Brand, lithographers, (Jan. 5, 1916;) total assets, $204,323; assets, cash, $7,857; personal, $24,984; stocks and bonds, $171,481. Of the sixty holdings the larger are sixty bonds of Rode & Brand, $61,863; 746 shares of stock of the same company, $47,848; 2,158 shares of nine companies are listed as of no value; beneficiaries, his wife, Maria E. Rode, life estate in $40,000 and residue, $86,941; sons, Alfred B., $24,753; Edward F., life estate in $20,000; Raymond F. and Clarence A. Rode, $11,297 each.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Pressure distribution has changed materially in the last twenty-four hours and, as a result, southerly winds have set in over Atlantic Coast districts, with a pronounced rise in temperature.

Temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, and it is now above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country, being the first time such a condition has obtained in several months.

Light snows have fallen in New England and the upper lake region, light rains in the Upper Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and generous rains in Northern California, Washington, and Oregon, and the Western rain area has extended eastward over Idaho and Montana.

Weather in the Washington forecast district will be fair during the next forty-eight hours, except that light scattered rains will fall early Thursday in portions of the Middle Atlantic States and snow or rain in New England.

Moderate temperatures will continue in Atlantic Coast districts Thursday and Friday, and there are no present indications of severe cold for the next few days.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest, rain or snow; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, becoming northwest, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow in north, rain in south portion in early morning Thursday. Friday fair; not much change in temperature.

Southern New England—Snow or rain Thursday, with rising temperature. Friday partly cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably rain in early morning, followed by fair Thursday. Friday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Cloudy and slightly colder Thursday. Friday fair.

Northern New England—Snow Thursday, with rising temperature. Friday partly cloudy, continued warm.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	14	6	4 P. M.	28	34
6 A. M.	13	8	6 P. M.	25	34
9 A. M.	15	14	9 P. M.	22	34
12 M.	26	24	11 P. M.	20	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 18; for the corresponding date last year it was 21; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 13, at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 36 degrees at 11 P. M.; minimum, 0 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.29 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..7:01|Sun sets..5:20|Moon rises..3:52

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:51	4:23	10:32	10:29
Governors Island	4:24	4:57	11:15	11:13
Hell Gate	5:51	6:30	12:00	1:00

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at ports on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico during the twenty-four hours ended Feb. 5:

STEAMSHIPS.
Borglum, (Dan.)
Allianca, (Am.)
Anglo-Chilean, (Br.)
C. of Marseilles, (Br.)
Dorothy, (Am.)
Harald, (Nor.)
H. C. Folger, (Am.)
Jos. J. Cuneo, (Nor.)
Johan Ludvig Mowinckel, (Nor.)
Jason, (Br.)
Knut Jarl, (Nor.)
Liv, (Nor.)
Mexico, (Am.)
Newa, (Dan.)
Panama, (Am.)
Quimistan, (Hond.)
Standard, (Am.)
Sandefjord, (Nor.)
Sicily, (Br.)
Southerndown, (Br.)
Toba Maru, (Jap.)
Yang Tsze, (Br.)

SAILING VESSELS.
Al. Ock Hedley, (Br.)
M. H. Dudley, (Am.)

FIRE RECORD.

P. M., (Tuesday.) Loss.
11:45—152 Beekman St.; Hartfield & Potter .... Slight
A. M., (Wednesday.)
1:15—361 W. 58 St.; Catherine Mooney. Slight
1:45—110 Division St.; N. S. Sharlis... Slight
2:15—1,493 Rosedale Av.; R. Russo... Slight
3:01—Front 286 Hudson St., (surface car) .... Slight
4:03—1,847 Washington Av.; Charles Fink .... Slight
4:05—17 W. 34 St.; Bedell Co. .... Slight
5:55—114 E. 97 St.; Joseph Rosenberg. Slight
9:15—513 W. 142 St.; Hamilton Grange School .... None
9:20—510 Lenox Av.; Joseph Schenck. Slight
9:35—8 Av. & 133 St., (auto;) Central Delivery Co .... Slight
10:05—Bronx end Willis Av. Bridge, (auto;) Samuel Levy...... Not given
10:20—312 7 Av.; Globe Button Works.. $5,000
10:30—618 W. 39 St.; Morris Epstein... Slight
10:45—2,240 5 Av.; Samuel Friedman.. Slight
11:30—349 E. 58 St.; George Otto...... Slight
11:50—130 E. Houston St.; not given... Slight
P. M.
1:50—404 E. 45 St.; Wilson & Co.... $20,000
1:55—87 E. 105 St.; Max Kaplan...... Slight
2:30—515 W. 169 St.; Max Schars..... Slight
3:20—260 W. 44 St.; Florence Jackson. Slight
4:30—Front 163 E. 51 St., (auto;) Anderson Electric Co. .... Slight
5:30—106 St. & E. R., (scow;) Department Street Cleaning .... Slight
6:00—1,348 Brook Av.; not given...... Slight
6:15—177 Grand St.; New York Brass and Wire Co. .... None
7:50—Lexington Av. & 96 St.; station on new subway .... None
8:50—112 W. 30 St.; J. Trovenzari.... Slight
10:00—344 W. 126 St.; Margaret O'Shea.. $200
10:20—Front 404 E. 32 St., (truck;) Paul Morris .... Slight
10:50—897 E. 167 St.; Anton Pesonk.. Slight
11:00—1,101-1,107 B'way; A. Meyer Skirt Co. .... Slight
11:20—213 E. Broadway; Max Epstein. Slight
11:40—239 E. 101 St., (tenement basement;) not given .... Slight
11:40—Foot E. 24 St.; U. S. supply depot .... Slight

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 4 P. M. Feb. 7: Patrol. A. E. Kehoe, from 169 to 168;

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. H. L. Ringelman, 149, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M. Feb. 12; R. A. Cunningham, 172, for 1 day from 4 P. M. Feb. 10; Louis Spamer, 279, for 2 days from 12:01 A. M. Feb. 10.

Application for full pay while under suspension approved: Patrol. J. J. Chrystal, 164, from 12:45 P. M. Nov. 2, 1915, to 12:56 P. M. Dec. 7, 1915.

Fire Department.

The members of the Department Band will report to Fireman 1st grade A. J. Muir at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Columbus Avenue and 62d Street, Manhattan, at 9:30 A. M. Saturday, Feb. 9, for practice.

Revocations of temporary details, while on sick report, to take effect at 8 A. M. Feb. 7; Eng. of Steamer W. H. Lyons, Eng. 9, to Bureau of Fire Prevention; Eng. of Steamer William Hall, Eng. 39, to Old Headquarters Building as watchman; Fireman 1st grade William Hayes, Eng. 245, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; Fireman 1st grade William Suphan, H. & L. 245, to Telegraph Station as watchman.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect 8 A. M. Feb. 7: Fireman 1st grade Edward Gehle, Eng. 88, to Old Headquarters Building as watchman. To new Fire Alarm Telegraph Station, Malone and Washington Streets and Flatbush Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, as watchman, to take effect 8 A. M. Feb. 7: Fireman 1st grade E. P. Donlon of Eng. 207.

Special leave of absence: Fireman 1st grade Edward Dornseif, H. & L. 2, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M. Feb. 7.

The Civil Service.

City.

The commission has approved of the following recommendations by Mr. Murray: Extending the examination ordered for promotion to third grade clerk in various bureaus of the Finance Department to all second grade clerks in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments who are eligible; granting the request of the Finance Department for an examination for promotion to fifth grade clerk in the Auditing Bureau, Division of Auditors; granting the request of the Board of Elections for an examination for promotion from third to fourth grade clerk in the Manhattan and Brooklyn offices.

United States.

The commission announces for March 5 an examination for plumber's assistant qualified as bricklayer and plasterer, for men. A vacancy in the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., at $780 a year, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must show either that they have served an apprenticeship or the equivalent as plasterers and have had in addition good tile-setting and bricklaying experience, or that they have served an apprenticeship or the equivalent as tilesetters and have had in addition good plastering and bricklaying experience. They must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

OPERATE ON COLONEL IN A HOSPITAL HERE

Surgical Treatment for Abscesses Resulting from Infection Contracted in Brazil.

EXPECT NO COMPLICATIONS

Physicians Say Roosevelt Will Be Able to Leave the Hospital Within Two Weeks.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was operated on at Roosevelt Hospital late yesterday afternoon for an abscess of the thigh and subsidiary abscesses of the ears resulting from an infection contracted in Brazil during his explorations there several years ago when he made the trip which resulted in his announcement of his discovery of the Amazonian River of Doubt.

Dr. Walton Martin of 151 East Sixty-third Street issued this bulletin several hours after the operation had been performed:

"The operation proved successful. No unpleasant results. Resting comfortably. Respiration normal."

Earlier Dr. Martin issued this statement:

"Colonel Roosevelt was suffering from an abscess in the thigh, which was the result of an infection contracted in Brazil some years ago. This had developed into a fistula, which was successfully healed by operation. There is no reason to expect any further complications."

Some time before the operation was performed a statement by Colonel Roosevelt's secretary gave a somewhat more detailed explanation. It read:

"Colonel Roosevelt has gone to Roosevelt Hospital, where he will be operated upon for two subsidiary abscesses which the poisoning of his system produced in his ears, resulting from his Amazonian exploration four years ago.

"He returned from the trip suffering from the effects of a very severe equatorial fever. He has been able to work just as actively during the last four years, but has now and then had a relapse, during which he was laid up.

"The doctors are now going to treat the whole matter fundamentally, and believe that thereby they will get rid of the entire trouble."

Though no mention is made in Dr. Martin's statement of a secondary operation upon the ears, Dr. Arthur B. Deuel of 151 East Fifty-seventh Street was one of those at a consultation in Colonel Roosevelt's rooms in the Hotel Langdon at which the operation was decided upon. Dr. Deuel, Dr. Martin, and Dr. William A. Downs of 430 Park Avenue were the physicians in the operating room, and it was said authoritatively last night that both the original seat of infection and the ears had received surgical treatment.

After the issuance of Dr. Martin's bulletin last night, and an informal statement at the hospital that Colonel Roosevelt had emerged from the effects of the ether without exhibiting any bad symptoms, there was general optimism on the part of Colonel Roosevelt's family and friends, the conviction being held everywhere that at last he had been relieved through radical treatment of a malady against which he had fought for several years.

The decision to operate upon the former President was somewhat of a surprise, as it had been intimated that he had come from Oyster Bay on Tuesday only to be near his physicians, who already had operated upon him at Sagamore Hill. It will be recalled that his illness first was disclosed when he was compelled on Tuesday to cancel speaking engagements for that and subsequent nights. The public also may be somewhat surprised to learn that the Colonel's trouble was in his thigh and his ears, as it generally had been rumored for some time that the seat of the infection was the throat. It had been stated, too, on various occasions that the infection was contracted during Colonel Roosevelt's African hunting trip in 1909. The bulletins of yesterday dispose of that supposition.

The Colonel's manner of going to the hospital was characteristic of him. It was said yesterday that he had been more ill than had been admitted, and that on Tuesday he was so weak he fainted at a private luncheon, and only then consented to cancel an engagement to take a leading part in a war conference that night under the auspices of the Vigilantes at the Harvard Club. Yet, when it was decided yesterday afternoon that the operation could not be delayed safely, the patient insisted upon walking from his town apartment in the Langdon to the elevator, and again through the lobby of the hotel to his automobile. He scorned all suggestions that an ambulance be used.

With the Colonel when the physicians appeared for the consultation were his wife, his two daughters, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Richard Derby, and his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson. The Colonel's four sons all are absent in the military service. These women and a nurse accompanied him to the hospital, where Mrs. Roosevelt last night remained in rooms adjoining the private room which Colonel Roosevelt occupied.

Dr. Martin predicted that the patient would be able to leave the hospital in about two weeks.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Lady's hunting case engraved gold watch and gold fob with amethyst heart pendant; name Mary Vinia Fitch on inner case, with date; J. H. Washburn, Natick, Mass., on face. Return to Mrs. M. V. Fuller, Room 1812, 154 Nassau St., city. Reward.

LOST—Monday, Feb. 4, between 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., diamond dinner ring, setting two inches long, with small stones set closely, between Park Avenue Hotel, west on 33d St., to 5th Av. bus, to 90th St., then east to Park Av.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Phone Greeley 6900, Mrs. Perry.

LOST—Feb. 5, between 5 and 6 P. M., on either subway local, between 28th St. and Grand Central, or on express, Grand Central to 72d, gold banded, amber handle cane; reward. Telephone Mad. Sq. 440.

LOST—Seal piece made by Schlosberg, Portland, Me., between Great Northern Hotel, West 57th St., and 58th St. and 6th Av. elevated station. Liberal reward return Great Northern Hotel.

LOST—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, on or between Madison and Park Avs. and 54th and 57th Sts., a black fur neckpiece. Will finder kindly inform the owner at 66 East 54th St.?

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, Broadway, between 81st and 91st Sts., silver meshbag, Tiffany make; marked with full name. Reward if returned to Apartment 92, 165 West 83d St.

LOST—Gold pin, two hearts and bird set in pearls, between Gimbels, Grand Central, and Tremont station, 180th St. crosstown car. Address P. J. R., 860 Bronx Park South.

LOST—On West 59th St., near 7th Av., black velvet bag with blue monogram, containing $20. Return to Marjorie Patterson, 59 West 46th St.; reward.

LOST—Left in taxi on Saturday, Feb. 2, between Club De Vingt and 375 Park Av., a dark brown fox neckpiece; reward. Communicate with Knox School, Tarrytown.

LOST—Saturday, in or between Hotel Martinique and Black Cat Restaurant, diamond, out of ring; liberal reward. H 147 Times.

LOST—Diamond bar pin in Cafe Lafayette, taxicab, or Hotel Astor, Saturday night, one stone missing; reward. X 281 Times Annex.

LOST—Seal muff, Atlantic Av. or St. John's Place car. A. M. Jackson, 7 Hampton Place, Brooklyn. Phone 6160 John. Reward.

LOST—Saturday, in or between Hotel Martinique and Black Cat Restaurant, diamond, out of ring; liberal reward. H 147 Times.

LOST—Purse, 39th St. and 8th Av., Feb. 5, containing money, bills, and owner's address; reward. Address X 319 Times Annex.

LOST—Black lynx neckpiece, Rivoli, Saturday night; reward to finder. Saunce, Woodward Hotel.

LOST—Black lynx fur scarf, on Broadway express Monday; reward. Eva R. Schroeer, Nyack, N. Y.

LOST—Walrus bag; taken from coat room of Holland House; $25 reward for return, no questions asked. Manager.

LOST—Bank book No. 789,391, Emigrant Industrial Bank. Return book 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Will lady who found skunk muff at Hotel Astor Rainy Day Club please return same and receive reward? 165 West 79th St.

LOST—Silk bag, money and jewelry, Lenox and Lexington Av. car or street from 123d St. down; reward. Lake, 230 West 123d St.

LOST—By working girl, $20, between 87th and 79th, skating ticket; reward. Schuyler 5988.

LOST—Feb. 6, Columbia University, $50. Return Apartment 6, 503 West 122d St. Reward.

LOST—Change purse, $24.50; diamond ring, Saturday; liberal reward. Joseph, 95 East 10th St.

LOST—Mink fur coat, 44th St. and 5th Av.; liberal reward; no questions. S 181 Times.

LOST—Skunk muff, Bijou Theatre, Tuesday evening, Jan. 15; reward. 906 Park Av.

LOST—Diamond barpin, Saturday afternoon; handsome reward. Tishman, 316 West 112th.

LOST—Brown fox neckpiece, Broadway, 45th to 56th; $5 reward. Murray Hill 7228.

REWARD $150.

Lost, small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

$25 REWARD for return of steamer trunk lost off express wagon 5:45 P. M. Wednesday, in neighborhood of West 88th St. Box 276, 1,364 Broadway.

$10 REWARD for return of umbrella, Japanese figures on silver handle; left on local subway train at Brooklyn Bridge, 7 P. M., Jan. 30. 109 West 45th St.

$20 REWARD—Black Persian lamb muff, balcony Metropolitan, Jan. 11. T. S., Box N 152 Times.

$15 REWARD for gold bracelet watch, monogram "F. D." S. Davidson, 436 W. 27th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Wednesday morning, Burnside and University Avs., Brussels griffon male dog; long light hair; reddish streak down back; answers to name "Pat"; liberal reward. Return to H. C. Burnett, 1,905 Andrews Av., Bronx.

LOST—Small Yorkshire terrier, by woman, not owner, gray blanket, companion of invalid, 160th St., Amsterdam Av.; liberal reward. Clark, 86 Wadsworth Av. St. Nicholas 3259.

LOST—A small Pekingese, color red, answers to name of Pe-Ling; disappeared from vicinity of 345 West 88th St. Notify C. H. Pforzheimer, 345 West 88th St. Telephone 8061 Riverside or 4860 Broad; reward.

KRACKE'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED BY SENATE

Whitman Also Wins Victory in Confirmation of Hubbell for Service Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Governor Whitman's political foes in the Senate today acquiesced in the confirmation of F. J. H. Kracke of Kings and Charles Bulkley Hubbell of New York as members of the Public Service Commission for the First District. Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson of Herkimer, a nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, declared on the floor of the Senate that both appointments were made, not for fitness, but in payment of political debts.

Governor Whitman sent to the Senate today the nomination of Oscar S. Straus to succeed himself as head of the Public Service Commission for the First District and that of Judge Thomas F. Fennell of the Court of Claims for the place on the up-State Public Service Commission made vacant by the resignation of James O. Carr of Schenectady.

"The people in New York City are getting sick and tired of the intolerable conditions existing in the commission down there," said Senator Cullen, in the debate on the appointments. "I am sure if the question were submitted on a referendum, the people would vote to abolish the present commissions and create elective commissions to take their place."

"I don't think there is a man alive who can make good on either of the Public Service Commissions as they are organized today," said Senator Thompson.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of John J. Merrill, long in the State Controller's office, to be a member of the State Tax Commission, and of Benjamin W. Arnold to be a member of the State Charities Commission. The nomination of James M. Lynch of Syracuse, fromer head of the International Typographical Union, to succeed himself as a member of the State Industrial Commission, was sent to the Senate Finance Committee as a result of an objection to immediate action voiced by Senator Thompson.

The Senate at its session today concurred in the resolution, introduced by Assemblyman Meyer of New York, and adopted by the Assembly yesterday, in which an invitation is extended to the New York troops at Camp Upton to parade in New York City on Washington's Birthday. The Socialists opposed the resolution.

REPORTER ACCUSES POLICE.

Charges Patrolman Assaulted Co-Worker in Newspaper Branch.

Edward Hughes, a reporter on The New York Tribune, filed a complaint last night against Policeman Darby Dent of the East Fifty-first Street Station, charging that early yesterday morning he destroyed furniture in a newspaper office across the street from the police station and attacked George Arnold, a reporter on The New York Sun, because his proposal to play a game of cards for money was refused. Arnold was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where three stitches were taken over his right eye.

The complaint charges that Policeman Conrad Seebach entered the reporters' office with Policeman Dent and barred the door, holding his hand on his revolver pocket during the encounter. Hughes and Benjamin Kornfield of the City News Association, according to the complaint, reported the assault to Lieutenant Rayner, who was on duty at the East Fifty-first Street Station, and asked for police assistance. Lieutenant Rayner, it was said, waited until Policeman Katz, who was on post, called up, and then sent him to the office, across the street, with Policeman Lane. No arrests were made.

Later Dent and Seebach entered the station, while Hughes and Kornfield were presenting their complaint, and one of the policemen, it is asserted, said:

"Are you looking for some of it, too?"

This was said in Lieutenant Rayner's hearing, it is declared, but he made no comment. A hearing will be held today by Inspector Frank J. Morris, in charge of the Fifth Inspection District.

DROP UNFIT SOLDIERS.

Those Subject to Shell Shock Being Weeded Out.

Dr. Lewellyn F. Baker, President of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, at the tenth annual meeting of the committee, held at 50 Union Square yesterday, said that measures taken by the Medical Corps of the army to weed out men who would collapse in the stress of battle are bound to greatly increase the efficiency of the American fighting forces in Europe.

Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Associate Director of the committee, said that "the American army cantonments have better facilities for the care and treatment of soldiers suffering from nervous and mental disease than any city of 40,000 people in the United States."

Up to the present, Dr. Williams said, about 300 psychiatrists and neurologists have been commissioned as officers of the Medical Reserve Corps and are now on duty in the various camps. Systematic examinations of recruits are being made for the purpose of excluding from the service those men who are unsuited for military service as a result of mental or nervous conditions. In setting the standard Surgeon General Gorgas, Dr. Williams added, has been guided by the experience of the European armies.

The following officers were elected at yesterday's meeting: Dr. Barker, President; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Dr. Walter B. James, and Dr. William H. Welch, Vice Presidents; Mr. Bannard, Treasurer; Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director, and Dr. Williams, Associate Medical Director.

SOUGHT CRIMINALS FOR GERMAN PLOTS

Official Berlin Plans to Cause Explosions Here Bared by Paris Paper.

WANTED ANARCHISTS ALSO

Schemes Were Operated Before America Entered War—Ample Funds Provided.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Continuing its exposé of German plots for sabotage in America while that country was still neutral, the Petit Parisien publishes a letter of instructions to German military agents in the United States dated Jan. 15, 1915, and signed "General Headquarters, Dr. Fischer." In the letter directions are given concerning the destruction of American property by explosions and otherwise, and the following is added:

"Agents to carry on destructive work can be recruited among the workingmen's unions which have anarchistic tendencies."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Documents published today by the Petit Parisien in its series of articles exposing Germany's world-wide plots for sabotage, revolution, and strife in enemy and neutral lands were the subject of a long official dispatch received here tonight from Paris. They throw new light upon intrigue in Russia and give additional information about what Germany was doing in the United States long before America was drawn into the war.

Yesterday the Paris newspaper printed what it described as proof that Germany deliberately planned the war.

Today's disclosures begin with a circular dated Nov. 18, 1914, sent by the German Naval Headquarters to naval agents, ordering mobilized all "agents who are overseas and all destroying agents in ports where vessels carrying war material are loaded in England, France, Canada, the United States, and Russia."

The circular gave the following instructions:

"It is indispensable by the intermediary of the third person having no relation with the official representatives of Germany to recruit progressively agents to organize explosions on ships sailing to enemy countries in order to cause delays and confusion in the loading, the departure, and the unloading of these ships. With this end in view we particularly recommend to your attention the deckhands, among whom are to be found a great number of anarchists and escaped criminals. The necessary sums for buying and hiring persons charged with executing the projects will be put at your disposal on your demand."

Another circular quoted in an intercepted letter at Stockholm and addressed by Dr. Klasse to the Pan German League in Sweden says:

"Inclosed is the circular of Nov. 22, 1914, for information and execution upon United States territory. We draw your attention to the possibility of recruiting destroying agents among the anarchist labor organization."

This was signed by the Councillor General of the Army, Dr. Fischer.

A communication addressed Sept. 23, 1916, by the Department of War at Berlin to the supervisors on the Russian-Swedish frontier, proposed recruiting at once, among Finns who had expressed a desire to enroll themselves in the German army, destroying agents who were to be conducted to Petrograd and at points of concentration on the railroads, to execute a program which the military agent had transmitted. This message also was signed by Dr. Fischer.

Another document shows that Germany was organizing as early as the beginning of 1915 a propaganda with a view to disorganizing her adversaries. It is a circular dated Feb. 23, 1915, from the Director of the Press at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin to all the Ambassadors, Ministers, and consular authorities in neutral countries. This circular is as follows:

"It is brought to your knowledge that in the countries where you are accredited there have been found special bureaus for organizing propaganda in countries of the coalition at war with Germany. The propaganda will have for its aim the inception of social movements, accompanied by strikes, revolutionary explosions, separatist movements and civil war, as well as an agitation in favor of disarmament and the cessation of this bloody war.

"You are to protect and aid by every means those at the head of the bureau or propaganda. These persons will furnish you with the necessary affidavits."

Germany, according to the documents, made the greatest efforts to exercise decisive action in Russia. The text of one circular asserts that two of the principal German agents in 1914 were Zinovieff and Lounsatschasky, who played a well known rôle in the Russian disturbances. Agents of the German Government were provided with credits at banks in Russia and other countries. It is also revealed that some of the most powerful German commercial organization were implicated in the plots, especially in Russia.

14,530 GERMANS REGISTER.

18,000 More Take First Steps in Recording Enemy Aliens.

When the police ceased their second day's work of registering German enemy aliens, at 10 o'clock last night, they reported that the registration of about 14,530 had been completed in all boroughs by the taking of the fingerprints. About 18,000 more had taken the first steps in the registration. Only three days more remain for the registration, and the police and Federal officials fear that, unless there is a great rush on the last days, between 20,000 and 30,000 will not be on the lists. The time limit for the registration closes on Saturday night at 10 o'clock.

The registration figures complete to the closing of the lists last night were distributed in this way: Manhattan, 7,088; the Bronx, 1,815; Brooklyn, 3,592; Queens, 1,704, and Richmond, 331.

The Hoboken police reported that they had registered about 1,000 Germans and about 35 per cent. of the registrants admitted they had relatives in the German military service. Several were employed in factories and hospitals, where they might be able to gain valuable information for Germany.

RICH GERMAN IS INTERNED.

A. K. Fischer of Philadelphia Had Big Government Contracts.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Adalbert K. Fischer, a wealthy German, long a resident of this city, was arrested today at his place of business and subsequently ordered interned for the period of the war. He is described as a dangerous enemy alien. Last Spring he was acquitted of charges of conspiracy and smuggling in connection with Captain Max Thierichens, commander of the German raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Thierichens was convicted and is now serving sentence in Atlanta.

Although Fischer resigned a few months ago as President of the Schutte & Koerting Company, a machine manufacturing concern, which has $6,000,000 worth of Government contracts, according to Federal officials, he became general manager and was a controlling factor in the business. His earnings for eleven months ended last December were $106,000, according to Government estimates. This should have been turned over to A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Enemy Alien Property, to be held for the duration of the war, but Fischer withheld it, officials say.

Emma Goldman Again in Stripes.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—Emma Goldman, accompanied by John L. Whalen, Deputy United States Marshal, arrived at the Missouri Penitentiary here today from New York to complete her two-year prison sentence for trying to obstruct the selective draft law. She will be assigned to the work of making clothing for the inmates of the prison.

STOLEN BLUEPRINTS WERE NAVY SECRETS

Russian Held After Documents Are Recovered from His Brooklyn Home.

At the hearing in the case of Herman Lubarsky, known also as "Harold Barr," who was arrested last week charged with the theft of important Government blueprints from the Hudson Street factory of Charles Cory & Sons, held before United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday morning, Charles Cory, head of the firm, testified that the stolen blueprints were Government documents having to do with the manufacture of devices to be used in combating the activities of German submarines. He said that the blueprints had been intrusted to the firm by the Navy Department for use in filling certain important contracts for the Government. Cory & Sons are manufacturers of telegraphic and other signal apparatus.

The blueprints, it was brought out, were recovered a few days ago. They were found in a room at 34 Powell Street, in the East New York section of Brooklyn, where Lubarsky, who is a Russian, had rooms. When Lubarsky was arrested last week it was stated by Chief Yeoman Herbert H. Ramsey, U. S. N., who is the complainant, that Lubarsky had shown the blueprints to "a certain person," whose name has not been made public by the Navy Department. Mr. Cory said yesterday, when on the stand, that the devices which the blueprints detailed were United States Navy secrets.

Lubarsky made no statement when arraigned yesterday, and was held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York.

All of the German plotters convicted in the Federal District Court on Tuesday of the crime of having attempted to destroy at sea the British steamer Kirk Oswald, but Captain Franz Rintelen, the chief of the conspirators, and Joseph Zeffert, the messenger of the bombmakers, will start for the Federal Penitentiary in Atinata tomorrow. Captain Rintelen will complete his sentence for "instigating strikes in American munition works" which he is serving in the Westchester Penitentiary before beginning his term for the bomb crime. A writ of error has been applied for in Zeffert's behalf. He is a native-born American.

Arthur Weil and Joseph Cabridge pleaded guilty in the Federal District Court yesterday to an indictment charging them with selling intoxicating liquor to soldiers in uniform. Judge Thomas sentenced them to service sentences of six months each in the Mercer County, N. J., Penitentiary.

SHIFT POLICE INSPECTORS.

Changes Made by Commissioner Enright to Meet War Conditions.

Police Commissioner Enright made several transfers of Inspectors and Captains yesterday for the purpose, he said, of putting the most experienced men in charge of the waterfront districts and other neighborhoods which have been of great importance because of the war.

Inspector Joseph A. Conboy was transferred from the Sixteenth Inspection District in South Brooklyn to the Second Inspection District from the Battery to Fourteenth Street on the west side. Inspector Charles S. Mead was transferred from the Second to the Sixteenth Inspection District. Captain Michael Kelly was transferred from the West Sixty-eighth Street station to the Snyder Avenue station in Flatbush; Captain Frederick Wohlfarth from the Stapleton, S. I., station to the Vanderveer station in Flatbush; Captain Charles A. Formosa from the Snyder Avenue station to the Mercer Street station and Acting Captain James F. Shaw from the Mercer Street station to the West Sixty-eighth Street station.

TO ENROLL WOMEN BY MAIL.

Albany Leaders Agree on Plan for Votes Outside of Three Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Although the newly enfranchised women of New York City, Rochester, and Buffalo will have an opportunity to enroll personally for participation in the primaries of next Fall on two special enrollment days in May, the legislative leaders decided today to permit the enrollment of women in other sections of the State by mail. The Walters bill, now before the Senate, makes the two special enrollment days State wide. By limiting personal enrollment to the first class cities, it is pointed out, a great expense will be eliminated.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Travis H. Whitney, and Mrs. Helen M. Leavitt informed legislative leaders that the Executive Board of the Woman Suffrage Party would waive special enrollment days if it were decided that there was a need for saving money. It was pointed out to the women that each enrollment day would cost the State $228,000 and that the expense in New York City alone for the two days would be $217,000.

The period during which women up State may qualify will extend from May 15 to June 15, while the one enrollment day for first-class cities up State will be fixed for the latter part of May. The expense of conducting the two days in New York City will be lowered by reducing the number of election officials.

Senator Nicoll of New York opposed the new proposal, and others see in it an effort on the part of the Republicans up State to use gumshoe tactics to enroll the women under their standards.

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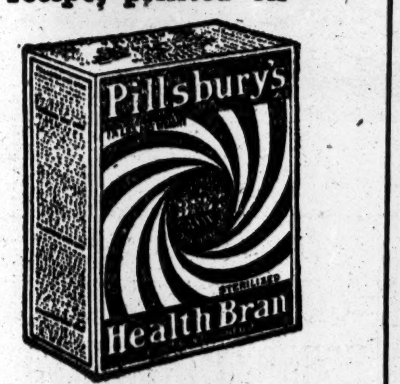PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.
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